

T H E

S T U D E N T ' s

POCKET DICTIONARY.



THE
STUDENT'S
POCKET DICTIONARY;

OR,
COMPENDIUM
OF
UNIVERSAL HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY,
AND BIOGRAPHY.

From the earliest Accounts to the present Time.

WITH AUTHORITIES.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I. CONTAINING
A COMPENDIUM OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

PART II. CONTAINING
A COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY.

K
By THOMAS MORTIMER, Esq.

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STUBBINS
POCKET DICTIONARY;

OF
COMMERCE

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY,

FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS TO THE PRESENT TIME

WITH AUSTRIAN

IN THE



A COMPANION

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BY THOMAS STUBBINS

LONDON

JOHN W. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD

INTRODUCTION.

THE concise, yet comprehensive epitome of **UNIVERSAL HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, and BIOGRAPHY**, contained in the following sheets, is designed as an improvement on the different works of a similar nature published within these few years; which have all met with a favourable reception, a circumstance highly advantageous to the Editor, as it gives him a well-grounded hope, that a more accurate and copious guide to Students in the various and extensive branches of human science will be still more acceptable, from its superior utility.

The first idea of compiling it arose from an attentive and satisfactory perusal of Dr. *Priestley's* Charts of **HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY**. The candid confession of the ingenious author, in his description of the Chart of Biography, that "the limits of his plan necessarily obliged him to omit a great number of names in all ages, and in every country, of persons of distinguished merit", suggested a favourable hint for striking out further improvements on his excellent sketches. As the Doctor justly observes, "they are calculated for the use of persons who are beginning an acquaintance with history". But the Compendium now under consideration is offered as a necessary, and sure guide in the prosecution of those valuable studies, **HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, BIOGRAPHY**, and the origin and progress of human arts and inventions. It is calculated to make the Student thoroughly acquainted with the most important events of ancient and modern history, which relate to the revolutions of states and other remarkable occurrences pointed out in Dr. *Priestley's* Chart of History, and to supply them with an easy reference to the time of existence,

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istence, to the professions, and to the chief actions, or literary works, not only of those eminent persons whose names he has recorded in his *Chart of Biography*, but of all men of merit who have flourished in every age, and in every country, from the beginning of the world to the present time.

No æra in our history is more distinguished than the present, for a general thirst after useful knowledge: nor has the press, at any period, produced more valuable works of solid learning and general utility. In History, Natural Philosophy, and other arts and sciences, the British writers are unrivalled; but our neighbours the French excel us in the happy art of useful abridgements, calculated to convey a general and familiar idea of many important subjects, a clear comprehension of which is expected from persons of almost every class in society; though the various professions and avocations of most, prevent such a close application to study as is requisite to form a proficient in any branch of science, not intimately connected with their respective stations.

The French do not expect to find the accurate Geographer, the correct Historian, or the complete Natural Philosopher, in a citizen of Paris; but they take it for granted, that every well-disposed young person, however situated in life, will make himself conversant in those sciences that are most generally esteemed in all civilised nations; and of which, he who is totally ignorant, is fit only to herd with savages.

A competent knowledge of GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, and BIOGRAPHY, has been considered by all their writers of repute as so indispensably necessary for persons in every station of life, that the French press, ever since the revival of letters in Europe, has been fertile in abridgements of these general sciences; and the best productions of this kind have come from the pens of their most respectable authors. Innumerable instances might be adduced in support of this assertion, but those which we shall be obliged to specify, when we point out the indefatigable pains we have taken to select and compile from the best authorities ancient and modern, will evince the truth of it beyond a doubt.

For the present, it may suffice to observe, that at length, fully convinced of the great utility of these compilations, we have begun to adopt them; and happy would it be for Britain, if we were still more ambitious to improve on their ingenious plans for the cultivation of the human kind, and

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less studious to imitate their unnatural, soppyish decorations of the body.

To a French historical chart, we stand indebted for the improved Chart of History by Dr. Priestley, the success of which has given birth to some small pocket companions, digested in alphabetical order, and calculated to aid and refresh the memory of young people when subjects of History or Biography happen to be the topics of conversation in company; but their limited plans would not admit of those useful improvements, which, we flatter ourselves, will be found introduced into our most extensive design.

The principal objection to abridgments is not obviated in these performances: it has been the general complaint of learned men, who have admitted the utility of abridgments, that the compilers have not taken care to give the authorities from which they have drawn their abstracts. This is a defect of the first magnitude; for, without accurate references to the authors who have written at large on the subjects abridged, the Student cannot carry his researches beyond the limits of a contracted article, but is obliged to content himself with a superficial knowledge, on a point, which, perhaps, it is his true interest thoroughly to investigate.

Deeply impressed with the force of this objection, the Editor has attentively applied the remedy throughout this epitome: The Reader, who wishes only to gratify curiosity, or to find rational amusement, may rest satisfied with concise information; the assiduous student will meet with a sure guide to the best authorities, in the pursuit of any branch of science of which his inclination, his duty, or his interest, prompts him to become a proficient. Indeed, he founds his hopes of approbation and success, in a great measure, on this capital improvement.

Another complaint against the little manuals of CHRONOLOGY, HISTORY, and BIOGRAPHY, already extant is, the confusion arising from an injudicious mixture of historical events, and Biography, under one alphabet. To avoid this, our work is divided into two Parts; in the first is comprised, a select collection of the most important events of ancient and modern history; In the second, an epitome of Universal Biography.

But before we proceed to a further illustration of the manner in which we have executed our plan, we think it necessary to

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to give some account of the origin, progress, and success of the most esteemed works of a similar nature.

The ground-work of every Compendium of this kind, published during the present century, appears to have been the abridgment of the capital work of *Denis Petau*, usually styled *Petavius* by the learned, intitled, *De Doctrina Temporum*, printed at Paris in 1637, 2 vol. folio. It met with so favorable a reception, that the Author, in the year 1652, published an abridgment, under the title of *Rationarum Temporum*, in 2 vol. duodecimo; which contains a summary of Universal History. The same year, the learned archbishop *Usher* published at London, his Sacred Chronology; or, Annals of the Old and New Testament, Part I. and in 1654 was published the second Part, which completed it. The great reputation of both these respectable authors, the accuracy of their performances, and the indefatigable pains they took to correct the errors of former Chronologists, particularly of Eusebius and Joseph Scaliger, gave to these two works a stamp of authenticity and renown throughout all Europe, which they retain to this day. Usher did not think proper to make any abridgment, nor does his Chronology extend beyond A. D. 70. And the success of that of Petavius, extending to 1631, was so very rapid and universal, that it precluded all similar attempts till the year 1703, when the celebrated abbé, Nicholas L'Englet du Fresnoy published a continuation of the *Rationarum Temporum* of Petavius, and brought the chronology and history down to the year 1732, in 3 vol. 8vo. But this edition being incorrect, and unnecessarily voluminous, did not meet with that favorable reception which might have been expected from the rising reputation of the author: determined therefore to retrieve his literary character, he published, in 1713, "His Method of studying History, with a Catalogue of the principal Historians of every Age and Country." This work effectually answered his purpose; his reputation was firmly established as an historical writer; it was translated into most of the modern languages, particularly our own, with considerable improvements, by Richard Rawlinson, L. L. D. and F. R. S. and published at London in 1730, in 2 vol. 8vo.

Du Fresnoy, upon the strength of this encouragement, undertook a copious abridgment of Universal History and Biography, in chronological order, under the title of *Tablettes Chronologiques*, which made its first appearance at Paris in 1744,

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in 2 vol. small 8vo, and was universally admired by the Literati in all parts of Europe. The Author attended with great candour, as every writer ought, to well-founded, judicious criticisms. In future editions, he made several alterations and improvements, and from one of these, we believe, that of 1759, an English translation was made, and published at London in 1762, in 2 vol. large 8vo. Du Fresnoy died in 1755; the Paris edition of 1759 was printed from the Author's corrected copy, and the impression being sold off, another edition appeared in 1763, with considerable improvements, by an unknown editor: to the biographical part, a great number of names of respectable persons are added, not to be found in the former edition; and it has this superior advantage in the historical parts, that the general history is brought down to the year 1762. Of this edition we have availed ourselves as a very respectable authority. If it be asked why a translation of the work was not preferred to a new performance? we must reply, that the Translator from the edition of 1759 would have done much better to have selected, than to have produced the whole in English, the genius of the two nations, and their taste with respect to literature differing widely in many particulars. Du Fresnoy has loaded his work with catalogues of saints, martyrs, councils, synods, heresies, schisms, and other ecclesiastical matters, fit only for the libraries of popish convents and seminaries; we have preserved only the general councils, which are connected with the grand line of Universal History; he has swelled his volumes with every national and provincial synod held for the affairs of the Romish church.

John Baptist L'Advocat, another French writer, having met with great encouragement for his abridgment of the Geographical Dictionary of *Martiniers*, undertook an epitome of *Moreri's* well-known Historical and Biographical Dictionary, which with *Gouget's* Supplement, made ten volumes in folio, in what year he published the first edition, under the title of a *Portatif*, or Pocket Historical Dictionary, is not certain; but it passed through several editions, to which improvements were occasionally made by the Editor till near the time of his death in 1765. From this little edifice, to use their own expression, the authors of *Le Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, "The New Historical Dictionary, planned a more extensive work, worthy the sanction of the public." They have thought proper to conceal their names; but from many circumstances

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cumstances we have reason to believe, that the late President *Henault*, author of an excellent Abridgment of the History of France, in 2 vol. 12mo. and M. *La Combe*, author of a Chronological Abridgment of the History of the Northern Nations of Europe, were the principal conductors of it. Four or five editions of this New Historical Dictionary were printed at Paris, and at the presses of other countries, particularly of Amsterdam. The last Paris edition bears date in 1772, and the Editors have made good their assertion in the preface, "that it is more ample and more correct than the preceding impressions." This work consists of 6 volumes in octavo, and contains as much matter as would extend a translation of it into English to 9 volumes, closely printed in our manner. This edition has been of the greatest service in composing our Compendium, which was begun in a short time after it appeared, from the first copy, we believe, that was brought over to England. It is a repository of the choicest materials in History and Biography, but surcharged with an immense quantity of articles equally useless and disgusting; yet it contains a great many of the first importance, which we could not find in any other work of a similar nature, particularly some names of eminent men of our own country, not to be met with in any of our historical and biographical compilations.

Petau, *L'Englet du Fresnoy*, *L'Advocat*, *Henault*, *La Combe*, and the abovementioned *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, are the principal French abridgments on which we rely, and to which frequent references are made in the course of this Compendium, as respectable and valid, modern authorities. The design of the Editor being to furnish the Student with a commonplace book not only to History, Chronology, and Biography, but likewise to human arts and sciences, by pointing out and placing in a proper light, the origin and progress of useful inventions, and by references to the inventors; every article necessary to this end is faithfully extracted and abridged from the above works, and all superfluous matter rejected.

The same conduct has been observed with respect to British authorities. *Usher*, *Prideaux*, *Blair*, *The Universal History*, ancient and modern, 42 vol. 8vo. and Dr. *Priestley's* New Charts of History, with the descriptive pamphlet accompanying it, are the chief guides that have been carefully consulted for the historical part; but separate articles from a variety of other works have likewise been selected during an attendance

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of many months at the BRITISH MUSEUM. To enumerate them would be to turn this Introduction into a catalogue of books, but the judicious Reader will readily discover them, by the references annexed to each article.

It has been a common error, even with men of letters, in recommending historical works to Students, to mention them generally, according to the established reputation of the authors, without attending in the least to Chronology. If the enquiry is made, which is the best history of *Spain*? perhaps the answer might be, *Mariana's*. If of *Italy*, *Guicciardini's*; and so on, in a variety of instances; but how miserably would the Student be disappointed, when looking for an event in the Spanish history, which happened after 1516, for he might turn over Mariana in vain, his history ending at that period. Or should he search in Guicciardini for any occurrence in the history of Italy prior to 1494, or after 1532, the same mortification would attend him. The greatest care has been taken in the present undertaking to prevent such mistakes, by marking the periods of the commencement and conclusion of every work bearing any relation to history or biography. Where any history is continued beyond the time of the original Historian, his Continuators and the æra to which they have brought it down, is annexed. Having made this necessary remark, we return to the British authorities for the biographical part of our work.

The principal are, *Cave's Historia Literaria*, *Tanner's Bibliotheca*, *Britannica Hibernica*, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, *Biographia Britannica*, *Campbell's Lives of the Admirals*, *Priestley's Chart of Biography*, and the descriptive pamphlet belonging to it, *Pilkington's Lives of the Painters*, *Cibber's Lives of the Poets*, and *Granger's Biographical History of England*. A great number of other works of a similar nature, but not so general, will be found referred to, but it is unnecessary to distinguish them in this place. In fact, the nature and utility of our Compendium will be best explained by practical examples; we have therefore only to add on the subject of authorities, that we believe no author of repute, either ancient or modern, of any nation where literature has flourished, has escaped notice; and the Compiler flatters himself, that throughout the circle of the sciences and of the arts, no living professor will have it in his power to say, that he has sought for the name, date of existence, and proper description of any eminent

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eminent man in his art or profession, and could not find it in this work.

A doubt may occasionally arise, why one authority is annexed to an article in preference to another, in the biographical part, but by turning to the name given as the authority, the reason will appear. One or two instances will fully explain this point.—*Vasari* wrote the *Lives of the Painters* to 1578. *De Piles* to 1700, and our countryman *Pilkington* down to our time: an attention to the æra in which the artist flourished, will discover the propriety of the choice of the authority.—Again, *Melchior Adam*, a German biographer, wrote the *Lives of all eminent German authors* to 1618; so far therefore he is given as an authority, in preference to *Bayle*, but from that period to 1700, *Bayle* is given for eminent Germans who lived between the two dates, and probably *Le Pere Nicéron's Vies des Hommes illustres*, is referred to from the latter date, down to 1730, where his general biography ends. It has likewise frequently been found, that one Biographer has not been able to ascertain the date of the birth, or of the death of an eminent man, while another furnishes both, which has obliged the Editor to vary his authorities; and lastly, the reason for referring very often to *Le Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, and to *Dufresnoy*, is, that a great number of articles totally omitted in *Moreri*, *Bayle*, and other voluminous historical and biographical dictionaries, are to be met with in them.

The greatest difficulty that occurred in compiling this Compendium was, to determine what chronology should be followed and adhered to, with some few exceptions, for the remotest events of ancient history. Dr. Priestley has followed Sir Isaac Newton's chronology of ancient kingdoms amended, which was published by that celebrated philosopher in 1728; but independent of his veneration for the character of the great man, he has assigned a reason for giving the preference to the Newtonian Chronology, which shews, that the construction of his Charts decided in its favour. "This has enabled me to bring into the compass of the Chart of History (though it commences in the year 1200 B. C. the very earliest antiquities of profane history, the origin of no empire whatever being prior to this date, except that of Egypt, Judea, and a few nations in that neighbourhood." Thus circumstanced, Dr. Priestley is justified in his choice; but as every computation

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computation of time, and the history of every nation, prior to the æra when sacred and profane history begin to correspond, is involved in obscurity, error, and fable; we are better warranted to follow the rule generally observed in the conduct of human affairs, which is to adhere to the majority, when that majority has not been corruptly obtained.

The disputes amongst learned men in all ages concerning the epochs of the Creation of the World, Noah's Flood, the Foundation of the First Monarchy, and many other remote events in ancient history, gave birth to volumes of idle controversy, without approaching the nearer to certainty or truth, before the time of the learned archbishop Usher, and the sum of the whole is thus briefly noticed in his Preface to his "Sacred Chronology, or Annals of the World", folio edition, 1658. In treating of the uncertainty of ancient chronology, he quotes this passage of *Censorinus* to *Q. Cetellius*, on one's birth-day. *Si origo mundi in hominum notitiam venisset, inde exordium sumerimus*, "If the origin of the world had been known to man, I would thence have taken my beginning. But whether time had a beginning, or always was, the certain number of years cannot be computed." He then proceeds to remark, that *Ptôlomæus*, from astronomical supputations, renounces any epoch of the creation of the world, as a thing most remote from the knowledge of man; "and no wonder, says he, that heathens should despair of this, when that most renowned christian *Dionysius Petavius*, being about to declare his opinion of the creation of the world, and the number of years from thence down to us, premises, that the number of years from the beginning of the world to these our days can by no reasons be certainly concluded, nor any way found out but by divine revelation."

As we have no such express revelation, Usher contented himself with the opinion most prevalent from the best authorities extant at the time he compiled his work; he fixed the date of the creation 4004 years before the birth of Christ; and as far as his chronology goes, he follows the Hebrew copies of the scripture, and the following profane historians, *Herodatus*, *Thucydides*, *Xenophon*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Polybius*, and *Josephus*.

The best historians and chronologists of our own and other countries, after such a confession from our learned prelate, on the uncertainty of the remote æras of ancient history, ad-

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hered to his chronology, particularly Rollin, Calmet, and Prideaux : the Authors of the Universal History, in the ancient history found themselves obliged to adopt it in the index, vol. 21, to their second edition, and by so doing, they observe, that they merited the approbation of the greater part of their subscribers and correspondents. In the first edition, they had followed the Samaritan chronology.

Our other modern authorities, before mentioned, all agree with Usher, therefore it is adhered to in this Compendium; but an exception is borrowed from the authors of the "Universal History : " they allege, that having given authorities for the facts that have found a place in their work, they thought themselves obliged in some cases, to follow the dates assigned by those authorities; the Editor of the present work thinks himself under the same obligation, and being of opinion that the dates of any event prior to the first olympiad, 776 before Christ, when profane and sacred history begin to agree, are uncertain and immaterial, he is not ashamed to acknowledge that many of his dates of the origin of kingdoms prior to that æra, being taken from Dr. Priestley's "Description of his chart of History," follow the Newtonian Chronology, and may at first sight seem to contradict other dates of other events, not taken from him, in which the Hebrew, or vulgar chronology, as observed by Usher and others, is adhered to.

In explaining this subject of ancient chronology, it has been necessary to introduce a number of respectable names; be it permitted then in this place, to demonstrate the great utility of such a Student's Dictionary as is now offered to the public: without the aid of the second part of this work, all, but our very learned readers, would be at a loss to know, who and what they were; and when - and where they existed; but with this ready guide before them, Xenophon or Prideaux become equally familiar to them; and it will be the same on all subjects wherein a variety of respectable writers, or other great men, are quoted or mentioned in a course of reading or study; with this reference before us, we shall become acquainted with them; without it, we might pass over the names quoted, and give ourselves no trouble to enquire farther concerning them or their literary labours; and let it be remembered, that as it was necessary in so extensive a plan to consult a variety of modern English authors, the greatest accuracy has been observed in annexing every authority from which any extract has been taken,

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taken, so that private property and literary reputation, instead of being injured, as is but too commonly the case, will be benefited by this Compendium.

It is proper in the next place, to account for the very great disproportion between the first and second parts of our work. The Editor, considering the second, as the most useful to all Students and men of letters, has exerted his best abilities to make it as complete as possible: he has compared it with other biographical works, which have appeared from our press since he undertook it, and has the satisfaction to find, that a great number of eminent men in every age and country, throughout every letter of the alphabet, are to be found in this copious abridgment, which are totally omitted in them; and he flatters himself that he has done right in omitting tiresome lists of insignificant emperors, kings, princes, and pontiffs, who were no otherwise distinguished but by their high stations, to give place to men of merit, who acquired just renown and a durable reputation in their day; in every gradation of life from the throne to the cottage.

After all, it will be no difficult matter to draw up a long catalogue of obscure names of persons not inserted in our Compendium of Universal Biography; but should any of acknowledged eminence have escaped our notice, whose existence and merit is supported by the evidence of unquestionable authorities; such communication, shall be gratefully acknowledged, and inserted in a future edition.

The Editor having it in view to provide a pocket companion for every man of taste and letters, as well as a book of reference in the study, turned his thoughts chiefly to making the second part serve as a literary illustration of the catalogues of all valuable libraries offered to sale in this or any other European country; and as an explanatory index to all persons visiting Universities, Museums, Academies, or other foundations, where repositories of ancient and modern learning are preserved: with this intention, he directed it to be printed on a small type, and convenient size for the pocket, and he might have been persuaded to have published this part alone, if he had not reflected, that many of the principal events of ancient and modern history range themselves under biographical heads; such, for instance, as NINUS, CYRUS, ALEXANDER THE GREAT, JULIUS CÆSAR, &c. and occupied a considerable space in this part. Having therefore given abridgments of the

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histories of most kingdoms under the names of their respective kings, or other governors, he considered that it would add but little to the bulk, and greatly to the variety of useful matter in his work, if he selected, from the best authorities, the most memorable occurrences of Universal History, which stood detached from any leading biographical head; this gave birth to PART I, and it necessarily claimed precedence, because of the frequent references from things to persons; from the foundations of empires, kingdoms, cities, or universities, to the founders; from the origin of arts to the artists; from inventions to the inventors, &c.

However, lest it should be thought that even the choicest events of Universal History, independent of Biography, cannot be comprised in the few sheets allotted to this Part, we beg leave to observe, that the articles collated, include the essence of *Usher, Stow, Tanner, Blair, Dufresnoy*, and *Le Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*; besides extracts from the principal historians of antiquity; but the mode of printing it differing from that of PART II, and the care taken to range a great number of connected facts under general heads, such as ACADEMIES, ACTS of the BRITISH PARLIAMENT, BANKS, and many others, to prevent swelling the volume beyond a convenient size, has enabled us to compress, within a very small compass, a prodigious quantity of matter. The Editor takes the liberty to conclude, with one short observation:

In compiling this work he has followed the bias of that inclination, which has constantly directed his pen to subjects of general utility; and as it has always been his ambition as a writer to establish a solid, rather than a splendid reputation, he hopes on that account, great allowances will be made by the candid critic, and by men of letters in general, for those imperfections which they must infallibly discover in a compilation requiring the closest application, and an uncommon share of resolution to persevere to the end.

Upon the whole however, he entertains a well-founded hope, that "with all its imperfections on its head," it may be considered as a useful companion in the closet, and upon every occasion when the possessor is in quest of historical, or literary information, at home, or abroad.

Expla-

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Explanation of the Abbreviations, and of other Matters necessary to be known, previous to the Perusal of the following Sheets.

The alphabetical order is preserved in both Parts; but in PART I. all general heads are distinguished by Roman capitals. AS, COIN, COMPANIES, COUNCILS, ECLIPSES, JEWS, IMPOSTORS, &c. &c. The dates of the foundations of UNIVERSITIES are not fixed, as in other works, at the times when they were only ecclesiastical schools, but at the eras when they became bodies of men professing universal learning, and governed by ordinances and statutes.

The historical events of our own country, to be found frequently under general heads, have this addition. BRITISH HISTORY. See BATTLES, PARLIAMENTS, REBELLIONS, &c. &c. It was judged sufficient to give the date of the year, without descending to the trifling and often-erroneous nicety of specifying the very day on which important occurrences happened, unless in the case of battles, or naval engagements, when more than one has been fought in the course of the same year or month, which require such specific distinctions.

In PART II. no alteration is made in the orthography of foreign surnames; in our English general biographies such alterations as *Lewis* for *Louis*, and others of a similar nature, frequently derange their alphabet, misplace names, and occasion repetitions. Where there are more persons than one of the same name, we do not follow alphabetical order in the christian names, but place the surnames in succession, according to the order of time.

Great care has been taken to mention the country in which every eminent man was born, where it could be ascertained from proper authority.

Where the date of the birth and death are both ascertained, it was thought superfluous to add the age; great errors having been discovered in other compilers, owing to their hasty subtractions when they were engaged in the arduous pursuit of their main subjects. It is much easier for the Reader to subtract the age, at his leisure.

The following abbreviations take place in both parts. B. C. in capitals usually follows the date of every article before the birth of Christ.

A. D.

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A. D. in like manner is placed before the date of all occurrences after the Christian æra. But where any number of articles following each other are within the Christian æra, the two letters A. D. are not repeated, till the intervention of an article before Christ, marked B. C. makes it necessary to renew the other distinction.

In Part II. b. stands for born, and d. for died.

Also, in the account given of eminent men, other requisite abbreviations of words are introduced, to prevent extending the volume beyond its proposed size.

K. denotes king. These are all the single letters made use of instead of words; but in almost every article the first syllable of words serves for the whole, particularly in describing professions, and the titles of works: but every man's judgment will guide him to the right significations of the words so abridged. One or two examples however, will prevent all possibility of mistake.

Some physicians, who were eminent in their profession, have not published any medical treatise, while others have acquired great reputation both by their practice and writings. The same has happened with respect to mathematicians; the abbreviations therefore must be thus understood: physf. and med. author, for physician and medical author. Math. or mathem. and math. writer, for mathematician and mathematical writer. Hist. will occasionally stand for historian and history, and the reader will determine which by the tenour of the article. In fact, all the abbreviations are so plain, that they need no further illustration. With regard to the authorities, if any doubt occurs, it is but referring to the authority in question, and the whole title will be found. Example: when *Niceron* stands annexed to any article, without any further description, because it is most probable the title of his work has been given before, you have only to turn to *Niceron*, and you will there find, that he wrote the Lives of illustrious men, the work cited. To another article you find *Moreri*, by looking to *Moreri* in its proper place, you will meet with an account of his General Biographical Dictionary, from which the article has been taken. The *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique* is generally marked *Nouv. Dict. L'Englet du Fresney*, simply *Dufresnoy*. And in the same manner, the titles of the works most frequently given as authorities are abridged, or only the names of the authors given.

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ABORIGINES, kingdom of in Italy, founded by Inachus, B. C. 1330. *Univ. Hist. Vol. vi.*

ACADEMIES, the principal of Europe.—The *Sorbonne* at Paris, for the study of divinity, founded by Robert de Sorbonne, A. D. 1251.—Of *Florence*, for the belles lettres, founded by Brunetto Latini 1272.—*De la Crusca*, *ibid.* 1582.—Of *St. Luke*, for painting, at Paris, 1391.—Of *Verona*, at first for musick 1543.—Of the *Innominati* at Parma, 1550.—Of *Cremona*, 1560. [Renewed in 1607 under the name of the *Desuniti*.]—Of the *Insenati* at Peroufa 1561. [Tasso Marini and other Italians were its first members.]—Of *Filigrati*, or lovers of industry, 1574. [From this Academy the city of Forli has been made famous by producing a number of learned and eminent men. It was greatly improved 1652.]—Of the *Ricovrati* at Padua, for poetry, about 1610.—Of the *Umoristi* at Rome, for Italian comic poetry, 1611.—Of the *Fantascici*, *ibid.* 1625.—Of the *Infecondi*, *ibid.* 1653.—The French academy for the French language, eloquence, and poetry at Paris, by Lewis XIII. 1635.—The royal academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, *ibid.* 1663.—Of painting and sculpture, *ibid.* 1664.—Two of sciences, *ibid.* 1666.—The royal of music, *ibid.* 1669.—Of architecture, *ibid.* 1671. [The five last were founded by Lewis XIV.] *Dufresnoy*.—The French school for painting at Rome, founded by Lewis XIV. 1665. It was united for instruction and friendly intercourse with *St. Luke's* academy at Paris, 1675. A president and twelve pupils are sent from this academy to the school at Rome, after they have gained the first prizes at Paris, in painting, sculpture, or architecture. *Dufresnoy*.—Military, at Brest and Toulon, 1682.—Of physics and mathematics at Bologna, Italy, 1690.—Academy or royal society at Berlin, by Frederick I. king of Prussia, 1700. A literary society was incorporated with it, in 1744.—Of sciences and belles lettres at Lyons, 1700. The royal societies of physics, mathematics, and arts, were united to it, 1758.—Of the *Vigilanti* at Mantua, 1704, for the sciences.—

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Of Caen, Normandy, for the belles lettres, 1705.—Of sciences and arts, of Bologna, Italy, 1714.—Of Milan, sciences, 1719.—The royal historical academy of Lisbon, founded by John V. 1722.—Of sciences at Petersburg, by Peter I. 1724.—The *Etruscan* at Cortona (antiquarian) 1726.—Of Marseilles, for belles lettres, history and criticism, 1726.—Royal of surgery at Paris, 1731.—Royal of sciences at Stockholm, 1750. Of belles lettres, 1753.—Of polite arts at Copenhagen, 1753.—Of Warsaw, Poland, languages, history and chronology, 1753.—Of arts, Dublin, 1753.—Of Madrid, paintings, sculpture, and architecture, 1753.—Of sciences at Erfurt, Thuringia, 1755.—Of Harlem, Holland, sciences, 1760.—Of agriculture at Paris, 1761.—The royal of arts, instituted at London by George III. 1768.

Accusers, false, hanged in England by Stat. Henry VI. 1446. Burnt in the face with an F, Henry VIII. 1545. *Stow's Chronicle*.

Achaia, peopled by Achæus, the son of Xuthus, 1080 B. C. now part of the Turkish empire. *Priestley*.

ACTS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT (the most remarkable). The statute against bigamy, 5 Edw. I. 1276. Of mortmain, 1279. A new act, 1736. Creating estates in tail, 1279. Ravishing of women made capital, 1279. The standard for working in gold and silver fixed, 1300. *Vide* Edw. I. PART II. To entail estates, 1307. An act to oblige counsel to plead in English, 35 Edw. III. 1362. Of præmunire, abolishing the papal authority and power in England, and declaring the penalties of loss of estate, life or limb, for bringing excommunications, or even citations from the Popes into England, 14 Rich. II. 1391. First act of navigation: no goods to be exported or imported by Englishmen, on foreign bottoms, 5 Rich. II. 1384. *Viner's Statut.*—Knights, citizens and burgesses to be resident in the places which they are elected to represent in parliament, 1 Hen. V. 1413. Aliens not to hold church benefices, *ibid.* Juries for the trial of aliens to be one-half foreigners, 8 Hen. VI. 1430. No alien to exercise any trade or handicraft by retail, 1 Rich. III. 1483. The first act for preservation of the game, 2 Henry VII. 1496. Another 22 Char. II. 1670. A new act with great alterations, 1753. To make poisoning treason; and the punishment, boiling to death; occasioned by seventeen people being poisoned by Rouse the bishop of Rochester's cook, 22 Henry VIII. 1532. An act requiring two witnesses to attain any person for high treason, 6 Edw. VI. 1552. Felony for gipsies to remain a month in England after the act 5 Eliz. 1563. Perjury punished with pillory and loss of ears, *ibid.* Pretensions to witchcraft, or conversing with evil spirits, made capital, 1 James I. 1603. A court of conscience enacted for London for debts under 40*l.* *ibid.* Women concealing the death of their bastard children deemed guilty of murder, 21 James I. 1624. The unconstitutional court of the Star-Chamber abolished, and the *Habeas Corpus* extended to all cases bailable by law, 17 Char. I. 1641. Levying ship-money by virtue of the royal prerogative declared to be contrary to the laws of the realm, the liberty of the subject, and the petition of rights, *ibid.* The celebrated navigation act, which secured the trade of our colonies with the mother-country, 12 Char. II. 1660; the first after his restoration. Malicious maiming and wounding made capital, 21 Char. II. 1670. It is called The Coventry act, being occasioned by an assault on Sir John Coventry, member of parliament, who was cut, maimed and wounded, having his

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those sit in the streets, by Sir John Saunders and others, a short time before the act. The test act, requiring all officers under the government, civil and military, to receive the sacrament according to the rites of the church of England, and to make a declaration against transubstantiation, 1673. A new *Habeas Corpus* act passed, more general than the former, and effectually securing the liberty of the subject, 31 Char. II. 1679. The bill of rights, and act of succession, with a clause excluding Roman catholics from the throne, 1 William and Mary, 1689; also the toleration act, in favour of protestant dissenters; and the act for triennial parliaments, 6 William and Mary, 1694. A tax laid on births, marriages and burials, and on bachelors and widows for five years, to carry on a war against France: This tax was rated by the quality of the person: The birth of a duke's son 30l. the marriage of a duke or duchess 50l. the burial 50l. and so in proportion. 7 Will. III. 1695. *Viner's Statutes*. For new coining silver money, *ibid*. Elections made void, where the candidate had been at any expence in meat, drink or money, to procure votes, 8 Will. III. 1696; still unrepealed. An act for settling mercantile disputes by arbitrations; and another for regulating the payment of bills of exchange, 1698. An act for giving remedy on promissory notes, making them assignable, the same as bills of exchange, 3 Anne, 1705. An act for preventing frauds committed by bankrupts, *ibid*. For naturalizing the princess Sophia, electress of Hanover, and her issue, *ibid*. For abridging and reforming proceedings in chancery, and the common law, 1706. The famous act of Union, whereby England and Scotland were united into one realm, by the stile and title of Great Britain, 4 March 1707. For the better preventing mischiefs by fire; servants liable to fine and imprisonment, for fires occasioned by negligence, *ibid*. An act for electing sixteen peers of Scotland to sit in the British Parliament, 1708. An act for preserving the privileges of ambassadors, *ibid*. occasioned by the Russian ambassador being arrested for debt. An act for the encouragement of learning, by vesting the copies of printed books in the authors or purchasers of such copies exclusively for fourteen years; and if the authors survive that term, for fourteen years longer, 8 Anne, 1709. To attempt the life of a privy-councillor in the execution of his office made capital, occasioned by Guiscard's stabbing Mr. Harley while the latter was examining him on a charge of high treason, 10 Anne, 1711. To erect fifty new churches in London; to reduce the legal interest of money to five per cent. 1714. For the relief of the sufferers by the South-Sea bubbles, 7 Geo. I. 1721. To abolish the use of the Latin tongue in processes at law, 5 Geo. II. 1731. To prevent stock-jobbing, 8 Geo. II. 1734. Forgery made capital, *ibid*. To subject all new plays to a licence from the lord chamberlain, without which they cannot be performed, 10 Geo. II. 1737. To reduce the interest of the national debt, 1749. To change the stile (from the *Julian* to the *Gregorian* calendar) 1751. To naturalize the Jews, 1753; repealed, 1754. To prevent clandestine marriages, called The Marriage Act, 1753. To purchase Sir Hans Sloane's Museum, the Harleian Miscellany, &c. for the public benefit; to add to these collections the Cottonian and the King's Library, and to erect the whole into one British Museum, 1753. The silver plate excise act, 1756. To establish a national militia, 1757. Militia act, 1764. American stamp act, *ibid*. Repealed, 1766. For

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- taking away the privilege of parliament in cases of debt, 1770. For regulating buildings and preventing fires, *ibid.* Another, 1772.
- Admiral, the first lord high admiral of England was appointed by Richard II. 1386. The office now executed by commissioners.
- Admiralty-Court, Doctors-Commons, instituted by Edward III. 1347. Incorporated George III. 1772.
- Adrian the Roman emperor landed in Britain, 117. Built the famous wall, 121. *Vide* Adrian, PART II.
- Adultery, punished in England, by cutting off the hair, stripping the offender naked, and whipping her through the streets, if the husband required it (without distinction of rank) during the Saxon heptarchy, A. D. 457 to 828. *Tacitus.* The nose and ears cut off under Canute, 1031. Punished with death (together with incest) under Cromwell's administration, 1550. *Stow. Rapin.*
- Air-Pumps, invented A. D. 1672. *Vide* Guericke Otho, PART II.
- Ale, and wine, said to be invented by Bacchus; the former, where the soil would not grow grapes, about 1454 B. C. He was called also Dionysius and *Liber Pater.* *Tooke's Pantheon.*
- ALEXANDRIA, built by Alexander the Great 332 B. C. Taken by Julius Cæsar and burnt, but not totally destroyed 47 B. C. By Octavius Cæsar 30 B. C. By Dioclesian A. D. 296. By the Persians A. D. 615. By the Saracens 640.
- Algebra first taught in Europe A. D. 1494, by Lucas de Burgo, a friar at Venice. *Dufresnoy.*
- ALGIERS. This country was the ancient kingdom of Numidia. It was reduced to a Roman province 44 B. C. It afterwards became independent, till dreading the Spaniards; the inhabitants invited Barbarossa the pirate to assist them, who seized the government A. D. 1516; but some time after they became dependant on the Ottoman empire, and thus remain. *Priestley.*
- All Soul's College, Oxford, founded 1437.
- Alliance, the quadruple against France, 1718. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*
- Altar, the first christian, erected in Britain, 637. *Saxon Chron.*
- Alum, manufacture of, established in England 5 James I. 1608. *Stow.*
- AMAZONS, their origin fabulous; but they are said to have been the descendants of the Scythians inhabiting Cappadocia, where their husbands having made excursions and pillaged their neighbours, were all slain, being surprised in ambuscades by their enemies. Their widows reflecting on the fears, alarms, or sorrows they underwent on account of the fate of their husbands, resolved to establish a female state: entered into alliances with some of their neighbours, defeated others, and having firmly established themselves, they decreed, that matrimony was a shameful state of servitude; but, to perpetuate their race, they, at stated times, admitted the embraces of their male neighbours; but they either destroyed, or secretly sent to their fathers, all their male children, keeping with them only the daughters. A queen of the Amazons visited Alexander the Great, and cohabited with him thirteen days in hopes of having issue by him; but she died soon after her return home, about 330 B. C. *Quintus Curtius, lib. 6.*
- Amboyna, the Dutch massacre the English factors at that settlement, and dispossess the English of the spice islands, 1624.

AMERICA,

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AMERICA, first discovered by Columbus (*Vide* Columbus, PART II.) A. D.

1492. The complete discovery of South America was made by Vesputius Americus, a Florentine, from whom it derives its name, 1497. *Ralegh's Hist. World.* Mexico was conquered by Spain in 1521. Peru 1532. Brazil was discovered by the Portuguese in 1500. Planted by them in 1549, and remains in their possession. Terra Firma was conquered by Spain in 1514. *Gen. Hist. Priestley.* — North America was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot a Venetian, in the service of England, and his son John Cabot an Englishman, in 1497. John Cabot settled Newfoundland, the first English colony in America, in 1498. Florida was first discovered by John Cabot in 1500; it was ceded to England by the peace of 1763. Louisiana was discovered by the French 1633; they took possession of it 1718; but eastwards of the Mississippi was ceded to England 1763. The first British settlement made in North America was in Virginia, 4 James I. 1607. New England was the second in 1614, by the Plymouth company. In 1620, a large body of dissenters, who fled from church-tyranny in England, purchased the Plymouth patent, and built New Plymouth. Salem was built in 1628; and Boston, the present capital, 1630. Pennsylvania was settled by William Penn, a celebrated Quaker, in whose family the patent still subsists, 1681. Maryland, by Lord Baltimore, 1633. Carolina, by English merchants, 1670. New York was first settled by the Dutch; but the English dispossessed them and the Swedes 1664. Georgia, by General Oglethorpe, 1732. Nova Scotia was settled by the Scotch under Sir William Alexander 1622; but underwent several changes from the English to the French, and then to the English again, by treaties and conquests, till it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of 1748. Canada was attempted to be settled by the French in 1534. They built Quebec in 1608; but the whole country was conquered by the English in 1759 (*Vide Wolfe*, PART II.), and ceded by the peace 1763.

Anatomy of plants first made known by N. Grew 1680. *Vide* Grew, PART II. *Tallent's Chron. Tables.*

Anchors for ships first forged, A. D. 578.

Angria the famous pirate's fort, called Geriah, on the coast of Malabar, invested by Admiral Watson and destroyed; the pirate's wife and family were taken prisoners 1756. Great quantities of stores were found in the fort, and some ships in the harbour, which he had taken from the East-India Company.

Antigua, finally settled by the English in 1666. It had been attempted in 1632.

Appeals from English tribunals to the pope first introduced 19 Stephen 1154. Abolished by act of parliament, 24 Henry VIII. 1533. *Vin. Stat.*

Apothecary, the first mention of one attending the king's person in England, Edward III. about 1344; he settles a pension of three-pence *per diem* for life, on Courfus de Gangeland for taking care of him during his illness in Scotland. *Rymer's Fœdera.*

Apothecaries exempted from serving ward and parish offices, or on juries, 10 Anne, 1712.

Apollo's temple at Daphne, built 434 B. C. Burnt, and the Christians accused of it A. D. 362. *Usher.*

Apprentices of London obliged to wear blue cloaks in summer, and blue gowns in winter, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth 1558. Ten pounds

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- pounds then a great apprentice-fee; from 20l. to 100l. were given in James I. *Stow's Survey*. At present 500l. is often given.
- Aquitaine**, the crown of England has kept the title of duke of Aquitaine ever since the conquest of this duchy in France by Henry V. A. D. 1418; and when the king is seated on his throne in parliament, one of the officers of the household stands on the right side of the throne with a sword of state and ducal cap, as a memorial of the right to that dukedom.
- Arabia**; this country is said never to have been conquered; the Arabians made no figure in history till A. D. 622, when under the new name of Saracens, they followed Mahomet as their general and prophet, and made considerable conquests. It is governed by its own caliphs. *Priestley*.
- Archers**, 4000 surround the parliament house ready to shoot the king and the members of parliament, 21 Richard II. 1397. *Stow*.—The citizens of London formed into companies of Archers in the reign of Edward III, and were formed into a corporate body by the title of The fraternity of *St. George*, 29 Hen. VIII. 1539. *Noorthouck's Hist. of Lon.*
- Areopagi**, the famous council of, instituted at Athens 1532. B. C. *Arund. Marbles*.
- Argonautic expedition** under Jason 1263 B. C. *Blair*.
- Argos**, kingdom of, founded by Inachus, 1356 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Arithmetic**, or the science of calculation by figures, brought into Europe from Arabia A. D. 941 (Blair says 991). Decimal arithmetic discovered at Bruges in Flanders, 1602.
- Armada**, the Spanish. *Vide Naval Engagements*.
- Armenia**, part of the ancient Median empire, till 224 B. C. now subject to the Turks and Persians.
- Armies standing in England**; introduced by Charles I. 1638. Declared illegal, together with royal guards, 30 Charles II. 1679.
- Arms of France**, first quartered with those of England, and the title of King of France taken and used in all public acts by Edward III. and being used in his writs, summoning a new parliament to be held on 29 March 1340, it occasioned a petition that the rights and honours of England might not be prejudiced thereby. *Statutes at Large*.
- Articles of religion**. The six, called the bloody articles, passed 30 Henry VIII. 1539, for the non-observance of which many papists and protestants were burnt. Thirty-nine established for the church of England 8 Eliz. 1566. *Raj's*.
- Artificers and manufacturers** prohibited leaving England; outlawed if they do not return in six months after notice given them; a fine of 100l. and three months imprisonment to seduce them abroad. 9 Geo. II. 1736.
- Artillery Company of London**, instituted for weekly military exercises in the Artillery-ground in 1610. It now consists of about 300 men, and serves as a nursery of officers for the city militia. *Noorthouck's Hist. of London*.
- Arundelian Marbles**, containing the chronology of ancient history, from 1582 to 355 B. C. Said to have been sculptured 264 B. C. (no authority for this.) Found in the isle of Paros, about the beginning of the 17th century; purchased by Thomas earl of Arundel, and sent by his dowager as a present to the University of Oxford. The character

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ters are in Greek; but there are two translations in Latin by Seldon, 4to. London 1628. Another by Prideaux, folio, Oxford 1676.

Affize of bread, first statute for, 3 John 1202, to be observed under pain of the pillory; the chief justiciary, and a baker commissioned by the king, had the inspection of the affize. *Mat. Paris. Vide Provisions.*

Assurance, or insurance of ships, first practised in the reign of Claudius Cæsar about A. D. 45. The first regulations concerning it are in the *Lex Oleron*, by which it appears to have been generally known in Europe in 1194. The custom of Lombard-Street was afterwards made a precedent for all policies at Antwerp and in the Low Countries; but the first statute to prevent frauds from private assurers, and appointing commissioners to try causes respecting them, was made in 43 Eliz. 1601. *Molineaux's Lex Mercatoria.*

Assyrian empire, founded by Pul. 790 B. C. Finally conquered by the Turks, in whose hands it remains, A. D. 1637. *Priestley.*

Astronomical observations were first made at Babylon by Calisthenes 2234 B. C. *Blair.* Greatly improved and extended by Hipparchus at Rhodes 158 B. C.

— celebrated tables, composed under the direction of Alphonso XI. King of Castile, A. D. 1253. Brought to the highest degree of perfection in England, A. D. 1710. *Vide Sir Isaac Newton, PART II.*

Asylums for debtors in certain parts of London, in which they could not be arrested, particularly the Mint in the Borough, and White-friars in Fleet-Street, abolished 3 William III. 1696.

ATHENS, the ancient kingdom of, first called Actica from Actæus; then Cecropia from Cecrops its first king, 1582 B. C. *Arund. Marbles.* The twelve provinces formed into one community, and the republican government introduced by Theseus 1259 B. C. *ibid.* But the monarchical prevailed, for Theseus is stiled, in all ancient histories, king of Athens; and they had a succession of kings till 1070 B. C. They then chose magistrates called Archons for life; and then for ten years 754 B. C. Anarchy from 687 to 634 B. C. when annual Archons are elected, *ibid.* Pisistrates, a private citizen, having usurped the government, becomes a tyrant; his son Hipparchus succeeds him, and is slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton 516 B. C. *ibid.* The Peloponnesian war between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians 431 B. C. ended in the ruin of the Athenian republic 403 B. C. After this Athens was governed by thirty tyrants. *Univ. Hist.* It fell into the hands of the Romans 87 B. C. *Livy.* The Venetians got possession of it A. D. 1204; and the Turks in 1687. *Priestley.*

Audley, lord, an English peer, beheaded for aiding one of his footmen to ravish his lady, and for sodomy, 1631.

Azores, the islands of, first discovered in 1449.

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BABEL, the tower of, built by Noah's posterity, 2247 B. C. *Blair.*
Babylon, city and kingdom, founded by Nimrod, 2217 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Bagdad city, built by Almanfor, and made the seat of the Saracen empire, A. D. 762. Taken by the Tartars, and a period put to the Saracen empire, A. D. 1258. *Blair.*

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- Bahama Islands** seized for the crown of England, and the pirates who inhabited them surrender to Capt. Rogers, 1718.
- Baize**, a coarse woollen cloth, the manufacture brought into England by some Flemings or Dutch who settled at Colchester in Essex, where it has flourished ever since; these Flemings had peculiar privileges granted by an act of parliament 12 Char. II. 1660; which the baize-makers there still enjoy. *Anderfon.*
- Balchen**, an English admiral, shipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly in the *Victory*, a first rate, and upwards of 1000 persons perished with him, 1744.
- Baliol College**, Oxford, founded 1268, by John Baliol.
- Baliol**, King of Scotland, defended his own cause in Westminster Hall against the earl of Fife, A. D. 1293. *Stowe's Chron.*
- Balmerino**, lord, beheaded on Tower-Hill for rebellion in Scotland, 1746.
- BANKS**, their first institution was in Italy, where the Lombard Jews kept benches in the market-places for the exchange of money and bills; *banco* being the Italian name for bench, Banks took their title from this word. The bank of Venice was the first public bank in Europe, it was instituted about A. D. 1550. The bank of England incorporated 6 William and Mary 1694. Their notes at 20 *per cent.* discount in 1696. Under par in 1745, when the merchants of London associated and agreed to take them as specie. Universally current throughout Europe since the peace of 1763.
- Baptism**, first practised in the Christian church by immersion till the second century. Sponsors first required (in the times of persecution) about 165. *Eusebius.*
- Barbadoes Island**, discovered by Sir William Courteen 1620; gave rise to the sugar-trade in England, and this mother-plantation, together with other Caribbee Islands, was settled 2 Char. I. 1627, by charter granted to the earl of Marlborough.
- Bark**, the Jesuits, its medicinal virtues first discovered by the Indians in 1500. Brought into Europe by some Jesuits, from whom it took its common name, 1649. First brought into practice in England, by Sir Hans Sloane, Baronet.
- Barometers** invented by Torricelli. *Vide PART II.* A. D. 1643.
- Barton**, the notorious Scotch pirate, defeated at sea, and killed in 1513. *Rapin.*
- Batchelors**, after twenty-five years of age, a tax on them in England, 121. 10s. for a duk', a common person 1s. 7 Will. III. 1695.
- BATTLES**, the most remarkable, in ancient and modern history. Of *Marathon*; the Athenians under Miltiades with 10,000 men defeat Datis at the head of 100,000 Persian infantry and 10,000 horse, 490 B. C.—Of *Leuctra*; the Lacedemonians defeated by the Thebans and lose the dominion of Greece, 371 B. C. *Arund. Marbles.*—Of *Mantineæ*; in which the famous Theban general Epaminondas is slain, B. C. 361.—Of the river *Granicus*; Alexander the Great defeats the Persians, B. C. 334.—Of *Iffus*; in which Darius is totally defeated with the loss of 100,000 men, B. C. 333.—Of *Arbella*; by which Alexander becomes conqueror of Persia, B. C. 333.—Of *Cumæ*, in the 2d Punic war; the Carthaginians defeat the Romans, 40,000 are slain, with their consul Emilius, and 10,000 taken prisoners, B. C. 214. Marius, junior, defeats Hannibal the Carthaginian general, kills 37,000 on the spot, and takes

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takes 18,000 prisoners, B. C. 209. Scipio defeats Asdrubal, 80,000 Carthaginians and their allies slain, and 13,000 taken prisoners, B. C. 205. Cl. Nero finally vanquishes Asdrubal, takes him prisoner and beheads him; 50,000 of the confederates are killed, B. C. 203. Sylla, the Roman dictator, with only 16,000 men defeats Mithridates, king of Pontus, at the head of 120,000, losing himself, as it is related, only 12 men, B. C. 86.—Of *Pharsalia*; Julius Cæsar, with an inferior force, defeats Pompey, B. C. 48.—Of *Philippi*; Brutus and Cassius, after an obstinate battle and a bloody engagement at sea, are totally subdued by Octavius Cæsar and M. Anthony, which puts an end to the Roman republic, B. C. 42. Cæsar defeats Anthony's fleet near Actium, B. C. 31. *Bossuet. Ancient Hist.* Between the emperor Claudius and the Goths, the latter leave 32,000 slain on the field, A. D. 269. Between Constantine the Great and Licinius, the latter defeated, and 100,000 of his troops are slain, A. D. 324.

BATTLES, of the English, celebrated in history. Of *Hastings*, in which Harold lost his life, and William I. gained the English crown, A. D. 1066.—Of *Ascalon* in Judea; Richard I. of England defeat's Saladin's army, amounting to 300,000, Saracens and other infidels, A. D. 1192.—Of *Gisors* in France; the French defeated by Richard I, whose parole for the day was *Dieu et mon Droit*, "God and my Right;" from this time made the motto to the royal arms of England, 1198. *Rymer*.—Of *Lincoln*; Lewis, dauphin of France, invited over by the discontented barons in the last year of king John, is acknowledged by them as king of England; but the nobility in general were summoned by the earl of Pembroke to Gloucester, to crown Henry III, and afterwards march against the dauphin's and the barons army, which is defeated at Lincoln 1217, and the dauphin leaves the kingdom.—Of *Lewes*, in which Henry III. his cousin Henry king of the Romans, his son, and Edward prince of Wales, were taken prisoners by Montford earl of Leicester, a rebellious baron, 1264.—Of *Evesham*; the barons defeated, Montford slain, and Henry III. released, 1265.—Of *Halidon-Hill* near Berwick; the English gain a signal victory over the Scots, 13,000 being slain, and only a very inconsiderable number of the English, 7 Edward III. 1333.—Of *Creffy* in France; a complete victory gained over Phillip of France by Edward III. and his son Edward, stiled The Black Prince, John king of Bohemia, James king of Majorca, Ralph duke of Loraine (sovereign princes), a number of French noblemen and other persons of high rank, together with 30,000 private men, were slain, and the loss of the English was trifling, 1346. *Froissart. Carte.* The Scots defeated at Durham the same year, and David their king taken prisoner by the English.—Of *Poitiers* in France, gained by Edward the Black Prince; John king of France and his son taken prisoners, 1356.—Of *Agincourt*; Henry V. totally vanquishes the French; his prisoners so numerous, that he is obliged to kill them, 1415.—Of *Toruten*; Edward IV. obtains a complete victory over Henry VI. on whose side 36,776 of his subjects are slain, 1461.—Of *Bosworth*; Richard III. was slain, and Henry earl of Richmond crowned king on the field of battle, by the stile of Henry VII, 1485.—Of *Flouden*; the English vanquish the Scots, and James IV. is killed, 1513. 4 Henry VIII.—Of *Pinkney*; the Scots defeated by the earl of Hertford protector, 13,000 slain, 2 Edward VI. 1547.—Of *Naseby*, Northamps. Charles I. defeated by Fairfax, loses all his infantry,

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fantry, artillery, arms, &c. and is never after able to make head against the parliament forces, 1645.—Of *Worcester*; Charles II. vanquished and obliged to quit the kingdom, 1651.—Of the *Boync*, Ireland; James II. defeated by William III. and withdraws to France, 1690.—Of *Blenheim* or *Hockley*; a signal victory gained by the duke of Marlborough over the French and Bavarians, 4 Anne, 1704. Another complete victory at *Ramillies* over the same combined armies, 1706. Again, over the French at *Oudenarde*, Flanders, 1708. A convoy for the relief of Lille attacked by 24,000 French troops; defeated by major-general Webb, who had not 10,000 men under his command, nor any artillery near the wood of Wynnendale, between Bruges and Lille, 1708.—Of *Malplaquet*, near Mons Fland. the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene win the day from the French, but the slaughter and loss was great on both sides, each army consisted of about 100,000 choice troops, 1709. Mons taken by the same generals soon after.—Of *Sheriffmuir*; the duke of Argyll defeats the earl of Mar, who commanded the rebel forces 2 George I. 1715.—Of *Dattingen*; George II. (in person) gains a signal victory over the French commanded by Marshal Noailles, 1743.—Of *Fontenoy*; the English and Hanoverians defeated by the French, after signal exertions of valour, owing to the cowardice of the Dutch troops in the English army, 1745.—Of *Culloden*; the duke of Cumberland entirely defeats the Scotch rebels, headed by the young Pretender, which terminates the rebellion, 1746.—Of *Laffeldt*; the French gain the day from the duke of Cumberland, 1747.—Of *Lake St. George*, North America; General Johnson defeats the French army, composed of French regulars, Canadians and Indians, 1755.—Of *Crevelt*; Prince Ferdinand gains the day from the French, 1758.—Of *Cosfeldt*; the duke of Cumberland retreats, but the French sustain the greatest loss, 1757.—Of *Minden*; Prince Ferdinand with an army composed of English, Hessian and Hanoverians gains a signal victory over the French, 1759.—Of *Niagara*, North America; General Johnson defeats the French and takes Niagara, 1759.—Of *Montmorenci*, and the plains of *Abraham*; General Wolfe, at the latter, conquers Quebec; but falls in the battle, 1760.—Of *Wanderwoest* in the East-Indies; Colonel Coote takes the place, and defeats the French General Lally, 1759.—Of *Warbourg*; Prince Ferdinand defeats the French, 1760.

BATTLES between European powers, in which England was interested by her alliances. Of *Lutzingen*; Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, against the emperor; the Imperialists conquer, and Gustavus, the support of the protestant interest in Germany, is killed, 1632; he was in alliance with Charles I.—Of *Narva*; Charles XII. king of Sweden, with 20,000 men vanquishes the Muscovite army of 100,000, 1700.—Of *Almanza*; the French and Spaniards, headed by the duke of Berwick, defeat the combined forces of England, Holland and Portugal, commanded by the marquis das Minas and the earl of Galloway, 1707.—Of *Pultawa*; Charles XII. totally defeated by the Czar of Muscovy, and escapes into Turkey with a few attendants, 1709. Queen Anne, the Dutch, and the Emperor of Germany reinstate him in his paternal dominions.—Of *Belgrade*; the Imperialists vanquish the Turks, 1717.—Of *Parma* and *Guesfella*; the confederates, England, France and Spain, against the emperor, both bloody engagements with doubtful success, 1734.—Of *Mohwitz*; gained by the king of Prussia over the Austrians,

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Austrians, in alliance with Great Britain, 1741.—Of *Czarstow*; the king of Prussia again victorious, 1742.—Of *Friedberg*; the most signal victory obtained by the king of Prussia during the war, 1745.—Of *St. Lazaro*; the Austrians defeat the French and Spaniards, 1746.—Of *Lo-woschurtz*; the king of Prussia, now the ally of Great Britain, gains a complete victory over the Austrian general Brown, 1756.—Of *Prague*; the Austrians defeated by prince Henry of Prussia, and Brown mortally wounded, 1757. The same year count Daun, the new Austrian general, vanquishes the king of Prussia at Kolin, and drives him from Prague.—Of *Rosbach*; the king of Prussia gains a complete victory over the combined armies of France and Austria, November 5.—Of *Breslau*; the Austrians defeat the Prussians under prince Bevern, November 22, but the engagement was very bloody on both sides.—Of *Lissa*, which closes this remarkable campaign; the king of Prussia vanquishes prince Charles of Lorraine, and kills 6,000 Austrians in the engagement, December 5, 1757.—Of *Cunersdorf*; the king of Prussia with 50,000 men ventures to attack the Russian army consisting of 90,000 in their camp; at first he gains considerable advantages; but pursuing them too far, the Russian general Soltikoff rallies his troops, and gains a complete victory, the Prussians having lost 20,000 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners, 1759.—Of *Pfaffendorff*; the Austrians commanded by Laudohn are defeated with great slaughter by the king of Prussia, and prevents the junction of the Russian and Austrian grand armies, 1760. The king closes this year with a glorious victory at *Torgau* over the Austrians, Nov. 3, Daun being wounded and obliged to retire. The final battle gained by the king was before *Schweidnitz*; when he defeated the Austrian army under the generals Laudohn, O'Donnel and Beck, and retook Schweidnitz; the battle was fought August 16th, and the city surrendered in October 1762; soon after which, a suspension of arms took place.

Battering Ram, Testudo, and other military instruments invented by Armemones of Clazomenae, 441 B. C.

Battersea Bridge to Chelsea, built A. D. 1762.

Bayonets, the use of them in battles introduced by the French, 1693. *Dufresnoy*.

Beheading, introduced into England from Normandy (as an honorary mode of putting criminals to death) by William I. 1074. Walthoe earl of Northumberland was the first so executed. *Salmon. Chron.*

Belins-Gate, or *Billinggate*, derives its name from Belinus Magnus an ancient British prince, father of King Lud. It was the old port of London, and the customs were paid there under Ethelred II. A. D. 979 *Stow*. Made a fish-market 1699. *Chamberlain's Hist. of London*.

Belles-Lettres, or polite learning revived in Europe, by Brunetto Latin. A. D. 1272. *Gen. Hist.*

Bellmen, first appointed in the city of London; nightly to ring their bells, and to cry aloud to the inhabitants, Take care of your fire and candle; Be charitable to the poor; and pray for the dead, 1556 *Neortbouck's Hist. of London*.

Bells, supposed to be invented at the beginning of the fifth century. Several sent by the Venetians to Basilus the emperor at Constantinople 872, which was the first knowledge they had of them at that city.

Were

- Were introduced into churches by order of pope John IX. as a defence by ringing them, against thunder and lightning about A. D. 900. The first cast in England by Turkytel, chancellor of England under Edmund I. His successor improved the invention, and caused the first tuneable set to be put up at Croyland Abbey about 960. *Dufresnoy. Stow.*
- Bencoolen**, the English East-India Company got possession of this place, and made a settlement, which preserved to them the pepper-trade after the Dutch dispossessed them of Bantam, 1682.
- Benefices**, first instituted about 509, all that should become vacant in England, in the space of six months, given by pope Clement VII. to his nephew, in 1534. *Stow. Chron.*
- Benefit of clergy**, that privilege abolished with respect to murderers and felons, as also the claim of sanctuary, by Henry VIII. 1513.
- Bergen-op-zoom**, the works of which were deemed impregnable, taken from the Dutch by the French, 1747.
- Berkeley**, Judge, arrested on the bench in the court of king's bench in Westminster, by writ from the house of commons, and sent to the Tower, for having given his opinion to Charles I. in favour of levying ship-money, 1640. *Salmon's Chron. Historian.*
- Bermuda**, or Somers, his isles in North America, first planted by the English, 9 James I. 1612.
- BIBLE**, the first translation from the Hebrew into the Greek was made by seventy-two interpreters, by order of Ptolomy Philadelphus: It is thence called The Septuagint version; and was completed in seventy-two days at Alexandria 277 B. C. *Josephus.* When the library was burnt (*vide Libraries*), it was supposed to have been lost, but it was found in a cask. The Vulgate edition in Latin was the first printed in 1462. *Blair.* The first translation into English was finished at Oxford, 27 Henry VIII. 1541. The edition now in use, 8 James I. 1611. *Stow.*
- Bills of exchange**, invented by the Jews, as a means of removing their property from nations where they were persecuted about A. D. 1160. *Anderson.* Act of parliament to prohibit sending money out of England any other way, 4 Rich. II. 1381.
- Births of children**, a tax on them in England; of a duke 30l. a common person 2s. 7 William III. 1695.
- BISHOPS**, English, made barons by William I. A. D. 1072. In conjunction with the pope's legate presume to dispose of the crown, by proclaiming the Empress Maud queen of England, in the reign of Stephen, 1141. *Will. of Malmsh.* The precedency contested between the archbishops of Canterbury and York, settled in favour of Canterbury by a Synod, 1070. The precedency of the other bishops adjusted 1075 (according to their ordination, except Winchester and London, to which peculiar privileges belong). They are deprived of the privilege of sitting as judges upon trials for capital crimes, 11 Rich. II. 1388. To be elected by the king's *Congé d'elire*, by act of parliament 26 Henry VIII. 1535. Several suffered martyrdom under Queen Mary from 1555 to 1558. Excluded from voting in the house of peers on temporal concerns, 15 Charles I. 1640. Ten committed to the Tower for high treason, in protesting against the legality of all acts of parliament passed, while they remain deprived of their votes, 1641. Seven sent to the Tower for refusing to publish a declaration by James II. for

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for liberty of conscience, contrived to bring the papists into ecclesiastical and civil employments, 1688. The archbishop of Canterbury and five bishops suspended for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, 1689, and deprived 1690. *Warner's Ecclesiast. Hist. and Rapin.*

Bishops of Scotland deprived of their bishoprics, and episcopacy abolished in Scotland, 1689. *Ibid.*

BISHOPRICS of England and Wales (according to the antiquity of their institution). *London*; an archbishopric and metropolitan of England, founded by Lucius, the first christian king of Britain, A. D. 185. *Bede. Dugdale.*—*Landaff*, 185.—*Bangor*, 516.—*St. David's*, 519. (the archbishopric of Wales from 550 till 1100, when the bishop submitted to the archbishop of Canterbury as his metropolitan.)—*St. Asaph's*, 547.—*St. Augustin*, or *Austin*, made *Canterbury* the metropolitan archbishopric by order of pope Gregory, A. D. 596.—*Wells*, 604.—*Rockester*, 604.—*Winchester*, 650.—*Litchfield and Coventry*, 656.—*Worcester*, 679.—*Hereford*, 680.—*Durham*, 690.—*Sodor and Man* (with jurisdiction of the Hebrides in Scotland) 838.—*Exeter*, 1050.—*Sherborne* (changed to *Salisbury*) 1056.—*York*, archbishopric, 1067.—*Dorchester* (changed to *Lincoln*) 1070.—*Chichester*, 1071.—*Thetford* (changed to *Norwich*) 1088.—*Bath and Wells*, 1088.—*Ely*, 1109.—*Carlisle*, 1133.—(The following six were founded upon the suppression of the monasteries by Hen. VIII.) *Chester*, *Peterborough*, *Gloucester*, *Oxford*, *Bristol*, *Westminster*, 1538.—*Westminster* was united to *London* 1550. *Tanner's Notitia Monastica*, and *Willis's Survey of Cathedrals*.

BITHYNIA, an ancient separate kingdom of Asia, till conquered by Cræsus king of Lydia about 560 B. C. It was conquered again by Alexander the Great 332 B. C. It afterwards recovered its liberty, but its last king bequeathed it to the Romans 40 B. C. In modern history it makes no figure, except that from its ruins rose the Othman Turks, who A. D. 1327, took Prusa its capital, and made it the seat of their empire before they possessed Constantinople.

Blackwell-hall purchased by the mayor and commonalty of *London*, to be a market-hall for the sale of the woollen manufactures then daily increasing, though in their infancy, 20 Richard II. 1397. *Stowe.*

Blazonry, or bearing coats of arms introduced; and became hereditary in families in England about 1192, owing to the knights painting their banners with different figures to distinguish them in the Crusades. *Dugdale's Baron.*

Blisters first made of Cantharides, and introduced into medical practice about 50 B. C. *Vide Aræteus, PART II. Le Clerc's Hist. of Physic.*

Blood, a discarded officer of Oliver Cromwell's household, and his confederates, seized the duke of Ormond in his coach in Piccadilly, and got him almost to Tyburn, intending to hang him, when he was rescued by his friends; he afterwards, in the disguise of a clergyman, stole the regal crown from the jewel-office in the Tower, but was detected soon after the fact; yet for this, and several other offences, he was not only pardoned, but had a pension of 500l. per annum, settled on him by Charles II. 1673. *Rapin's History of England.*

Blood, wide Circulation.

Blue, the Prussian, a colour in great use with the dyers and paper-stainers, so called from its being invented by a Prussian at Berlin in 1704.

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- Bohemia** from a duchy was erected into a kingdom by prince Zemias, A. D. 1199. It is now annexed to the German empire.
- Bombay**, in India, given as part of the marriage-portion of the princess Catherine of Portugal, on her marriage with Charles II. in 1661; granted by king William III. to our East-India company in 1688.
- Bomb-shells** invented at Venlo, 1588.
- Book-keeping** by double entry, called Italian Book-keeping, taken from the System of Algebra published by Burgo at Venice, was made known in England by James Peele, who published his work on the subject 9 Eliz. 1569. *Anderson.*
- Books**, the first printed was the Vulgate edition of the Bible, in 2 vol. folio, A. D. 1462. The second was Cicero de Officiis, 1466. *Blair.*
- of astronomy and geometry all destroyed in England, as infected with magic, 8 Edward VI. 1552. *Stow's Chron.*
- Boulogne** in France taken by Henry VIII. king of England in 1544. Restored to France upon the peace in 1550. Four hundred thousand crowns were paid in consideration of the restitution and arrears of tribute due from France. *Vide Rapin.*
- Bounties** first granted on the exportation of British commodities, a new principle introduced into commerce by the British parliament. The first granted on corn, 1 William and Mary 1688. *Mortimer's Elem. of Commerce, &c.* On British-made sail-cloth, 11 Anne 1713. For discovering the longitude at sea, 12 Anne 1714. Mr. Harrison received 10,000*l.* for this discovery, 1764.
- Bourbon**, the crown of Spain settled on a younger branch of that family, and guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. *Rapin.*
- Bows and arrows**, the use of them brought into England by William I. 1066. *Baker's Chronicle.*
- Brasil** in South America, accidentally discovered by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese mariner, who was driven upon its coast by a tempest in 1500. The crown of Portugal seized it, and erected it into a principality. *Salmon and Brookes.*
- Bricks** first made and used for building in England, under the direction of Alfred the Great, about 886. *Saxon Chron.*
- BRITISH ISLES.** They were inhabited originally by a people called Britons, of the same stock with the ancient Gauls or Celtæ. The Romans first invaded them under Julius Cæsar 54 B. C. but made no conquests. The emperor Claudius, and his generals Plautius, Vespasian and Titus, subdued several provinces after thirty pitched battles with the natives, A. D. 43 and 44. The conquest is completed by Agricola in the reign of Domitian, A. D. 85. The Romans held their conquest till 410. Then the old inhabitants called in the Saxons to assist them against the Picts and Scots; these Saxons made a second conquest, and divided South Britain into seven kingdoms, A. D. 455. This government was called the Saxon Heptarchy, and lasted till 829, when Egbert, having subdued and united them under one government, was crowned king of England. *Vide England.*
- British museum**, established at Montague-house, London, by act of parliament, 1753.
- Broad**, or great, seal of England first made, and affixed to patents and other grants of the crown, by Edward the Confessor, A. D. 1048. *Baker's Chronicle.*

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Brooke (Fulk Greville), lord, stabbed by an old servant, in consequence of his own indiscretion in shewing him his last will, in which he had not left him any legacy, 1628.

Brothels, bawdy-houses, or public stews, formerly allowed in the city of London, and considered as a necessary evil, under the regulation of a good police. They were all situated on the Bankside, Southwark, and subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester; they were visited weekly by the sheriffs officers, and severe penalties were enacted against keeping infected women, or married women, 8 Hen. II. 1162. *Stow's Survey of London.*

Buildings, the increase of them in London and within a mile, prohibited by proclamation, and uniformity in the fronts of houses required by proclamation, 4 James I. 1607. The buildings from High Holborn, north and south, and Great Queen-Street, built nearly on the spot where stood the Elms, or the ancient Tyburn, in Edward III. were erected between 1607 and 1631. *Stow's Chron.*

Bull-baiting first introduced into England, as an amusement, in the reign of king John, about 1209.

Burial-places for christians, first consecrated about 210, under pope Callixtus I. *Eusebius.*

Burials, a tax on them in England; for a duke 50l. for a common person 4s. under William III. 1695.

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CABINET-Council, in which secret deliberations were held by the king and a few of his particular friends, and the great officers of state, to be laid afterwards before the second council, now styled, The Privy-council, instituted by Alfred the Great, about A. D. 896. *Spelman.* A cabinet-council, consisting of five lords in administration, distinguished by the title of The Cabal, supposed to be pensioners of France, Charles II. 1670.

Cadiz, city, formerly Gades, built by the Carthaginians, 530 B. C. *Priestley.*

Cæsarea, built by Herod, in honour of Augustus Cæsar, 10 B. C. *Prideaux.*

Calais, *vide* Conquests.

Calcutta in the East-Indies; 146 gentlemen, merchants and others, servants of the British East-India company, were confined by order of the nabob Surajah Dowla in a dungeon called The Black Hole in this fort, where 123 died before the morning, being suffocated by the heat and stench, 19 May 1756 (in the evening).

CALENDAR, the reformation of it undertaken by Sosignes, a celebrated mathematician, by order of Julius Cæsar, when the course of the year was made to agree with that of the sun, and great confusion in the computation of time avoided. The first Julian year began on the first of January 45 B. C. During sixteen centuries the Julian calculation was generally followed; and then it was discovered that a further improvement might be made, which was effected at Rome A. D. 1582, by pope Gregory XIII. and was called The New Style, or the Gregorian Calendar. *Dufresney.*—The greatest part of Europe came into this new style by degrees; and it was adopted by Great Britain in 1752.

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- (The Russians, from their aversion to every popish institution, still adhere to the Julian.)
- Callicoe printing, the art first set on foot in London 1676. *Andersen.*
- Calvert, Bernard, of Andover, went in an open boat from Southwark to Calais in France, and returned to Dover within twenty-four hours, July 17, 1730.
- Calves-head club, suppressed by a riot; some noblemen and gentlemen who composed it having ridiculously exposed raw heads in bloody cloths at the windows of the tavern where it was held; the mob broke the windows, and would have pulled down the house, if the guards had not dispersed them, 30 January 1734. *Salmon's Chron.*
- Cambricks and lawns first worn in England, and reckoned a great luxury in dress, 22 Eliz. 1580. *Stow's Chron.*
- Camp in Hyde Park, the last, in 1745.
- Campeachy Bay, the English logwood cutters made their first settlement there A. D. 1662.
- Canary Islands discovered by J. de Bethencourt a Norman 1405. Conquered by the Spaniards about 1490, to whom they now belong.
- Cannon first used in the English service by the governor of Calais. 6 Richard II. 1383. First cast, and mortars for bomb-shells, by Flemish artists in Sussex, 34 Henry VIII. 1543. *Rymer's Fœdera.* Great improvements made in this art by Henry Brown, Esq; 2 Geo. II. 1728.
- Canons of five christian councils received and established in England A. D. 680.
- Canon law, first introduced into Europe by Gratian 1151. Into England 19 Stephen, about 1154.
- Canonization of pious men and martyrs, as saints, begun by pope Leo III. A. D. 800. *Tallent's Chron. Tables.*
- Cape de Verde Islands discovered by the Portuguese in 1474. They are at present inhabited by negroes, who traffick with the ships that touch there.
- Captives, 300 redeemed from slavery at Morocco by George I. marched through the city to St. Paul's to return thanks to God for their delivery, and then proceeded to St. James's to thank the king, 4 December 1721. *Salmon.*
- Cards-playing, invented to divert the melancholy of Charles VI. king of France, about A. D. 1390. *Mexerai. Hist. France.*
- Cardinals, at first were only the principal priests, or incumbents of the parishes in Rome; on this footing they continued till the eleventh century. They did not acquire the exclusive power of electing the popes till A. D. 1160. They first wore the red hat at the council of Lyons 1243. They disagreed about the choice of a pope on the death of Clement V. Set fire to the conclave, and left the papal chair vacant two years and three months, A. D. 1314. The title of eminence was first conferred on them by Urban VII. in 1630. *Du Cange.*
- Caroline, queen-consort to George II. king of Great Britain, died 1737, aged 54.
- , the princess, her daughter, died 1757.
- Castles, to the number of 1117, built in England in the reign of king Stephen 1135; most of them demolished by an edict of king and council, 1 Henry II. 1155.

Catalans,

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Catalans, a society of disbanded soldiers, fix in Greece, and become a people, A. D. 1302. *Tallent's Chron.*

CATASTROPHES, dreadful. The amphitheatre at Fidenæ fell in, and 50,000 spectators were killed, A. D. 26. *Univ. Hist.*—At Dublin, above 100 men were killed by the blowing up of a magazine, containing 218 barrels of gunpowder, 1693.—A scaffold built for spectators to see lord Lovat beheaded fell down, and several persons were killed, and a great number maimed, 1747.—The floor at the sessions-house at Poole in Montgomeryshire fell in while the court was sitting, and several persons were killed, 1758.—Major Johnson, an officer on half-pay at Dublin, went into his parlour, gave his two sons (one a lad of ten, the other of twelve years of age) each a pistol loaded with ball, and ordered them to fire at each other, or he would run them through with his sword; they shot each other dead upon the spot; their mother coming into the room, on the report of the pistols, the major stabbed her to the heart, and then himself. 6 George I. 1720. *Salmon's Chron.*—At West-Chester, some barrels of gunpowder, belonging to a grocer, took fire in a cellar, over which a puppet-show was performing, and blew up the whole buildings, 40 persons were killed, and as many maimed, scorched, or terribly wounded, November 5, 1772.—Amsterdam play-house took fire, seven persons were suffocated, and great numbers wounded in getting out, 1772.

Catharine Hall, Cambridge, founded 1475.

Celibacy and the monastic life, first preached and practised by St. Anthony in Egypt, A. D. 305. The early converts to this doctrine lived in caves and desolate places till regular monasteries were founded. *Vide Monasteries and Abbeys.*

Ceremonies, master of, first appointed at the English court, 1 James I. 1603. *Baker's Chronicle.*

Ceylon, the island of, in the East-Indies, famous for its spices, particularly cinnamon; seized by the Dutch, who drove away the Portuguese inhabitants in 1656, and have since kept possession of it; and have, in a great measure, monopolised the spice-trade. *Vide Brooke's Gazetteer.* Champion of England, first appointed by Richard II. at his coronation, A. D. 1377. *Walsingham, Vol. VII.*

Chancery court, first instituted under Ethelbert, A. D. 605. Settled on a better footing by William I. 1709. *Stow's Chron.*

Chanting in churches first introduced into the Romish service about 620.

Charity-schools first instituted at London, to prevent the seduction of poor children to popish seminaries, 3 James II. 1687. *Rapin.*

Charter of rights and privileges, the first granted by the English sovereigns to their subjects, 1 Henry I. 1100; the basis of magna charta granted to the barons by king John 1215. Renewed and ratified by Hen. III. 1258.

Chastity, a remarkable instance of it in England; Ebba, abbess of Coldingham near Berwick, cut off her nose and lip, and persuaded the nuns to follow her example, A. D. 886. *Stow's Chron.*

Chatham-chest, a charitable institution founded by Elizabeth 1588, for the benefit and relief of maimed and superannuated English mariners; the only charity of the kind till the foundation of Greenwich hospital. *Stow.*

Cherokee chiefs, seven brought to England in 1730, and three in 1762.

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Children, the custom of English parents selling them for slaves to the Irish, prohibited in the reign of Canute, about 1015. *Mat. Paris.*

China, the Chinese empire is reputed to have been founded by Fohi; and he is said to be the Noah of the Bible, about 2240 B. C. It is now governed by emperors of the dynasty of the Manchew Tartars, who conquered it, A. D. 1645. *Univ. Hist. and Priestley.*

Christians, the believers of Christ's doctrines first receive this general title at Antioch, A. D. 40. *Facitus.* Christianity prevailed in the southern countries of Europe on the continent about A. D. 50. In Britain, not till A. D. 156. *Bede.* In the northern parts of Europe, from the fifth to the twelfth century. In Africa, America, and Asia, after 1400. The reformed system, or protestant faith, after 1500. *Eccles. Hist.*

Christ's college, Cambridge, founded 1505, by Margaret countess of Richmond.

Christ church, Oxford, 1532, by cardinal Wolsey.

CHRONOLOGY, the Chinese pretend to the most ancient; but upon no certain authority. The most authentic, to which all Europe gives credit, is the Jewish; and its earliest epoch is, the creation of the world 4004 B. C. The Greeks computed time by the Olympiads. *Vide Olympic Games.* The ancient Romans from the æra of the building of Rome. And the modern Greeks and Romans by indictions, the first of which began September 24, A. D. 312, with the Romans, and the 4th with the Greeks. The Russians follow the latter computation.

the christian æra, stiled A. D. 1, was first made use of in modern chronology by Dionysius the monk, A. D. 516. [From this period the whole christian world began to compute time from the birth of Christ.] The Mahometan countries follow a particular chronology, called The Hegira, being a computation of time dated from the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet from his persecutors, A. D. 622. Every nation has likewise distinct, important æras in its history, from which the chronological account of all historical events are dated. The Jews had several, such as the deluge, captivity, &c. *Vide Jews.* So, among the moderns, the French compute from Clovis, the founder of their monarchy; and the English from William I. erroneously, but commonly stiled, The Conqueror.

Church-wardens and overseers in every parish first appointed by the sixth canon of the synod of London, 1127. *Johnson's Canons.*

Choruses, singing in that manner first invented at Athens, and Hypodocus of Chalcedes carried the prize for the best voice, 308 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles.*

Cinque ports, the jurisdiction of, vested in barons, called Wardens, for the better security of the English coasts, instituted by William I. A. D. 1078. *Rapin.* They are five havens in Kent, *Hastings, Dover, Romney, Hybe, and Sandwich.* Rye and Winchelsea have been since added.

Circuits, England divided into six, and three justices appointed to each, 22 Henry II. 1176. Then into four, with five justices to each division, 1180. *Rapin.*

Circulation of the blood first discovered and confirmed by experiments by Wm. Harvey, a celebrated English physician and anatomist, 1619. *Vide Harvey, PART II, Blair.*

Circumcision instituted 1897 B. C. *Josephus.*

C O I

Citizens of London have the privilege of pleading their own cause in the courts of judicature, without employing lawyers or counsellors, except in pleas of the crown, by statute 40 Henry III. 1257. *Stow's Chron.*

— wives of London (not being aldermens wives, nor gentlewomen by descent) obliged to wear Minover caps, being white woollen knit, three-cornered, with the peaks projecting three or four inches beyond their foreheads; aldermen's wives made them of velvet, 1 Eliz. 1558. *Stow's Chron.*

Civil law revived at Bologna by Wernerus, A. D. 1150. *Blair.*

Clare hall, Cambridge, founded 1326.

Clarendon printing-house, Oxford, founded 1711.

Clarendon, the statutes of, to retrench the power of the English clergy, the ground of Becket's quarrel with Henry II. 1164. *Warner's Ecclesiastical History.*

Clergy, the English, stiled Clerks, owing to the judges being chosen after the Norman custom, from the sacred order; and the inferior officers being clergy, this gave them that denomination, which they keep to this day. *Blackstone's Commentaries.*

Clocks, the invention universally ascribed to Pacificus, archdeacon of Verona, who lived in the ninth century. First brought to Constantinople from Venice 872. First known in England in 1368. Improved by pendulums, 1657.

Coaches first introduced into England from France in Henry II. about 1176; but not the art of making them till 1555. *Anderson.* A bill brought into parliament to prevent the effeminacy of men's riding in them, 43 Eliz. 1601. The first hackney-coaches plying in the streets, 1625. First licensed, and subjected to regulations, 6 William and Mary, 1694. *Stow's Survey.*

Coals. Sea-coal prohibited in and near London, as prejudicial to health, and even Smiths obliged to burn wood, Edward I. 1273. *Stow.* First made an article of trade from Newcastle to London, 4 Richard II. 1381. *Rymér's Fœdera.* 600,000 chaldron brought into the port of London in 1773, being double the amount of the consumption 50 years ago.

Codes of law. The Gregorian and Hermoginian published A. D. 290. The Theodosian 435. The celebrated Justinian 529, *vide Justinian,* PART II. A digest of ditto, 533. *Blair.*

— the common law of England, derives its origin from Alfred's body of laws, which were lost. *Vide Alfred the Great,* PART II.

Coffee, the art of roasting and making it brought into England by a Greek servant to Mr. Edwards a Turkey Merchant, 1652. He afterwards went to Holland, and opened the first Coffee-house in that country. *Anderson.*

Coffee-houses suppressed by proclamation, 26 Charles II. 1675. The proclamation suspended on petition of the traders in tea and coffee. *Stow.*

COIN, English. The first gold-pieces regularly struck, 17 Edward III. 1344.

Groats and half-groats, the only silver coin in England till after 1357. Shillings were first coined 19 Henry VII. 1504; but in a small quantity, and so base as not to be worth nine-pence of our money. In the 38th of Henry VIII. 1546, the silver coin was lowered so much that his shilling is not worth five-pence. In the last year of Edward VI. 1553, silver crowns, half-crowns and shillings were coined for the first time very near the present standard. *Fleetwood's Chron. pretios.* Milling the

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- the coin was introduced 13 Charles II. 1662. Half-pence first coined by the crown 23 Charles II. 1672. (Private traders made them for change before this act.) Guineas current for 30s. at the revolution. All the money called in and recoined, and the first window-tax laid to defray the expences, and the deficiencies in the bad money, 7 William III. 1695. Guineas reduced from 22 to 21s. currency, 3 George I. 1717. Broad pieces called in, and coined into guineas, 1732. Clipp'd and light guineas ordered to be destroyed by act of parliament, and a considerable recoinage, 1773. The engine made use of for coining was invented by Balancier a Frenchman in 1617.
- Cold**, the most intense ever felt in Britain happened in January 1768. At Edinburgh, on the third of January, the thermometer at the observatory was two degrees below 0, from nine to eleven o'clock in the morning.
- Combat**, single, decision of differences by them, begun by the Lombards A. D. 659. *Baronius*. This method of trial introduced into England, and allowed in accusations of treason, when neither the accuser nor the accused could produce evidence of the charge, or of innocence, 9 William II. 1096, when the first was fought before the king and the peers between Geoffery Baynard and William earl of Eu, accused by Baynard of high treason. Baynard, having conquered, Eu was deemed convicted. The last was between lord Rea and David Ramsay, in 1623.
- Comedy**, the first acted at Athens, 561 B. C. by Sufarion and Dolon of Icarus. *Arundelian Marbles*.
- Comedians**, French, a company attempt to act in the Hay-Market a piece called *L'Embarras des richesses*, but are driven off the stage and not suffered to perform, 11 George II. 1738. Another French company make a like attempt, when a riot ensues, and the seats and scenes of the theatre are pulled down and burnt in the Hay-Market by the mob, 1748.
- Comet**, the first discovered and described accurately by Nicephoras. A remarkable one seen in England, 10 Edward III. 1337. Another, which terrified the people from its near approach to the earth, visible from November 3 to March 9, 1680. The last, visible in England, in September 1769.
- Commercial treaties**. The first made by England with any foreign nation was with the Flemings, 1 Edward I. 1272. The second was with Portugal and Spain, 2 Edward II. 1308. *Anderson*.
- COMPANIES**, commercial, British. The first was *The Steel-yard Society*, A. D. 1232.—The second, *The Merchants of St. Thomas a Becket*, 1248.—The following, being regularly incorporated, are given alphabetically. *Merchants Adventurers*, 1 Edward I. 1296.—*African*, the, incorporated by charter 14 Charles II. A. D. 1662.—*Blackwell-hall Façers*, 7 Henry VIII. 1516.—*British Herring Fishery*, ditto, 23 George II. 1750.—*Charitable Corporation* (for lending money on goods to poor tradesmen and manufacturers) 5 Anne 1707; suppressed for frauds in the management, 5 George II. 1732.—*East-India*, first charter to George earl of Cumberland and 250 other adventurers, 42 Eliz. 1600; a new company incorporated 10 William III. 1698; the old restored, and both united, as they still continue, 1700.—*East-land*, 21 Eliz. 1579.—*English Copper-mines*, 3 William III. 1692.—*Hamburg*, 53 Henry III. 1269.—*Hudson's Bay*.

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Bay, 30 Charles II. 1670.—*Lead-mines*, 4 William III. 1692.—*London Assurance*, 2 George I. 1716.—*The Royal Lustring Company*, established by patent for fourteen years, laid the foundation of the manufacture of lustrings and alambodes, 1693.—*Mine and Battery*, 10 Eliz. 1568.—*Royal Exchange Assurance*, 2 George I. 1716.—*Royal Miners*, 6 Eliz. 1564.—*Russia*, 2 Mary 1555.—*Scotts Corporation*, 16 Charles II. 1665.—*South-Sea*, 8 Anne 1710.—*Mississippi scheme* (a fraud in the South-Sea Directors, by which great numbers of people were ruined) 1720.—*Turkey*, 21 Eliz. 1570.—*Welsh Copper*, 6 William III. 1694. *Stow. Anderson.*

COMPANIES, Livery of London. (The twelve in their order of precedence, the rest alphabetical.) *Mercers*, incorporated 17 Richard II. 1393: *Grocers*, 18 Edward III. 1345: *Drapers*, 17 Henry VI. 1439: *Fishmongers*, 7 Richard II. 1384: *Goldsmiths*, 1 Edward III. 1327: *Skinners*, 1 Edward III. 1327: *Merchant Taylors*, 15 Edward IV. 1466: *Haberdaishers*, 16 Henry VI. 1447: *Salters*, 1 Eliz. 1558: *Ironmongers*, 3 Edward IV. 1464: *Vintners*, 15 Henry VI. 1437: *Globeworkers*, 21 Edward IV. 1482.—*Apothecaries*, 15 James I. 1617: *Armourers*, 2 Henry VI. 1423: *Bakers*, 1 Edward II. 1307: *Barbers*, 1 Edward IV. 1461: *Blacksmiths*, 13 Eliz. 1571: *Bowyers*, 18 James I. 1620: *Brethren*, 16 Henry VI. 1438: *Broiders*, 33 Eliz. 1591: *Butchers*, 3 James I. 1605: *Carpenters*, 17 Edward III. 1344: *Clock-makers*, 8 Charles I. 1632: *Coin-makers*, 29 Charles II. 1677: *Cooks*, 22 Edward IV. 1480: *Copers*, 16 Henry VII. 1501: *Cordwainers*, 11 Henry IV. 1410: *Curriers*, 3 James I. 1605: *Cutlers*, 5 Henry V. 1417: *Distillers*, 14 Charles I. 1638: *Dyers*, 11 Edward IV. 1472: *Farriers*, 25 Charles II. 1673: *Felt-makers*, 2 James I. 1604: *Founders*, 12 James I. 1614: *Frankwork-knitters*, 15 Charles II. 1663: *Fruiterers*, 3 James I. 1605: *Girdlers*, 27 Henry VI. 1449: *Glaziers*, 13 Charles I. 1637: *Glass-fellers*, 16 Charles II. 1664: *Glovers*, 14 Charles I. 1638: *Innbolders*, 6 Henry VIII. 1515: *Joiners*, 13 Eliz. 1569: *Leather-fellers*, 22 Henry VI. 1442: *Loriners*, 10 Anne 1712: *Masons*, 29 Charles II. 1677: *Musicians*, 2 James I. 1604: *Needle-makers*, Cromwell's administration, 1656: *Painter-stainers*, 24 Eliz. 1582: *Patten-makers*, 22 Charles II. 1670: *Pewterers*, 13 Edward IV. 1474: *Plasterers*, 16 Henry VII. 1501: *Plumbers*, 9 James I. 1611: *Pauliners*, 19 Henry VII. 1504: *Sadlers*, 8 Edward I. 1280: *Scriveners*, 14 James I. 1616: *Stationers*, 3 Philip and Mary, 1557: *Tallow-chandlers*, 2 Edward IV. 1463: *Turners*, 2 James I. 1604: *Tylers and Bricklayers*, 10 Eliz. 1568: *Upholders*, 2 Charles I. 1627: *Wax-chandlers*, 1 Richard III. 1483: *Weavers*, 10 Henry II. 1164. *Stow and Neoribouck's History of London*.—There are likewise sixty other incorporate companies which have no livery.

Compass, the mariner's, invented by Flavio de Gioia of Amalfi, in the kingdom of Naples, about A. D. 1302. *Grn. Hist.* Its variation first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1440.

Conference, religious, held at Hampton court, between the prelates of the church of England and the dissenting ministers, in order to effect a general union, 2 James I. 1604.

— of the bishops and presbyterian ministers with the same view, 1661.

Confession, auricular, introduced into the christian church, about 1204.

CONQUESTS, signal, and captures, by the valour of the British arms, at land and by sea (not included under the heads of Battles and Naval Engagements). *Calais* taken by Edward III. after a year's siege, A. D.

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1347. It was held by England 210 years, and then retaken by the French in the reign of queen Mary, 1558.—*Gibraltar* taken from the Spaniards by admiral sir George Rooke, sir Cloudefley Shovell, and the prince of Hesse, 3 Anne 1704.—*Lisfe* city and citadel besieged by the duke of Marlborough; the fortifications were so strong that they were deemed impregnable, but they were taken in 1708; and this is reckoned the most famous siege in modern history. *Vide Churchill, PART II.*—*Minorca* taken from Philip, for Charles III. king of Spain, by sir John Leake admiral, and general Stanhope; but by agreement with the court of Spain kept by England, 6 Anne 1703. (Taken by the French in 1756; restored at the peace in 1763.)—*Vigo* taken from the Spaniards by lord Cobham, 5 George I. 1719.—*Porto-Bello* taken from the Spaniards by admiral Vernon with only six men of war. 12 George II. 1739.—The *Acapulco* annual galleon bound for Manilla, laden with silver, taken by admiral Anson, 1743.—*Cape Breton* and *Louisbourg* taken by admiral sir Peter Warren, and the New-England troops, headed by Mr. Pepperel, a merchant, 1745. Again by general Amherst and admiral Boscawen, 1758.—The *Antigallican* privateer took a French East-India ship richly laden, which she carried into Cadiz, where the Spanish court detained and restored her to the French, 1757.—*Goree* island, Africa, taken from the French, and also their settlements on the river *Senegal*, by admiral Keppel and colonel Werge, 1758. [This conquest was projected by Thomas Cumming, a patriotic English quaker.]—*Guadaloupe* taken from the French by commodore Hughes and general Barrington, 1759.—*Niagara*, North America, taken from the French by sir William Johnson, 1759.—*Ticonderoga* by general Amherst, 1759.—*Surat*, East-India, from the French Indians, by captain Richard Maitland, 1759.—*Pondicherry* by colonel Coote, 1760.—*Montreal*, North America, taken from the French by general Amherst, 1760.—*Edo-lle* taken from the French by sir Edward Hawke and general Hodgson, 1761.—*Cuba* isle, and the city of *Havanna*, taken from the Spaniards by admiral sir George Pocock and the earl of Albemarle, 1762.—The *Hammoine*, a Spanish register ship, richly laden, *ibid.*—*Manilla* taken from the Spaniards by admiral Cornish and sir William Draper, 1762.—*Martinico*, *Grenada*, *St. Vincent*, *Dominica*, *St. Lucia* and *Tobago*, taken from the French by admiral Rodney and general Monckton, 1762.

Conservators of the public liberty, four chosen by the parliament of England to inspect the treasury, and correct abuses in administration, 28 Henry III. 1244. *Rapin.*

CONSPIRACIES and Insurrections, the most remarkable in ancient and modern history.—A most horrid conspiracy was formed against the infant republic of Rome, to restore Sextus Tarquin and the regal government, in which the two sons of Junius Brutus, the first consul, being concerned, were publicly condemned and put to death by their father, 507 B. C. *Livy.*—Another by the Tarquin faction against the Roman senators: Publius and Marcus discover it; the other conspirators are put to death, 496 B. C.—Of Cataline and his associates to murder the consuls and senate, and to burn the city of Rome, discovered by Cicero, consul for that year, 62 B. C.—By several of the nobility at Lisbon, who hired assassins to shoot the King of Portugal; he was wounded; recovered, and dreadful executions of the conspirators ensued, 1758.

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CONSPIRACIES and Insurrections in England. Against William II.

A. D. 1088 and 1093.—Against Henry II. by his queen and children, 1173.

—Insurrection of Foulk de Brent against Henry III. 1224.—A conspiracy against the same king for cancelling *magna charta*, 1237.—Of the Barons against Henry III. 1258.—Of the duke of Exeter and others against the life of Henry IV. discovered by dropping a paper accidentally, 1400.—Against Henry V. by the earl of Cambridge and others, 1415.—Of Richard duke of Gloucester against his nephews Edward V.

and his brother, whom he caused to be murdered, 1483.—Of the earl of Suffolk and others against Henry VII. 1506.—Insurrection of the London apprentices, 7 Henry VIII. 1517.—Against queen Elizabeth by Dr. Story, 1571. By Anthony Babington and others, 1586. By Lopez, a Jew, and others, 1593. By Patrick York, an Irish fencing-master, employed by the Spaniards to kill the queen, 1594. Of Walpole, a jesuit, who engaged one Squire to poison the queen's saddle, 1598. All these conspirators were executed.—Against James I. by the marchioness de Verneuil his mistress, and others, 1604.—The gunpowder plot discovered November 4, 1605.—Of Sindercomb and others to assassinate Oliver Cromwell; discovered by his associates. Sindercomb was condemned, and poisoned himself the day before he was to have been executed, 1656. *Baker's Chronicle*.—An insurrection of the puritans, 1607.—An insurrection of the fifth monarchy-men against Charles II. 1660.—A conspiracy of Blood and his associates, who seized the duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have hanged him if he had not escaped; they afterwards stole the crown, 1670 and 71.—Of the French, Spanish, and English jesuits countenanced by the pope to assassinate Charles II. discovered by Dr. Tongue and Titus Oates, 1678. Another to assassinate him at the Rye-house farm near Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, in his way from New-market, called *The Rye-house plot*, 1683.—Of lord Preston, the bishop of Ely, and others, to restore king James, 1691.—Of Granval, a French chevalier, and his associates, to assassinate king William in Flanders, 1692.—A conspiracy by the earl of Aylesbury and others to kill the king near Richmond as he came from hunting, discovered by Pendergrafs, called *The assassination plot*, 1695.—Of Simon Frazer, lord Lovat, in favour of the pretender against queen Anne, 1703.—Of the marquiss Guiscard, 1710.—To assassinate George I. by James Shephard, an enthusiastic youth, who had been educated to consider the king as an usurper, 1718.—Of counsellor Layer and others to bring in the pretender, 1722.

Constable, lord high constable of England, an office of the highest honour and authority, and hereditary till it was abolished by Henry VIII. after the execution of Edward Stafford duke of Buckingham, the last high constable, 1521. On coronation days, the office is revived during that ceremony.

Constantinople, the ancient Byzantium, was built in 328, *vide* Constantine the Great, PART II. It was made the seat of the Turkish government in 1300. *Vide* Ottoman empire; and remains so to this day.

Convocation of the English clergy, the two houses of, their privileges taken away in 1716. They meet as a matter of formality every session of parliament, but have no power or authority in religious matters.

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Corinth city, built about 1500 B. C. became a famous kingdom of Greece, and was destroyed by the Romans 146 B. C. *Livy.*

Corn, the origin of its cultivation attributed to Ceres, who having taught the art to the Egyptians was deified by them 1409 B. C. *Aristotelian Marbles.*

Coronation oath, the first administered to the kings of England by Dunstan to Ethelred II, A. D. 979.

Coroners for every county in England first appointed in England by the statute of Westminster, Edward I. 1276. *Stow's Chron.*

Corpus Christi, or Bennet's college Cambridge, founded 1351.

Corpus Christi, Oxford, founded 1516.

Corfica, the island of, dependant on the republic of Genoa till 1730. Became free in 1733. Erected into a kingdom under Theodore the first and only king, 1736. *Vide PART II.* The English assist the Corsicans with a fleet, 1745. Ceded to the crown of France by Genoa, 1770.

COUNCILS, CHRISTIAN. Of the apostles at Jerusalem, A. D. 50.—Of the western bishops at Arles in France, to suppress the *Donatists*; three fathers of the English church went over to attend it, A. D. 314.—The first *oecumenical* or *general Nicene*, held at Nice, Constantine the Great presided; Arius and Eusebius condemned by it for heresy, A. D. 325.—Of *Sardis*, 370 bishops attend, A. D. 347.—Of *Rimini*, 400 bishops attend, and Constantine obliges them to sign a new confession of faith, 359.—The *second general* at *Constantinople*, 350 bishops attend, pope Damasus presided, A. D. 381.—The *third* at *Ephesus*, pope Celestine presided, 431.—The *fourth* at *Chalcedon*, the emperor Marcian and his empress attended it, 451.—The *fifth* at *Constantinople*, pope Vigilius presided, 553.—The *sixth* at *Constantinople*, pope Agatho presided, 680.—Authority of the *six general* or *oecumenical* councils re-established by Theodosius, 715.—The *second Nicene* council, the *seventh* general, 350 bishops restore the worship of images, pope Adrian presided, 787.—Of *Constantinople*, the *eighth* general, Adrian II. and the emperor Basil presided, 869.—The first *Lateran*, the *ninth* general; the right of investitures settled by treaty between pope Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V. 1122.—The *second Lateran*, *tenth* general, Innocent II. presided; the preservation of the temporalities of ecclesiastics, the principal subject, which occasioned the attendance of above 1000 fathers of the church, 1139.—The third *Lateran*, *eleventh* general, held by pope Alexander III. against schismatics, 1179.—The fourth *Lateran*, *twelfth* general, above 400 bishops, and 1000 abbots attend, Innocent III. presided, 1215.—Of *Lyons*, *thirteenth* general, under Innocent IV. 1245.—*Ibid.* the *fourteenth* general, under Gregory X. 1274.—Of *Vienne* in Dauphiné, the *fifteenth* general, Clement V. presided, and the kings of France and of Arragon attended; the order of the Knight Templars suppressed, 1311.—Of *Pisa*, the *sixteenth* general, Gregory XIII. and Benoit XIII. deposed, and Alexander elected, 1409.—Of *Constantinople*, the *seventeenth* general, John XXIII. resigns, and Martin V. is elected pope, 1414.—Of *Basle*, the *eighteenth* general, by Eugene IV.—The fifth *Lateran*, the *nineteenth* general, begun by Julius II. in 1512. continued under Leo X. till 1517, for the suppression of the pragmatic sanction of France, against the council of Pisa, &c.—Of *Trent*, the *twentieth* and *last* general council, filed *Oecumenical*, as regarding the affairs

affairs of all the christian world; it was held to condemn the doctrines of the reformers Luther, Zuingle and Calvin, 1549. *Dufresnoy*.—[All other councils and synods, the lists of which would make a volume, either respected national churches, or the ecclesiastical government of particular cities.]

Creation of the world; the first chronological æra of ancient history according to the Jews and Christians. Uther, Blair and Dufresnoy place it 4004 B. C. Whiston fixes it 4485 B. C. The first chronology agrees with the common Hebrew text, and the vulgate Latin translation of the Old Testament, and is almost universally followed.

CRETE, the Idæi, Dactyli, and Curetes, were the original inhabitants of this island, little known till the reign of Minos the celebrated legislator, 1015 B. C. It became subject to the Roman empire 68 B. C. was conquered by the Saracens A. D. 812. passed into the hands of the Venetians A. D. 1204. and was taken from them by the Turks, with whom it remains, A. D. 1669. *Priestley*.

Crockery-ware (still called Fayence in French), invented at Faenza in Italy about A. D. 1310. *Gen. Hist.*

Cross, the sign of, first used by christians, to distinguish them from pagans, under pope Alexander I. about 110. *Eusebius*.

Crosses and idolatrous pictures removed from churches, and crosses in streets demolished by order of parliament, 17 Charles I. 1641.

Crown and regalia of England pledged to the city of London for 2000l. by Richard II. 1386. See the king's receipt on redeeming them, *Rymer's Fœdera*, p. 359.

Crown, the, and regalia of Scotland, brought to London, 24 Edward I. 1296. *Rapin*.

Cruelty, an extraordinary act of, by Basilius emperor of the Greeks; having taken 15,000 Bulgarians prisoners, he caused all their eyes to be put out, except leaving one eye to every hundredth man to enable him to conduct his countrymen home, A. D. 980. *Univ. Hist.* vol. 17.

Crusades, in French Croisades, or holy wars, undertaken by the christian powers to drive the Turks from Jerusalem, and the adjacent countries, called, The Holy Land. They were projected by Peter an enthusiastic hermit, and patronised by pope Urban II. who convened a council of 310 bishops at Clermont in France, at which the ambassadors of the chief christian potentates assist, and resolve to execute this iniquitous plan, A. D. 1094. The first crusado is published; an army of 300,000 men is raised, and Peter has the direction of it, 1095. *Voltaire*.—The holy warriors wore a red cross upon their right shoulders, with the name of Croisés, Crossed, or Crusaders; their motto was *Volonté de Dieu*, "God's will."

Curfew, or cover-fire bell, a Norman institution introduced into England by William I. A. D. 1068. All fires and candles were ordered to be put out on the ringing of this bell at eight in the evening, under severe penalties. *Rapin*. Abolished 1 Henry I. A. D. 1100.

Customs, or duties on merchandise imported or exported, were first collected in England under the reign of Ethelred II. about A. D. 979. Farmed to Mr. Thomas Smith for 20,000l. for several years, in the reign of Elizabeth till 1590, when it was discovered that they amounted to 30,309l. *Stow*. Were farmed by Charles II. for the year 1666, for 390,000l. increased so much from 1671 to 1688, that they produced to

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the crown 557,752*l. per annum.* *Davenant.*—Estimated at present at 2,000,000*l.* but they yield much more *communibus annis.*

Cutters, weavers men, who cut and destroyed the work in the master's looms: a great insurrection of them in London, in order to raise their wages; two (Doyle and Vallaine) hanged on the riot act, 1769.

Cycle, the paschal, or the time to keep Easter, first calculated for 532 years by Victorius, A. D. 463. *Blair.*

CYPRUS. This island once made a figure in history. It was subject to the Greek emperors from the time of Theodosius, A. D. 716. till a revolt happened, and Isaac Comnenes (not the emperor of that name) made himself master of it. This man, instead of granting friendly assistance to Richard I. king of England, who was driven upon the coasts of Cyprus by a tempest, and obliged to land; cruelly ill-treated the king and his attendants, A. D. 1191. In resentment of this injury, Richard invaded Cyprus, conquered and gave it to Guy of Lusignan, and under him began the dynasty of the kings of Cyprus, A. D. 1194, which lasted in the Lusignan family till 1473. It afterwards came into the hands of the Venetian republic, and was taken from them by Selim II. in 1571, since which period it has belonged to the Ottoman empire.

D.

DAMIEN, a lunatic, attempted to kill the late king of France, Louis XV. by stabbing him with a knife as he was getting into his coach, 1757.

Dancing to the measure of time, invented by the Curetes, who danced in their armour, about 1534 B. C. *Eusebius.*

Danes, *vide* England.

Danish fleet, intended to invade England, wrecked off Swanwich in Dorsetshire, and 120 of their ships lost in 877.

Dartmouth, in Dorsetshire, burnt by a French fleet in the reign of Henry III. 1335.

David, king of Scotland, a prisoner of war on parole, to Edward III. died at London A. D. 1371. *Baker's Chronicle.*

Davis's Streights discovered by captain John Davis, who sailed with two banks from Dartmouth to Old Greenland, 1585. *Salmon.*

Dauphiné, a province of France, formerly independant of the crown; but Humbartus II. its last prince, gave it to Philip king of France, A. D. 1346, on condition that the eldest sons of the kings of France should be stiled Dauphins, which has been observed ever since. *Priestley.*

Day and night divided by water hour-glasses, invented by Scipio Nasica 312 B. C. *Vesivius de Sicen. Mathemat.*

Delphos, temple of, destroyed by fire, 83 B. C. *Dufresnoy.* From this time the famous oracle ceased.

Deluge, universal, called also Noah's Flood, 2349 B. C. *Blair.*—Of Ogyges, from which Attica lay waste above 200 years, 1764 B. C. *Blair.*

—Deucalion's, so called from its happening in the reign of Deucalion king of Lycoria, 1529 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles.*

Denmark, the ancient kingdom of the Goths, little known till A. D. 714, when Gormo was king. Christian VII. is the present sovereign; he visited England in 1768. His queen the youngest sister of George III.

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III. king of Great Britain, suddenly seized; confined in a castle as a state prisoner, and afterwards banished the kingdom. The counts Struensee and Brandt (the first being prime minister, and the queen's physician) seized at the same time, January 16, 1772, and beheaded for treason the same year.

Diana, the famous temple of at Ephesus, fired and burnt to the ground by Erostratus, solely to perpetuate his name, 356 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Dieppe in France, burnt to the ground by the English fleet under admiral Ruffel, 1694.

Disu et mon droit, was the parole of the day, given by Richard I. at the battle of Gisors; and in remembrance of his victory, he made it the motto of the royal arms of England; it has ever since been retained, though some sovereigns have had another device for themselves, A. D. 1193.

Digby, sir Everard, hanged at London for being concerned in the gunpowder plot, 1606.

Dispensations, ecclesiastical, first granted by pope Innocent III. 1200.

Dispensing power of the crown unconstitutionally exerted by James II. in 1686; and its legality questioned. Reassumed to lay an embargo on corn going out of the kingdom, 1767.

Dissenters first separated from the church of England, 1571; a great contest in the city of London on their eligibility to, or exemption from serving public offices; occasioned by two of that body being nominated sheriffs, 1754. They pleaded the test act as an exemption, and refusing to serve, actions were commenced against them by the common-council, and decided by the court of king's bench in their favour, 1762. *Northwick's History of London.*

Distaff, the art of spinning with it, at the small wheel, first taught to English women in England, by Anthony Bonavisa an Italian, 20 Henry VII. 1505. *Stow's Chron.*

Distilling and chemical processes dependant on that art, first introduced into Europe by the Moors, about 1150.

Divorces for adultery, first put in practice by Spurius Carvilius at Rome, 231 B. C. *Blair.*

Drunkenness punished in England by a fine of 5s. for each offence, or the stocks, 2 James I. 1605.

Doctors, degrees, the first conferred in England, 8 John 1207. *Rymér.*

Dolphins, one was killed in the Thames and exposed to view in London, (its length was ten feet) 22 Richard II. 1391. Seven came up to London, four of which were killed, 4 Henry V. 1416. *Stow's Chron.*

Domingo, St. capital of Hispaniola, discovered by the Spaniards, 1494.

Doomsday-book, a general survey of England made by William I. and begun 1080. It was finished in 1086. *Salmon's Chronol. Hist.*

DRUIDS, a celebrated order of men among the ancient Britons, who from their veneration for the oak (Dryis) were so called; they acted in the double capacity of priests and magistrates, one of them was invested occasionally with the supreme authority; they were found at the head of the Britons who opposed Caesar's first landing 55 B. C. They were cruelly put to death, bravely defending the freedom of their country against the Roman governor Suetonius Paulinus, who totally destroyed every mark of Druidism on this island, A. D. 59. *Rowland's Mona. Antiquæ.*

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Duelling, with small swords, first introduced into England; 29 Eliz. 1587. *Salmon*.—A dreadful duel fought with these weapons in Hyde-Park, between the duke of Hamilton and lord Mohun; the latter killed on the spot, and the former expired of his wounds as he was carrying to his coach, 1712.—A proclamation that no person should be pardoned who killed another in a duel, 30 Charles II. 1679.

Dulwich college, founded by Edward Allen, 2 James I. 1614. *Stow*.

Dunkirk surrendered to the French, and by them delivered up to the English, 1658, the last year of Cromwell's administration. Sold by Charles II. for 500,000*l*. 1662. The fortifications towards the sea, the basin, and the cunette destroyed effectually, under the inspection of English engineers, 1763 and 1764.

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EAGLE, one of those birds taken in Kent, 1734.

Earl-marshall, that dignity and office first instituted by Richard II. in 1383, and conferred on Thomas de Mowbray earl of Nottingham, and afterwards duke of Norfolk. *Ashmole's Instit.*

EARTHQUAKES (the most fatal). A violent one at *Rome*, makes a dreadful chasm; when, in obedience to an oracle, M. Curtius armed and mounted on a stately horse leaps into the gulph, 358 B. C. *Livy*.—*Dur*as in Greece, buried with all its inhabitants, and twelve cities in *Campania*, 345 B. C.—*Lyfimachia* totally buried and all its inhabitants, 283 B. C.—Twelve cities in Asia destroyed, A. D. 17.—*Herculeum* 79.—Several cities in Greece, Asia and Galatia overthrown, 105 and 114.—*Nicomedia*, *Cæsarea* and *Nicea* in *Bithynia* destroyed (rebuilt by Adrian) 126.—In Asia, *Pontus* and *Macedonia*, 150 cities greatly damaged: *Nicomedia* again demolished, and all its inhabitants buried in its ruins, 358.—At *Antioch*, 4800 of its inhabitants perished, 528.—At *Constantinople*, most of its stately edifices demolished, and a considerable number of people killed, 558.—Dreadful one in *Syria*, *Palestine* and all Asia, by which upwards of 500 cities were destroyed or damaged, and no computation could be made of the loss of people and cattle, 745. *Usher. Univ. Hist.* and *Dufresnoy*.—In all parts of *England*, and the season so altered, that the corn-harvest did not begin till November, 2 William II. 1092. *Mat. Paris*.—*Catania* in *Sicily* destroyed, 15,000 persons buried in its ruins, 1173.—*Calabria* in *Sicily*, and all its inhabitants overwhelmed in the Adriatic sea by an earthquake, 1186.—Another at *Brisa* in *Lombardy*, 2000 inhabitants perished, 1222.—*Naples* demolished, and 40,000 inhabitants were lost in its ruins, 1456.—In *Portugal*, and *Lisbon* almost destroyed, 1530.—In *Japan*, several cities were destroyed, and many thousands of the natives perished, 1596.—*Ragusa* in *Dalmatia* was overthrown, and 6000 inhabitants were buried in the ruins, 1667.—In *England*, *France* and *Germany*, 100,000 people perished by a general earthquake, and it destroyed *Port Royal* in *Jamaica*, with 3000 inhabitants, September 1692.—*Messina* in *Sicily* destroyed by one shock, 18,000 perished in that city; it extended to the whole island, and 60,000 lives were lost in all, 1693.—*Palermo* in *Sicily* nearly destroyed, and 6000 inhabitants, 1726.—In *China*, and above 100,000 lives lost, 1730.—*Lima* and *Callao* in *South America* demolished, and 18,000 inhabitants perished, with immense treasures, November 20, 1746.—At *London*, a slight shock

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shock alarmed the inhabitants, February 8, 1750; and on the 28th of March following one very severe shock was felt between five and six in the morning, succeeded by a rumbling noise, two fainter strokes, and some feeble flashes of lightning; and though no considerable damage was done, nor any lives lost, the consternation was universal, especially amongst people of rank and fortune, many of whom quitted their habitations; and to avoid the fatal effects of a more terrible shock, predicted by a madman for the 8th of April following, several hundreds passed the night of the 7th of April in their carriages, and in tents in Hyde-Park.—A most dreadful one, November 1, 1755: The chief catastrophe was at *Lisbon*, where a general conflagration succeeded the shocks which overthrew the city, owing to the great number of lights burning at the altars in the churches and convents for the festival of the *Auto de fé*, or act of faith, and to incendiaries, who, to pillage the city with greater security during the calamity, set fire to it in many parts. The English inhabitants making it a rule to retire into the country the day before the celebration of this festival, to avoid being insulted as protestants, were preserved; but upwards of 10,000 natives and foreigners lost their lives.—*Ceimbra*, *Braga* and *St. Ubes* were nearly demolished; and at *Faro* 3000 inhabitants were buried in the ruins of the city: Nor was the damage confined to the kingdom of *Portugal*, for the greatest part of *Malaga* in *Spain*, and of *Fez* in *Morocco*, were destroyed; and near the latter, 12,000 Arabs were swallowed up by an opening of the earth under their camp. In *England* and *France* it was perceptible by an agitation and swelling of the rivers and seas.—At *Constantinople*, several capital buildings were thrown down, and near 900 persons perished, 1766.—*Martinico* was almost destroyed, and 1600 inhabitants, in 1767.—*St. Domingo* almost demolished, and a great number of the inhabitants killed, 1770.

EAST-INDIES, were first discovered by the Romans, but authors differ as to the time; but with certainty we know that Alexander the Great made extensive conquests in this country, 327 B. C. The first commercial intercourse of the English with the East-Indies was a private adventure of three ships fitted out from England, 33 Eliz. A. D. 1591; only one of them reached India; and after a voyage of three years, the commander, captain Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, the sailors having seized on his own; but his information gave rise to a capital mercantile voyage, and the first East-India company's charter dated December 31, 1600. *Mortimer's Elem. of Commerce.*

Ecclesiastical law (in England); the causes now cognizable by the ecclesiastical court; vide *Doctors Commons*. *Blasphemy*, *Apostasy from Christianity*, *Heresy*, *Schism*, *Ordinations*, *Institutions to Benefices*, *Matrimony*, *Divorces*, *Bigamy*, *Tythes*, *Incests*, *Fornication*, *Adultery*, *Probate of Wills*, *Administrations*, &c.—*Blackstone*.

ECLIPSES (the most remarkable) of the SUN, observed at *Sardis*, and predicted by *Thales*, 585 B. C. *Pliny*, lib. ii. c. 12.—At *Athens*, 424 B. C. *Thucydides*, lib. iv.—At *Rome*, caused a total darkness at noon-day, A. D. 291.—At *Constantinople*, A. D. 968.—In *France* 1033, June 29, dark at noon-day. *Dufresnoy*.—In *England*, 5 Stephen, March 21, 1140, occasioned a total darkness. *Will. Malmsh.*—Another on the 24th of June, 2 Richard I. 1191, entire darkness, and the stars very visible at ten in the morning. In the same year the true sun, and the

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- appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses. *Comp. Hist. Eng.*—Another, A. D. 1331.—A total eclipse of the sun in England, when the darkness was so great, that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost in the morning about ten, April 22, 8 Geo. I. 1715. *Oldmixon's annals of George I.*
- ECLIPSES** of the MOON; total, observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon, 721 B. C. *Protony*, lib. iv. Amsterd. edit. 1681.—At Syracuse, 413 B. C. *Thucydides*, lib. vii.—In Asia Minor, 219 B. C. *Polybius*, lib. iv.—At Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus, 168 B. C. *Livy*, lib. xlv.—Another, which terrified the Roman troops, and prevented their revolt, A. D. 14. *Tacitus Ann.* lib. i.
- EDIFICES**, public, in LONDON, according to the dates of their erection. *St. Paul's Cathedral*, said to be first built on the spot where stood a temple of Diana, A. D. 604. Rebuilt 24 Henry III. 1240. Destroyed by fire, 1666. Rebuilt, as it now stands, 8 Anne 1710; thirty-seven years in building, cost £1,000,000, raised by a duty on coals.—*Westminster Abbey*, said to be first built about 611, on the ruins of a temple of Apollo. Rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, 1065. Again, with additions, 29 Henry III. 1245.—*Tower of London*, 14 William I. 1080. Walled in and moated, 12 William II. 1099.—*Westminster-Hall* built by William II. 1099. Rebuilt, as it now stands, by Richard II. 1390.—*St. Stephen's Chapel* (now the house of commons), 21 Edward III. 1348.—*Temple*, the, founded by the knights templars, 30 Henry II. 1185.—*Temple Church* built 24 Henry III. 1240.—*Mercers Chapel*, 32 Henry II. 1187.—*London Bridge*, first built with stone, 10 John 1209 (thirty-three years in building), repaired 1760.—*Savoy Palace*, 39 Henry III. 1245, (made into an hospital and prison for soldiers, 1 Henry VIII. 1509.)—*Guildhall* (before a mean cottage) 12 Henry IV. 1410. (almost burnt, 1666, repaired 1669).—*Leaden-hall*, built by Sir Simon Eyre, a lord mayor, and given to the city for a public granary, 24 Henry VI. 1446.—*Henry the Seventh's Chapel*, 1594.—*Whitehall Palace* 1525 (destroyed by fire, except the *Banqueting-house*, 1698).—*Physician's College*, 15 Henry VIII. 1523.—*St. James's Palace*, 22 Henry VIII. 1530.—*Somerset-House*, by Edward Seymour duke of Somerset, 3 Edward VI. 1550.—*Royal-Exchange*, 12 Eliz. 1569, by sir Thomas Gresham (rebuilt, as it now is, by Charles II. who laid the first stone in October 1667).—*Covent-Garden Piazza*, 9 Charles I. 1633.—*Monument*, 1670.—*Temple-Bar*, 23 Charles II. 1672.—*Meuse*, the royal, at Charing-cross, 1732.—*Mansion-House*, 1739 (finished 1752).—*Westminster-Bridge*, finished 1750, after fourteen years labour.—*Horse-Guards*, 31 George II. 1758.—*Buckingham-House*, made the queen's palace 1761, settled on her majesty by act of parliament 1775.—*Black-friars Bridge*, A. D. 1766.—*Newgate* 1776.—*Walsingham and Stow's Survey of London*, *Maisland's History of ditto*.—N. B. For all other public edifices, *vide* Hospitals and Offices.
- Eddystone light-house** off the port of Plymouth, erected by the Trinity-house, to enable ships to avoid the Eddystone rock, begun in 1695, finished in 1699; destroyed by the great storm 1703; rebuilt by act of parliament, 4 Anne 1706; and all ships obliged to pay one penny per ton inwards and outwards. Demolished again by fire 1760; rebuilt on a better plan.
- Eglinton**, lord, a Scotch peer, shot by an exciseman, whose gun he wanted to seize, finding him poaching on his manor, 1769.

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EGYPT. The antiquity of this country cannot be traced with any certainty beyond the bondage of the children of Israel under Pharoah 1577 B. C. It underwent various revolutions in ancient times, being successively in the possession of the Canaanites, the Ethiopians, the Chaldeans, the Macedonians, and the Romans, who reduced it to a province after the death of Cleopatra, 30 B. C. It was conquered by the Saracens A. D. 649, and finally by Selim I. emperor of the Turks 1517, under whose government it remains. *Priestley.*

Electors of members of parliament for counties first obliged to have forty shillings a year in land (equal to 20l. now) 39 Henry VI. 1461. *Ruff-head's Statutes.*

Elephant, the first seen in England was sent by the king of France a present to Henry III. 1238. *Baker's Chronicle.*

Eleusinian mysteries, in honour of Ceres (the chief of which consisted of Gymnastick combats), established at Athens 1399 B. C. *Arund. Marbles.*

Emanuel College, Cambridge, founded 1584.

Embargo laid on all ships laden with wheat for exportation in the several ports of Great Britain, by virtue of a dispensing power in the crown, September 26, 1766.

Engines, to extinguish fires, invented by John Vander Heyden, a Dutchman. *Vide PART II. 1699. Dufresnoy.*

Engraving on copper-plates invented by Maso, goldsmith of Florence, 1450. *Vide PART II.—On wood by Albert Durer, 1497. Vide PART II.*

ENGLAND, the island (known by the name of South Britain) enacted to be so called by Egbert, who was the first king of England, in a general council held at Winchester, A. D. 829. The name of England, and of Englishman, had been used as far back as 688; but had never before been ratified in any assembly of the nation. Conquered by the Danes, 877. Recovered by Alfred, 880. Divided into counties and hundreds, 886. A general survey made, and the rolls deposited at Winchester, 896. An inglorious peace made with the Danes, and tribute agreed to be paid annually, besides 16,000l. in money, provided they retired and discontinued their invasions, 995. In 1002 the Danes broke the agreement, committed horrid cruelties and devastations, and the timid Ethelred II. paid them a larger sum, no less than 24,000l. for peace; which sum was levied by a tax on all the lands in England for *Danegelt*, by which ignominious name this first land-tax was known, and collected in England till it was suppressed by Edward the Confessor in 1051. William I. revived it as a crown-revenue. In 1012, Swein totally conquered England, and obliging Ethelred to retire to Normandy, was proclaimed king. It remained in the hands of Danish kings till 1042. William duke of Normandy claiming the crown, invades England, defeats the reigning king Harold the Second, and the English are next governed by the Norman line, A. D. 1066. A new survey made of England, and the register called *Doomsday Book*, being however only an alteration and improvement of Alfred's, A. D. 1080; the taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Henry VIII. 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, and was called by the people, *The New Domsday Book.* *Stow's Chron.*—The crowns of England and Scotland united in the person of James Stuart, the sixth of that name king of Scotland, who succeeded to the throne of England by the title of

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of James I. 1603. The two kingdoms united by the consent of both nations, and thenceforth named GREAT BRITAIN, 1707.

English government ends in France after the battle of Castillon, 1453.

EPIRUS. This kingdom was first known in history by the great military exploits of Pyrrhus, about 900 B. C. A second Pyrrhus was famous for his wars against the Romans, 280 B. C. Epirus became a republic, 240 B. C. but was subdued by the Romans 167 B. C. It was finally conquered by Mahommed II. A. D. 1466, and is part of the Ottoman empire. *Priestley.*

Etching with aqua fortis discovered by Mazzuoli, 1535. *Vide* PART II.

Eton College near Windsor, founded 1569.

Evil, the disease, first pretence to cure it by the royal touch practised in England by Edward the Confessor, A. D. 1042. Disused after James II. *Stow's Chron.*

Excess in dress restrained by law in England in the reign of Edward IV. 1465; and again in the reign of Queen Elizabeth 1574. *Stow's Chron.*

Exchequer, court of, at Westminster, instituted by William I. A. D. 1079, from a similar court in Normandy; it included the common pleas till they were separated 16 John, 1215. *Coke's Reports. Epist. to part 6.*—The exchequer stopped payment from December 1672 to May 1673, Charles II. *Stow's Chron.*

Excise, first arbitrarily levied on liquors and provisions to support the parliament forces against Charles I. 1647. On beer and ale, first legally imposed 12 Charles II. 1666. Wine licences, 1667. A general excise bill occasioned great tumults in London; and was thrown out of the house of commons, and produced general rejoicings throughout England, 7 George II. 1733. *Hist. Register.*

Exeter College, Oxford, founded 1316.

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FABII, 300 Romans of that name killed by the Veientes, 477 B. C. Fairs and Markets first instituted in England by Alfred, about A. D. 886. *Spelman.* The Hay-market, in the street so called, appointed by Charles II. 1664. *Stow.*

False-news, spreaders or publishers of, punished by cutting out the tongue, or paying the value of their heads, and afterwards deemed of no credit. *28th Law of Alfred. Asser's Life of Alfred.*

FAMINES, and remarkable scarcity of provisions. The famine of seven years in Egypt began 1708 B. C. *Blair.*—Another, A. D. 42.—At Rome a dreadful famine raged 436 B. C.—At Rome again, attended with a plague, dreadful earthquake, and an inundation of the sea, which destroyed several countries, A. D. 262.—A terrible famine in Phrygia, most of the inhabitants obliged to fly from it, A. D. 370.—In Syria, 384.—So dreadful a famine in Italy that parents eat their children, A. D. 450. *Dufresnoy.*—Throughout Europe in 1016.—In England 20 William I. 1087.—In England and France, in the 5, 6, and 7 Richard I. so great a dearth of provisions that a quarter of wheat sold for 20s. which is equal to 6l. at present; this introduced a pestilential fever; and it lasted from 1193 to the end of 1195.—A famine in England, with a murrain amongst the cattle; this calamity was so dreadful at London, that wheat sold for 40s. (at the rate of 8l. of the present time)

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time) the prison-doors were broke open by the populace, and the criminals killed and devoured by the famished people; besides which, the poor eat the flesh of horses, dogs and cats, 14 Edward II. 1314.—A dearth occasioned by long rains and a murrain, 9 Edward III. 1335.—Another, 28, and again 39th year of the same reign; which last extended to France, 1353. *Stow. Rapin.*—In France, 1693. *Voltaire.*

Farm, the, of the excise-revenues of France, let for seven years to the farmers-general at 132,250,000 livres *per annum*, 1767.

Fasts, annual, as that of Lent; at other stated times, and on particular occasions, begun in the christian church at the beginning of the second century. *Eusebius.* Retained as a pious practice by the reformed churches. Falklands Isles, South America, discovered about 1662. Spain took possession of the English settlement at Fort Egmont 1770, restored it to Great Britain 1771.

Faux, Guy, the villain who was to have carried into execution the horrid plot for destroying James I. king of England, and the lords and commons assembled in parliament, *vide* Conspiracies. Hanged in Palace-yard, Westminster, January 31, 1606. *Vide* Rapin.

Fencing-schools, having been the occasion of the introduction of duels, were prohibited in the city of London 13 Edward I. 1285. *Noorthouck's History of London.*

Feodal, or feudal laws; the tenure of land by suit and service to the lord or owner of it; introduced into England by the Saxons about A. D. 600. The slavery of this tenure increased under William I. 1068. Refrained and limited by Henry VII. 1495. Finally abolished by statute, 12 Charles II. 1662. *Blackstone's Comment.*

Ferrers, the earl of, an English peer, hanged at Tyburn, for shooting Mr. Johnson his steward, 1760.

Festival of the Jews; the principal, being the feast of the tabernacles, is celebrated by them to this day; it was instituted by Moses in the wilderness, 1490 B. C; but was celebrated with the greatest magnificence for fourteen days, upon the dedication of the temple of Solomon, 1005 B. C. They carried boughs loaded with fruit in procession. *Josephus.*

Festivals of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, first ordered to be observed by all christians, A. D. 68. Rogation days appointed A. D. 469. Jubilees in the Romish church instituted by pope Boniface VIII. A. D. 1300. [At first they were observed every hundred years; but future popes reduced them to fifty, and then to every period of twenty-five years.] *Dufresnoy.* The last held at Rome 1759.

Figures, arithmetical, and the method of computing by them first known in England about 991. *Saxon Chron.*

Fire, said to have been first produced by striking flints together; and the use of metals at the same time by Prometheus, about 1687 B. C. *Blair.*

Fire-engines to raise water invented, 1663.

FIRES, dreadful. At Rome, which burnt three days, and almost destroyed the city, A. D. 80. At Constantinople, burnt six days, 405. Again, the greatest part of the city, with its noble library, containing 120,000 volumes destroyed; among these were the works of Homer, said to have been written in golden letters on the great gut of a dragon 120 feet long, A. D. 477. *Univ. Hist.* Paris burnt down A. D. 588. *Dufresnoy.* BRITISH HISTORY. The greatest fire that ever happened in

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in London (before that in 1666) was in the 20th of William I. 1086. It consumed all the houses and churches from the west to the east gate. *Baker's Chronicle.* At London-bridge it began on the Southwark-side; but by some accident (not accounted for) it took fire at the other end, and hemmed in the numerous crowd that were assembled to help the distressed, when the poor sufferers, to avoid the flames, threw themselves over the bridge into boats and barges; but many of these sinking by people crowding into them, and others missing them, 3000 were drowned in the Thames; the fire likewise, for want of hands to extinguish it, burnt great part of the city north and south from the bridge, 14 John 1272. The great one (so called) of London, which destroyed in the space of four days 89 churches, including St. Paul's; the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, Guildhall, Sion college, and many other public buildings, besides 13,200 houses, laying waste 400 streets: it began at a baker's in Pudding-lane behind Monument-yard: an inscription was placed over the door of the rebuilt house, and still remains perfectly legible: this conflagration happened (not without strong suspicion of treason) September 2, 1666. *Salmon. Rapin. Stowe.* One in Southwark, 600 houses destroyed, 1676. Another in Cornhill, on Lady-day, 1748, burnt both sides of the street, and the lanes and courts adjoining, and was the most terrible of any since the great fire in 1666. Again, in the same street, in 1759, when very considerable damage was done, and several workmen killed by the falling in of a wall. Another in 1765. The last that made any considerable devastation was in Threadneedle-street, 1772.

FIRES, at particular places, in alphabetical order. Bath burnt 1117. At Blandford, Dorsetshire, 300 houses burnt, 1731. At Boston, New England, damage estimated at 300,000l. Bridge-town, Barbadoes, burnt 1766 and 1767; the losses so great that a subscription was set on foot in London for the relief of the sufferers. At Burwell near Cambridge, in a barn, while a play was acting, and the door opening inwards, 150 persons were suffocated or perished in the flames, 1724. *Casan.* in Tartary, burnt 1765. Copenhagen burnt, 77 streets laid in ruins, 1728. Dorchester burnt 1613. Gravesend 1727. Hastings, Sussex, 1377. Honiton, Devonshire, 1765. Kettering, Northamptonshire, 1767. Lubec in Germany, 1209 and 1276. Newcastle upon Tyne, 1349. Northampton, 1675. Nottingham, 1140. Oxford nearly destroyed, 1671. Panama in South America, 1737. Paris totally consumed, 588. Peterborough, 1117. Stratford upon Avon, 1614. Venice, 1101. Westminster palace, 1540. Whitehall (except the Banqueting-house) 1698. Winchester, 1102. Woburn, Bedfordshire, 1724. Worcester, and a number of the inhabitants perished in the flames, or by the falling of the church and castle, 13 Henry I. 1113. *Stowe.* The town of St. John in Antigua almost reduced to ashes, 1769. At Constantinople 2500 houses burnt to the ground, 1771. St. George in the island of Grenada consumed, 1771. At Smyrna, 3000 houses, 4000 shops, and almost all the public edifices were consumed, 1772.

Fire-ships, the first introduction and use of them in the English navy was by Charles Howard lord Effingham, afterwards earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral of England in the general engagement with the Spanish Armada, on the 27th of July 1588. *Rapin's Hist. of England.*

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Fire-works, the grandest ever seen in England; played off from a magnificent building erected for the purpose in the Green Park, on account of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1749.

First-fruits, or *annates*; the first year's income of all church-benefices in England were given to the pope till 24 Henry VIII. 1534, when they were assigned by act of parliament to the king and his successors. *Carte*. Granted, together with the tenths, to increase the incomes of the poor clergy by queen Anne, by act of parliament 1703; and have so continued ever since.

FLANDERS, the country of the ancient Belgæ; conquered by Julius Cæsar 47 B. C. Passed into the hands of France, A. D. 412; was governed by its earls, subject to that crown, from 864 to 1369. By marriage it then came into the house of Austria; but was yielded to Spain in 1556. Shook off the Spanish yoke 1572; and in 1725, by the treaty of Vienna, was annexed to the German empire. *Priestley*.

Flourings, the establish colonies in Wales, by permission of Henry I. 1113. *Baker's Chronicle*.

Fleet, an extraordinary fall of these insects in London, covering the cloaths of passengers in the streets, in which they lay so thick, that the impressions of people's feet were visible on the pavements, as it is in a thick fall of snow, 1707. *Chamberlain's History of London*.

Foreigners banished by proclamation, England being over-run with Flemings and Normans, 1 Henry II. 1155. *Rapin*. Excluded from ecclesiastical benefices by the statute of provisors, 17 Edw. III. 1343. *Viner*. Forest, New, in Hampshire, made by William I. who for that purpose destroyed thirty-six parishes, and dispeopled the county thirty miles round, A. D. 1085. *Stow's Chron.*

FRANCE, the country of the ancient Gauls; a colony of the Belgæ from Germany were permitted to settle in it 200 B. C. It was conquered by the Romans 25 B. C. The Goths, Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it amongst them from A. D. 400 to 476, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between the Rhine and the Maine, completed the foundation of the present kingdom under Clôvis. *Mexerau; Daniel*. — conquered, except Paris, by Edward III. of England, between 1341 and 1359. An entire conquest by Henry V. he is made regent during the life of Charles VI. acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly, 1420. The English crown lost all its possessions in France during the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1450. The present king Lewis XVI. Religion of the state, Roman catholic.

French language, with many of their laws and customs first introduced into England by William I. 1066. The language and fashions in dress and diet, almost general in England at this time, 1776.

FROSTS, severe. The Euxine sea frozen over for twenty days, A. D. 401. *Univ. Hist.* One at Constantinople, begun in October and lasted to February; the two seas there were frozen 100 miles from shore, 763. *Univ. Hist.* The Adriatic sea frozen, 859. In England, on Midsummer-day, so violent that it destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1035. *Sped.* The Thames frozen fourteen weeks, 1063. A severe frost in England from November to April, 1076. *Mat. Paris*. A severe one, with deep snow; it lasted fifteen weeks, and killed the small birds, 9 Henry

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9 Henry IV. 1409. Another, when the river was frozen some miles below Gravesend, and fish and merchandise arriving at the mouth of the Thames was obliged to be brought by land-carriage through Kent and Essex to London; it began in November, and lasted till February, 13 Henry VI. 1434. Another, for three months, with heavy snows, from December to March, 9 Anne 1709. Again, and a fair held on the Thames, 1716. *Hall. Stow. Tindal* The last remarkable one began on Christmas-eve, 1739, and lasted nine weeks, when all sorts of carriages went upon the Thames, and all manner of diversions were carried on upon the ice; this is generally called the hard winter of 1740. Fruits and Flowers, sundry sorts before unknown, were brought into England in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. from about 1500 to 1578. Amongst others of less note, the musk and damask roses, of great use in medicine; and Tulips. Several sorts of plumb-trees, and currant-plants. Also saffron, woad, and other drugs for dyeing, which were attempted to be cultivated, but without success. *Hackluyt; and Lord Kaimes's Hist. of Man.*

Fulham-bridge built by act of parliament, 12 George I. 1726.

Funding system, or the method of raising the supplies for the public service in England, by anticipations of the public revenues (the origin of the national debt) introduced at the revolution, A. D. 1689. *Mortimer's Every Man his own Broker.*

G.

GABELLE, or duties upon the consumption of salt, first imposed on the subjects of France in 1435. *Dufresnoy.*

Galleon, or Spanish register-ship, having a rich cargoe in specie, and other valuable effects on board, estimated to 1,600,000*l.* sterling, taken by the English admiral, the late lord Anson, in 1744. *Admiralty court sentence of condemnation.*

Galleys, with three rows of rowers, *triremes*, invented by the Corinthians 786 B. C. *Blair.* Built at Athens 762 B. C.—For an account of their construction, and the method of fighting in them, *vide* Polybius.

Gaming, excessive, introduced into England by the Saxons; the loser was often a slave to the winner, and sold in traffick like other merchandises. *Tacitus.* An act to prevent fraudulent and excessive gaming, where all private lotteries, and the games of Pharaoh, Bassiet, and Hazard, were suppressed, 12 George II. 1739. *Ruffhead's Statutes.*

Gardening, the art of, brought into England from Flanders, 1509. *Vide* Vegetables.

Carter king at arms, instituted by Henry V. 1420. *Assemble's Instit.*

Gates of the city of London pulled down, *viz.* Aldgate, Aldersgate, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate, Ludgate, and Moorgate, 1760. Newgate 1776.

Gavel-kind, or the custom of dividing paternal estates in land equally among the male children, without any distinction, is derived from the Saxons, and prevails in Holland and other republican governments in Europe.

Gaveston Piers, the infamous favourite of Edward II. king of England, beheaded, 1312.

Gazettes, news-papers, first printed at Venice about the year 1620; and so called, because, *una Gazzetta*, a small piece of Venetian money was given to read them. *Novv. Dis. Hist.* Gazette

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Gazette royal, first published at Oxford, the court being there, in a folio half sheet, November 7, 1665. On the removal of the court to London, the title was changed to the London Gazette: The Oxford Gazette was published on Tuesdays; the London on Saturdays; and these have continued to be the days of publication ever since. *Heath's Chron.*

Genoa, its ancient inhabitants were the Ligures; they submitted to the Romans 115 B. C. and underwent the revolutions of the Roman empire till A. D. 950, when the republic, now subsisting, was formed. *Priestley.*

Gentlemen pensioners, English, the band of, established by queen Elizabeth, 1590. *Salmon.*

Geographical maps and globes, first invented by Anaximander 600 B. C. Introduced into England by Bartholomew Columbus, about A. D. 1490. **George the Third's Islands**, in the country of the Otahites, South America, discovered in 1767. *Vide Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

GERMANY, was divided anciently into several independent states, which made no figure in history till 25 B. C. when they withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them, who conquered some parts; but by the repeated efforts of the Germans were entirely expelled about A. D. 290. In 432 the Huns, driven from China, conquered the greatest part of this extensive country; but it was not totally subdued till Charlemagne became master of the whole, A. D. 802. It continued united to the crown of France till 841, when Lotharius kept Germany but lost France. In 912 Conrad was elected by the German nobles; he is deemed the first emperor of Germany freely chosen; but we have no authentic account of the electors of the empire till 1273, when Rodolph of Hapsburgh was chosen emperor by the seven electors, after an inter-regnum of 22 years. Rodolph was the first emperor of the house of Austria, in which family the German empire continued till it passed into the house of Lorraine, by the marriage of the heiress of Austria, the celebrated queen of Hungary, to Francis duke of Lorraine, who was elected emperor 1745. The present emperor is his son. There are nine electors, three ecclesiastical, and six secular, in whom is vested the right of electing the emperors of Germany. The three ecclesiastical are the archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne. The secular are Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburg, the Palatine, Bavaria, and Hanover. The two last have been added in violation of the golden bull which restricted the number to seven. The heir apparent to the empire must be chosen by the electors king of the Romans, to secure his succession.

Gilding, the art of, invented A. D. 1264. *Vide Margaritone, PART II.*
Gin, the act for laying an excise on it. The mortmain act, the Westminster-bridge act, and an act for borrowing 600,000*l.* from the sinking fund were inclosed in a brown paper parcel, with a sufficient quantity of gunpowder, and blown up in Westminster-hall by one Nixon, a non-juring clergyman, while the courts of justice were sitting, July 14, 1736. [It had been found the preceding year, that 7044 houses and shops sold gin by retail; and it was so cheap that the poor could intoxicate themselves, and be disabled from labour, for one penny. The heavy excise of five shillings *per* gallon, and obliging all retailers to take out a licence, in a great measure put a stop to this depopulating evil.] *Salmon.*

Gladiators, their inhuman combats on public theatres at Rome suppressed by Constantine the Great in 325.

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Glass, said to have been invented by a bishop, but on no good authority, nor is any date ascertained. Brought into England by Benedict a monk, 663. First used for windows in private houses, 1177, in the reign of Henry II. but imported. *Anderson.*

— of various sorts, first made in England about the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth 1558, at Crutched-friars and in the Savoy. *Stow.* But plate-glass, for coaches and looking-glasses, were not manufactured till 1673, when they were made at Vauxhall under the patronage of the duke of Buckingham, who procured workmen from Venice. They are now made at Newcastle of much larger sizes than before, and rival those of France.

Godwin, earl, brother to Edward the Confessor, invades England in 1052. Tried for the murder of prince Alfred his brother, pardoned, but died at the king's table while protesting his innocence of the said murder; supposed by the historians of those times to have been choaked with a piece of bread, as a judgment from heaven, having wished it might stick in his throat if he was guilty of the murder, which he certainly was. *Guthrie's History of England.*

Godwin's Sands, an inundation of the sea, which overflowed the lands of Godwin earl of Kent, left the banks so called, 1100. *Salmon's Chronicle.*

Gonvil and Caius College, Cambridge, founded 1348.

Good Hope, the passage to the Indies by that Cape, discovered by Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese admiral, 1497.

Grammarians, or critics, the first society of, 276 B. C. *Blair.*

Granaries, twelve new ones built at Bridewell, to hold 6000 quarters of corn; and two store-houses for sea-coal to hold 4000 load; to prevent sudden dearth of these articles by the great increase of inhabitants (at the cost of the city) 7 James I. 1610. *Stow's Chronicle.*

Great seal of England, the first used by Edward the Confessor, A. D. 1050. *Stow's Chronicle.*

Greek language first taught at Oxford about 1490. *Vide* Grocyn, PART II.

Greenland, the first ship sent there from England for the whale-fishery by the Muscovy company, 2 James I. 1614. Eight men left there by accident 1630, and suffered incredible hardships till the year following, when the company's ships brought them home. *Stow's Chronicle.*

Griffin, prince of Wales, the last sovereign of that country, delivered up by his subjects to Edward the Confessor, and put to death by him at London, 1060. *Baker's Chronicle.*

Guards, body-guards first appointed to attend the kings of England, 2 Henry VII. 1486.—Horse-guards, 4 Edward VI. 1550. *Salmon.*

Guinea, the first slave-trade on this coast by the English was opened by John Hawkins, assisted by a subscription of sundry English gentlemen; he sailed from England with three ships; purchased negroes, sold them at Hispaniola, and returned home richly laden with hides, sugar, and ginger, 5 Eliz. 1563. *Hackluyt.*

Gunpowder (and guns soon after) invented by Schwarts, about A. D. 1330. *Vide* PART II. The Venetians first used fire-arms in an engagement at sea against the Genoese, 1376, according to Voltaire; but our historians pretend that the English had guns at the battle of Cressy, 1346; and the year following at the siege of Calais. *Rapin de Cart.* &c.

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Gunpowder, sixty houses blown up, including a tavern full of company opposite Barkin church, Tower-Street, by the accidental blowing up of some barrels of gunpowder at a ship chandler's, January 4, 1649 (the same month king Charles was beheaded). A child in a cradle was found unhurt on the leads of the church. *Stow's Survey of London.*

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HACKNEY, Alice, her body dug up accidentally in the church of St. Mary-hill, London; the skin of the corps was entire, and the joints pliable, though she had been buried, as it appeared by the date on the coffin, 175 years, 1494. *Stow's Survey of London.*

Hampton-court-palace, built by cardinal Wolsey, and when finished given by that minister to his royal master Henry VIII. 1529. Most of the old apartments pulled down, and the grand inner-court rebuilt by William III. 1694.

— a conference held at this palace publicly for several days in presence of James I. between the clergy of the church of England and the nonconformists, in order to bring about a religious union between the two parties—alterations of the church liturgy were agreed upon, but this not satisfying the dissenters, nothing was done, 1 James I. 1603.

Handkerchiefs, wrought and edged with gold, used to be worn by gentlemen in their hats in England, as favours from young ladies; the value from five to twelve pence, Eliz. 1558. *Stow's Chron.*

Hanging, a remarkable execution in England. Five gentlemen attached to the duke of Gloucester were arraigned and condemned for treason; and at the place of execution were hanged, cut down alive instantly, stript naked, their bodies marked for quartering, and then pardoned. 25 Henry VI. 1447. *Stow's Chron.*

Hanover, was an inconsiderable duchy, comprised within the county of Lawen-road, till George I. got possession of Zell, Saxe Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, Verden, Grubenhagen, and Oberwald; all considerable duchies and principalities. Hanover was made a 9th electorate A. D. 1692; but not ratified by the three colleges of the empire till 1708.

Hanoverian troops, twelve battalions sent for into England, on a motion made by Mr. Fox in the house of commons to address the king for that purpose, 1756.

Hans-towns, a number of port-towns in Germany, united and formed a commercial league or union in support of each other, 1241. They preserved their commercial independency till 1500.

Hanse, Dr. tried for high treason, in sending intelligence by letters to the French, of the strength and destination of our fleets; he was convicted, but pardoned, as a reward for some secret communications to government, which proved useful against the French, 1758.

Harlots, or common prostitutes, obliged to wear striped hoods of party-colours, and their garments the wrong side outwards. Stat. 27 Edward III. 1355.

Hats for men, invented at Paris by a Swiss, 1404. First manufactured at London by Spaniards, 2 Henry VIII. 1510. Before this, both men and women in England wore close-knit woollen caps. *Stow's Chron.*

H O S

Hawkers and pedlars in England first allowed to sell commodities retail by licence, 10 William III. 1698.

Haywood, Mr. an active justice of the peace, stabbed in Westminster-hall by John James, a popish recusant, whom he had prosecuted; he survived the wound, 1640. *Salmon's Chron. Hist.*

Hearth, or chimney-money, an oppressive tax on every fire-place or hearth in every house in England, 2s. *per annum*, 13 Charles II. 1662. Abolished by William and Mary, 1689.

Hell-fire clubs in London suppressed by an order of council. There were three to which upwards of forty persons of quality of both sexes belonged. They met at Somerset-house, at a house in Westminster, and at another in Conduit-Street, Honover-Square. They assumed the names of the patriarchs, prophets, and martyrs, in derision; and ridiculed at their meetings the doctrine of the trinity, and the mysteries of the christian religion, 7 George I. 1721. *Salmon.*

Henley, John, an English clergyman, first opened, what he called, His Oratory, in Newport-Market, in 1726. He removed it to Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, where he amused the public for many years with a medley of deism, politics, satire, and abuse, under the pretext of religious worship; and was called Orator Henley, died 1756.

Herrings, the first invention of preserving them by pickling discovered about 1390, which gave rise to the herring-fishery as an article of commerce. *Anderson.*

Hertford College, Oxford, founded 1740.

Hessian troops, 6000 arrived in England, an invasion being expected, 1756.

HOLLAND, originally part of the territory of the Belgæ, conquered by the Romans 47 B. C. A sovereignty founded by Thierry, first count of Holland, A. D. 868; continued till 1417, when it passed by surrender to the duke of Burgundy. A. D. 1534, being oppressed by the bishop of Utrecht, the people ceded the country to Spain. The Spanish tyranny being insupportable, they revolted and formed the republic, now called the United Provinces, by the union of Utrecht, 1579. The office of Statholder, or Captain-General of the United Provinces, made hereditary in the prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, 1747.

Hops first brought to England 1525, and used in brewing; but the physicians represented to parliament that they were unwholesome, upon which the use of them was prohibited, 1528. *Anderson.*

HOSPITALS, and similar charitable foundations, at London. *Asylum* (for deserted girls) 31 George II. 1758.—*Bancroft's Hospital* (for poor citizens) 5 George II. 1731.—*Bartolomew's*, 37 Henry VIII. 1546. rebuilt and enlarged 1731.—*Bethlehem* and *Bridewell*, 7 Edward VI. 1553.—*British Lying-in*, 23 George II. 1749.—*Charter-house*, 22 Edward III. 1349. purchased and endowed by Mr. Thomas Sutton 1628.—*Chester*, for decayed and maimed soldiers, with pensions both out and in, founded by Charles II. improved by James II. perfected by William and Mary 1690. *Vide* Inscription on south front.—*Christ's Hospital*, 6 Edward VI. 1552.—*Foundling*, 12 George II. 1739.—*French Protestants*, 5 George I. 1718.—*George's*, St. 16 George II. 1733.—*Greenwich* (for decayed seamen in the king's service; all seamen pay 6d. *per month* from their wages towards its support) 16 William III. 1694.—*Guy's*, 10 George I. 1724.—*Lock*, 19 George II. 1746.—*London Dispensary*, 1770.—*Ditto*, *Lying-in Hospital*, 23 George II. 1750.—*Ditto*, *General Hospital*, 32 George

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George II. 1758.—*Ditto, Workhouse*, 8 **James I.** 1611.—*Luke's, St.* 24 **George II.** 1751.—*British Lying-in*, and another in Brownlow-Street, 1749.—*Magdalen* (for penitent prostitutes) 32 **George II.** 1758.—*Mid-dlesex Hospital*, 29 **George II.** 1745.—*Paul's, St. School*, 2 **Henry VIII.** 1510.—*Raine's charity at Hackney*, 1758.—*Small-Pox Hospital*, 20 **George II.** 1747.—*Sick and wounded Seamen, and Prisoners of War*, 20 **George II.** 1747.—*Thomas, St.* 7 **Edward VI.** 1553.—*Westminster In-firmary*, 7 **George I.** 1720.

HUDSON'S BAY, in North America, was so called, and still continues, by captain Henry Hudson, who adventured further north than For-bisher; but in fact this part of North America was really discovered by the latter in the reign of queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1553; at which pe-riod Forbisher gave names to several places, *viz.* Queen Elizabeth's, Foreland, Cape Labradore, &c. in Forbisher's Streights; which there-fore were only new-named Hudson's Bay in 1610.

Huguenots, a name given to the calvinists, or reformed French. This word is derived from the German *Eygnassen*, which signifies *Affocié*, a name taken first by the reformed in Switzerland, and afterwards carried into France. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

HUNGARY, the Pannonia of the ancients. It was subject to the Ro-mans 11 B. C. The Huns conquered it A. D. 376. It was annexed to the empire of Germany under Charlemagne, but became an inde-pendent kingdom in 920. Became the seat of bloody wars between the Turks and the Germans for the possession of it from 1540 to 1739, when by the treaty of Belgrade it was ceded to the latter, and is now annexed to the German empire. *Vide Germany.*

Hustings, the court of, in the city of London, is the supreme court of judicature, as the court of common-council is of legislature in that city. The court of *hustings* was granted to the city to be holden and kept weekly, by Edward the Confessor, 1052. *Noban's privilegia Londini.*

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JAMAICA, discovered by Christopher Columbus 1494. Conquered from the Spaniards by admiral Pen, and the land-forces commanded by Venables, 2 June 1655. The expedition was planned against St. Domingo, by Oliver Cromwell.

JAPAN, the Japanese empire was founded by Jerotimo, A. D. 1188.

ICH DIEN, *I serve*; a motto under the ostrich-feathers, found in the helmet of the king of Bohemia, after he was slain at the battle of Cressy, at which he served as a volunteer in the French army. Edward the Black Prince, in veneration to his father Edward III. who com-manded that day, though the prince won the battle, adopted this motto, which has ever since been borne with the feathers, by the heirs of the crown of England, not as princes of Wales, which many have erroneously maintained, A. D. 1346.

JERUSALEM, the first and most famed temple of, founded by Solomon 1015 B. C. *Newton's Chron.* Finished 1005. *Usher: Blair. Bible.* The city taken by Sefac king of Egypt 971 B. C. and the temple burnt by the Chaldeans 589 B. C. The second temple finished under the sanction of Darius 516 B. C. The city taken by Ptolomy Sotor 320 B. C. The city taken and sacked, and the temple plundered by Antiochus 170 B. C.

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Again by Pompey, but not pillaged; the Jews made tributary to the Romans 63 B. C. The city taken, pillaged, burnt, and finally razed to the ground by Titus the Roman general under Domitian A. D. 70. *Josephus*. Rebuilt by Adrian, but called *Ælia Capitolania*, A. D. 130. Pillaged by the Persians, and 90,000 inhabitants put to the sword, 613. Taken by the Saracens, disciples of Mahomet, under Omar, A. D. 637. The temple rebuilt for a Turkish mosque 643. Retaken by Godfrey of Bouillon 1099, who was made king. Finally conquered by Saladin 1187. Remains with the Turks.

Jesuits society founded 1540. *Vide* Ignatius de Loyola, PART II. Expelled England by proclamation 2 James I. 1604. Venice 1606. Portugal 1759. France 1764. Spain and Sicily 1767. Totally suppressed and abolished 1773. *Vide* Popes.

Jesus College, Cambridge, founded 1496.

Jesus College, Oxford, founded 1571.

J E W S, a people universally known both in ancient and modern times.

They derive their origin from Abram, with whom, according to the Old Testament and the Jewish writers, God made a covenant when he commanded him to leave Haran and go to the land of Canaan, 1921 B. C. This covenant was renewed; Abram's name was changed to Abraham, and circumcision was instituted by God's express command, to distinguish the descendants of Abraham from the rest of mankind, and to prevent their mixing with them, says *Josephus*, 1897 B. C. The faith of Abraham proved by the command to sacrifice Isaac 1871 B. C. His posterity, the family of Jacob, on account of a famine, go to Egypt, where they sojourn, become very numerous, and from this time are known as a people by the name of the children of Israel, 1574 B. C. *Univ. Hist.* The Egyptian king, to prevent the increase of the Israelites, orders the Hebrew midwives to kill all the males at the birth; but not being obeyed, he publishes an edict to have them thrown into the river, 1573 B. C. Moses is exposed on the river, but saved by Pharaoh's daughter, 1571 B. C. The first-born of the Egyptians are slain by an angel in one night; and as the destroying-angel was commanded by God to pass the doors of the Israelites, the Jewish Passover (celebrated to this day) owes its origin to this miracle, 1491 B. C. They leave Egypt, and pass the Red Sea miraculously the same year, *vide* Moses, PART II. The ten commandments were delivered to them, and the tabernacle built about the same time. They pass the Jordan, and enter Canaan under Joshua in 1451 B. C. *Vide* Joshua, PART II. The land of Canaan is divided among the tribes of Israel, 1445 B. C. After Joshua's death, the Israelites sink into idolatry, and are eight years in servitude to Cushan king of Mesopotamia from 1413 to 1405 B. C, when they are delivered by Othniel the first judge of Israel. They are governed by judges from this period; and relapsing into idolatry no less than six times in all, are as often, at different times, given up to captivity; and made free again, by the goodness of God, under different judges, till 1095 B. C. when they pray to God for a king, and Saul is anointed king over Israel (*vide* Saul, PART II.), who redeems them from the captivity of the Philistines, which had lasted forty years. (For the history of the Israelites under David and Solomon, see their lives, PART II. Also, *vide* Jerusalem.)—Upon the refusal of Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, to redress some grievances represented

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represented to him by Jeroboam, ten tribes revolt, and the Israelites are divided into two kingdoms; the government under Rehoboam at Jerusalem is from this time known by the title of the kingdom of Judah. The ten tribes which separated and elected Jeroboam, formed a separate kingdom called the kingdom of Israel, and make Samaria the seat of government. This division happened (according to the majority of chronologers) 975 B. C. Samaria was taken by Salmanazar, king of Assyria, after three years siege; the ten tribes were carried into captivity, and a period put to the kingdom of Israel 721 B. C. and 254 after the separation from Judah. The kingdom of Judah shared the same fate, Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar 589 B. C. and the tribes of Benjamin and Judah were carried captives to Babylon, where they remained seventy years, viz. till 536, when Cyrus king of Persia, who had conquered Babylon, permitted them to return to Jerusalem (the Jews keep a fast in the 5th month of the year, to this day, in remembrance of the Babylonish captivity); and from the time of their deliverance from it, they were called by the general name of Jews from the tribe of Judah, and were so addressed in their intercourses with other nations. *Josephus de Antiq. Jud.*—In the 20th year of the reign of Artaxerxes, Nehemiah a Jew, the king's cup-bearer, is appointed governor of Judea: he rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem 455 B. C. and here begin the 70 weeks of Daniel before the passion of Christ. *Bible and Usher.*—The Scripture history of the Jews ends, according to Eusebius, in 442; and from this period Josephus and the Roman historians give the best account of the Jews. They became tributary to the Romans 63 B. C. and were governed by an aristocracy consisting of five councils, one in each capital city, 58 B. C. *Josephus.*—Their final destruction, as a nation, happened A. D. 70. For this and other great events respecting them to A. D. 1348, vide Jerusalem, and Persecutions.

JEW^S, the first known in England were invited over by William I. 1067. *Stow's Chron.*—A statute to oblige them to maintain their protestant children, 2 Anne 1703. Another to naturalize them (in contradiction to the prophecies concerning them) 1753; repealed, on the petition of all the cities in England, 1754.

IMPOSTORS, remarkable, *Universal History.* Aldebert, an impostor of the 8th century, pretended to have a letter from Jesus Christ, which fell from heaven at Jerusalem, seduced multitudes to follow him into woods and deserts, and to live in imitation of John the Baptist.—Gonsalvo Martin, a Spanish impostor, pretended to be the angel Michael; he was burnt by the inquisition in Spain 1360.—George David, son of a waterman at Ghent in Flanders, stiled himself David III. nephew of God, sent into the world to adopt children worthy of heaven. He denied the resurrection, preached against marriage, in favour of a community of women; and taught that the body only could be defiled by sin: he had many followers, and died at Basle in Switzerland, 1556.—Demetrius Griska Eutropeia, a friar of the order of St. Basil, pretended to be the son of John Basilowitz, czar of Muscovy, whom the usurper Boris had put to death; but, according to his account, another child had been substituted in his place: supported by the arms of Poland, his success astonished the Russians, who invited him to the throne, and delivered into his hands Fedor the reigning czar, and all his family, whom

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whom he cruelly put to death; but his imposition was discovered, and he was assassinated in his palace 1606. *D'Alembert's Revolut. of Russia.*

IMPOSTORS, remarkable, *British History*. Two men crucified, both pretending to be the Messiah; and two women executed for assuming the characters of the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen, 5 Henry III. 1221.—Elizabeth Barton, styled the Holy Maid of Kent, was spirited up by the popish party to hinder the reformation, by pretending to inspirations from heaven; foretelling that the king should die a speedy violent death; if he divorced Catherine of Spain and married Anna Boleyn: Barton and her confederates were hanged at Tyburn 24 Henry VIII. 1534. *Rapin*.—In the first year of the reign of queen Mary, after her marriage with Philip of Spain, Elizabeth Croft, a girl of 18 years of age, was secreted in a wall, and with a whistle, made for the purpose, uttered many seditious speeches against the queen and the prince, and also against the mass and confession, for which she was sentenced to stand upon a scaffold at St. Paul's cross, during sermon-time, and then to make public confession of her imposture, 1553: She was called The Spirit of the Wall. *Baker's Chronicle*.—One Hacket personated our Saviour, and was executed for blasphemy, 33 Eliz. 1591.—James Naylor, a quaker, personates our Saviour, is convicted of blasphemy, whipped, and his tongue bored through with a hot iron on the pillory, by sentence of the house of commons, under Cromwell's administration, 1656.—A Dutch impostor whipped through the streets of London for asserting that the Dutch had destroyed all the English factories in Africa, 1664.—Greatrakes Valentine, Irish impostor, who pretended to cure all diseases by stroking the patient; his imposture deceived the credulous, and occasioned very warm disputes in Ireland in 1665, and in England, where it fell into disrepute in 1666, upon his examination before the royal society, after which we hear no more of him. *Vide Birch's Memoirs of the Royal Society*.—One Fuller, a prisoner in the king's bench for debt, forges a sham plot against king William III. for which imposture he is fined and pilloried, 1691.—Young, a prisoner in Newgate, forges the hands of the earls of Marlborough, Salisbury, and other nobility, to a pretended association for restoring king James: The lords were imprisoned, but the imposture being detected, Young was afterwards fined 1000l. and put in the pillory, 1692.—Three French refugees pretend to be prophets, and raise tumults, 6 Anne 1707.—Elizabeth Canning, whose story is well known, convicted of perjury, and transported 1753.—Of the Cock-lane ghost, by William Parsons, his wife and daughter, 1762; the parents put in the pillory and imprisoned.

Indian chiefs, five of the Cherokee nation brought to England, 3 Geo. II. 1730. Three in 1734. Three others, and two of their wives, in 1758.

India stock sold at from 300 to 500l. for a share of 100l. 34 Charles II. 1683.

INDOSTAN, or the Mogul empire: The first conqueror of the whole country, called Proper India, was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, who died A. D. 1226. In 1399 Timur Bek, by conquest, became Great Mogul. The dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane in the 15th century, whose descendants have possessed the throne from that time; but Kouli Khan, the famous sophy of Persia,

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Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi; and since that event, many of the Rajahs and Nabobs have made themselves independent. *Dow's History of Indostan.*

Indulgencies and dispensations began under Leo III. A. D. 100. Were sold publicly by the Roman pontiffs from A. D. 1200. *Bower's Lives of the Popes.*

Inoculating for the small-pox, first tried in England upon seven condemned criminals, 7 George I. 1721. The practice preached against, by many of the bishops and other clergy, from this time till about 1760, since which, it has generally prevailed in England and most parts of Europe.

Inquisition, in popish countries, first instituted by pope Innocent III. 1210. Insurrection at Madrid, the insurgents oblige the king to banish the marquis Squillaci his prime minister, 1769.

Interest of money 20 per cent. in Europe in the 12th century; fixed at 12 in Spain, Germany and Flanders, by Charles V. 1560. *Robertson's History of Charles V.*—First settled by law in England at 10 per cent. 37 Henry VIII. 1547. Reduced to 8 per cent. 21 James I. 1624. To 6 per cent. in 1651, and to 5 per cent. at which it remains, 13 Anne 1714. [All interest above this legal standard is usury, and punishable by the statute.] *Blackstone's Commentaries.*

Interview, remarkable, between Henry VIII. king of England, and Francis I. king of France; between Ardres and Guisnes, attended with such extraordinary pomp and splendour, that the place where they met was called, The Field of the Cloth of Gold, 4 June 1520. *Guicciardini.*

INUNDATIONS and violent rains. Of the Tyber at Rome, destroys part of the city, and a multitude of people and cattle, A. D. 164. Again 717.—In England. A great inundation of the sea overflowed a tract of land containing many thousand acres in Lincolnshire, which have never been recovered, though many schemes have been proposed for draining off the waters, A. D. 245. *Camden.*—Another, by which 5000 persons, and an innumerable quantity of cattle perished, 353.—At Glasgow, Scotland, by which 400 families were drowned, 738. The Tweed overflowed its banks, and laid waste the country north and south upwards of 30 miles, 836.—Continual rain in Scotland for five months, 918. *Fordun. Hist. Scot.*—A prodigious inundation of the sea on the English coasts, which demolished a number of sea-port towns, and great numbers of the inhabitants, 1015. *Speed.*—Earl Godwin's lands, said to consist of 4000 acres, overflowed by the sea, and prodigious sand-banks formed; now known by the name of The Godwin Sands on the coast of Kent, 1100. *Camden.*—Flanders almost overflowed by the sea; the town and harbour of Ostend totally immersed (the present city was built above a league from the channel, where the old one lies overwhelmed) 1108. *Histoire de Flanders.*—At Newcastle upon Tyne, 120 laymen, several priests, and others were drowned by an inundation, 1339.—In the 9th and 12th of Edward III. the violent rains destroyed the corn and fruits of the earth; and in his 22d year, 1348, it rained almost incessantly from Midsummer to Christmas. *Rapin. Cart.*—Of the river Severn, which lasted ten days, and carried away men, women and children in their beds, and covered the tops of many mountains;

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mountains; the waters settled upon the lands, and were called The Great Waters for 100 years after, 1 Richard III. 1483. *Hollinghed.*—Again, 4 James I. 1607, the waters rose above the tops of the houses, and above 100 persons perished in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire.—The dyke broke; and let in the sea at Dort in Holland, by which accident 100,000 lost their lives in 1446.—A general inundation happened by the failure of the dykes in the same country 1570, and the number drowned is said to be 400,000.—Part of Zealand overflowed, and 1300 inhabitants drowned; it likewise did incredible damage at Hamburgh, 1717.—At Madrid, several of the Spanish nobility, and other persons of distinction perished, 1723. *Dufresnoy.*—The tide in the Thames rose so high that the lawyers were obliged to be carried out of Westminster-hall in boats; the Parade in St. James's Park was under water, and a quantity of cattle was destroyed in the marshes in Essex, besides other considerable damage, owing to heavy rains, February 16, 1735.—The heaviest rain fell at London, and the country round it, that had been known for upwards of a century, and did considerable damage, as well at land as in the river, being preceded by a violent storm of wind, September 1, 1768. *Annual Register.*—A most violent rain destroyed all the produce of the earth, beat down a great number of houses, and bulged a number of vessels in the harbours at Virginia, September 11, 1769.—In the North of England, dreadful inundations, occasioned by heavy rains, destroyed great quantities of cattle, above 700 vessels, and many persons were drowned, Dec. 1771.

Invasions of England and Great Britain. By the Romans under Julius Cæsar 55 B. C. Again under Plautius, A. D. 43. By the Saxons 447. By the Danes in 787, 832, 851, 866, 979, and 1012. By the Normans under William I. 1066. *Stow's Chron.*—One projected by Spain, with a fleet proudly called, The Invincible Armada; defeated and dispersed by a storm, 30 Eliz. 1588. Another by Spain, the fleet dispersed by a storm, 5 George I. 1719. Another by France, frustrated in 1744. A descent made in Ireland by Thurot, with a small armament, to cover the intended grand invasion of England by the French fleet under Conflans 1760; both defeated, and Thurot killed. Of France, by Henry I. of England, 1128. *Rapin.*

John, king of France, a prisoner on parole to Edward III. died in the palace of the Savoy, London, A. D. 1364. *Rapin.*

John, St. College, Cambridge, founded 1509.

John, St. College, Oxford, founded 1557.

Journals of the house of commons, first ordered to be printed, and 5000 allowed to Mr. Hardinge for the execution of the work; by which means, the journals can now be searched for precedents in parliamentary transactions; and strangers, as well as members, may refer to them and have extracts made from them, on paying the fees, 1752.

IRELAND; the original inhabitants of this country are supposed to have been of the Celtic stock; it was divided formerly amongst a number of petty sovereigns, which facilitated the conquest of the whole by Henry II. A. D. 1172. In 1314, the Scots fomented a rebellion, and Edward Bruce their sovereign, having expelled the English, was proclaimed king of Ireland 1315. The Scots were driven out by the English 1318, but they did not remain quiet possessors of the whole kingdom till after 1614.

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With Roman catholics, 12,000 transported themselves to France and Flanders after James II. lost the battle of the Boyne 1690.
 Iron, found on Mount Ida by the Dactyles, about 1432 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles.*

Iron mills, first erected in England for cutting iron into bars for the use of the smiths, by Godfrey Box of Liege, 32 Eliz. 1390. *Stow's Chron.*
 Isthmian games, or combats in the Isthmus of Athens, instituted in honour of Neptune, 1259 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles.*

Judges in England first appointed 1176; punished for bribery, 17 Edw. I. 1289. The judges most of them dismissed for refusing to allow the legality of a dispensing power in the crown, 3 James II. 1686. The independency of the judges on the crown established, by making their appointments, patents for life, 1761.

Juries, trials by them introduced into England during the Saxon heptarchy, mention being made of six Welch and six Anglo Saxon freemen appointed to try causes between the English and the Welch men of property, and made responsible with their whole estates real and personal for false verdicts. *Lambard.*

Justices of the peace in every county first nominated by William I. 1079. *Stow's Chron.*

K.

KEW Bridge built, 1759.

Kilmarnock, lord, beheaded on Tower-hill for rebellion in Scotland, 1746.

King's College, Cambridge, founded 1441.

King's evil. The kings of England were supposed to cure it by touching the diseased; it was begun by Edward the Confessor, and continued as a custom, till wisely dropped by George I.

King's speech, the first made to the parliament of England by Henry I. 1107.

Kirby and Wade, two English naval captains, shot for cowardice in an engagement with the French, 1702.

Kit-kat-club, a society consisting of about thirty noblemen and gentlemen, of distinguished abilities, established in 1703, for the laudable purpose of promoting the protestant succession in the house of Hanover, both in parliament and out of it; which they effected by spirited publications, as well as other measures. Dr. Garth was one of the first members of this famous club, and made several epigrams upon the toasts of the club. *Vide Garth, PART II.*—The club took its name from one Christopher Kat a pastry-cook, who lived near the tavern where they met, in King-Street, Westminster, and who served them with pastry. *Boyer's Life of Queen Anne.*

Knight, the origin of that title, as a military honour, is said to be derived from the siege of Troy; but this depends only on a passage or two in Homer. With certainty we may trace the institution to the Romans, who, after their union with the Sabines, created three centuries of knights about 750 B. C. *Livy.*

Knight-hood, conferred in England by the priest at the altar, after consecration and consecration of the sword, during the Saxon heptarchy.

The first knight made by the sovereign with the sword of state was Altheistan,

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Altheftan, on whom Alfred bestowed this new dignity, A. D. 900. *Spelman's Gloss.* and *Astmole's Institutes*, edit. 1672.—The custom of ecclesiastics conferring the honour of knighthood was suppressed in a synod held at Westminster in 1100. *Astmole's Institutes*.—All persons having ten pounds yearly income were obliged to be knighted, or pay a fine to be excused, 38 Henry III. 1254. *Salmon's Chronicle*, vide *Orders of Knighthood*.

Knives, the earliest branch of cutlery in England, were first made at London by T. Mathews on Fleet-Bridge, 5 Eliz. 1563. *Chamberlain's Present State of England*, edit. 1683.

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LAMBETH Palace built about 1188. *Noorthouck's Hist. of Lond. &c.*
Land in general, in England, let for 1s. per acre, in 1544. Henry VIII.

Land-tax, the first so called, imposed 2 William and Mary, 1689. The first of 4s. in the pound, 5 William and Mary, 1692. The same rate as on land imposed on the salaries of all places and on all pensions under the government, 1760.

Lanterns of scraped horn invented in England; and it is supposed used for window-lights, glass not being then known, in the reign of Alfred, about 886.

Laws of England. The Saxon code by Ina, A. D. 709. Alfred's body of laws 890. Glanville's digest of the laws of England, 1181. Magna-charta, 1215. *Vide* King John, PART II. For the principal laws, vide Acts of Parliament, page 2.

Lawyers, the, of the four inns of court in London, perform a masque or opera before Charles I. and his queen at Whitehall, 1634. *Stow*.

Latium city, built by Latinus king of the Latins, 904 B. C.

Lay, Christopher, an English counsellor, hanged for high treason in conspiring to seize George I. the prince of Wales, lord Cadogan, and other officers of state, to take the Tower by surprise, and to plunder the Bank, 1722. *Annals of George I.*

League of the beggars (so the protestants were called, though some Roman catholics joined them) to oppose the establishment of the inquisition in Flanders, 1560.

— of the Huguenots, or French protestants in France, which occasioned a civil war, 1576.

— solemn and covenant in Scotland, against episcopal government of the church, and the regal authority, 13 Charles I. 1638. Episcopacy finally abolished, 1689.

Lent first observed in England in 640, by command of Ercombert king of Kent. *Baker's Chronicle*.

Letters, the, of the alphabet, invented by Memnon an Egyptian 1822 B. C. *Usher*. *Blair*.

LIBRARIES, the first public library of which we have any certain account in history, was founded at Athens by Hipparchus 526 B. C.—The second of any note was founded at Alexandria, by Ptolomy Philadelphus 284 B. C. It was burnt when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B. C. (400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe).—The first library at Rome was established 167 B. C.

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B. C.—At Constantinople, founded by Constantine the Great, about A. D. 335. (destroyed, *vide* Fires, A. D. 477.)—A second library formed from the remains of the first at Alexandria, by Ptolemy's successors, and reputed to have consisted of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water for their baths for six months, by burning books instead of wood, by command of Omar caliph of the Saracens, A. D. 642.—The Vatican at Rome, by pope Nicholas V. A. D. 1446. Rebuilt, and the library considerably improved, by Sixtus V. 1588.—The imperial of Vienna, by Maximilian I. about 1500.—The royal of Paris, by Francis I. about 1520.—The escurial at Madrid, by Philip II. 1557.—Of Florence, by Cosmo de Medicis, A. D. 1560.—The Bodleian at Oxford, founded 40 Eliz. 1598. *Vide* Bodley, PART II.—The Cottonian, formerly kept at Cotton-house, Westminster, founded by Sir Robert Cotton about 1600. Appropriated to the public use and benefit, 13 William III. 1701. Partly destroyed by fire 1731. Removed to the British Museum 1753.—The Radcliffean at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left 40,000*l.* to the university for that purpose, 1714.

Lights, first used at the religious assemblies of christians, to avoid the scandal occasioned by their meeting in the dark in the night, during the times of persecution. Introduced into churches about the middle of the first century. Continued, through superstition, in the Romish church at noon-day.

Lincoln College, Oxford, founded 1427.

Linen first manufactured in England by Flemish weavers, under the protection of Henry III. 1253; before that era, woollen shirts were worn. It was established in Ireland, by the lord-deputy Wentworth in 1634.

Litany, the first in English, ordered to be used in the churches by Henry VIII. 1543. *Collier's Ecclesiastical History.*

Literary property, the statute of 8 queen Anne, *vide* Acts of Parliament; confirmed by a solemn decision at the bar of the house of lords, and the claim of perpetual copy-right over-ruled, 1774.

Loans for the service of the crown of England were generally borrowed at Antwerp till after the reign of Elizabeth. In 1559, that queen borrowed 200,000*l.* of the city of Antwerp, to enable her to reform her own coin. Sir Thomas Gresham and the city of London joined in the security. *Rapin.*

Locusts, a remarkable swarm of them, which settled on the ground about London, and consumed the vegetables; great numbers fell in the streets, and were preserved by the curious; they resembled grasshoppers, but were three times the size, and their colours more variegated, 1748. Logarithms, for the use of mariners, invented by lord Napier of Scotland 1614. Improved by Henry Briggs. *Vide* PART II.

LOMBARDY, the Lombards were a detachment of Alcmans from the Marche of Brandenburg, famous for their bravery. They were invited into Italy by the emperor Justinian to serve against the Goths. To reward their services, the emperor gave them part of Upper Pannonia, A. D. 548. From whence they passed into Italy, and their chief was proclaimed king by his army at Milan in 570. The kingdom of Lombardy supported itself, and made considerable conquests till 772, when Charlemagne took Desiderius the last king, and annexed his territories to the German empire. *Lacombe.*

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Lombards, usurers from that country, sent over to England by the pope to lend money to convents, communities, and private persons, not able to pay down his tenths, collected throughout the kingdom with great rigour that year, 13 Henry III. 1229. They had offices in the street called, after them, Lombard-Street.

LONDON, was known as the capital city of the Trinobantes 54 B. C.; but no mention is made of its present state till A. D. 62, when it was known to the Romans by the name *Londinium*. Vide *Tacitus*. It is said to have derived its name from Lud, an old British king, who was buried near where Ludgate formerly stood. It was walled in by the Romans 306. Destroyed by the Danes and others by fire about 839. Rebuilt by Alfred 886. Its first, very limited charter, granted by William I. 1079. Its government, as a corporation, regularly established; two bailiffs or sheriffs, and a mayor appointed (the mayor for life, 1 Richard I. 1189, but the election of mayors was made annual after 1239). A power granted them to elect or deprive their sheriffs by their own bye-laws, 9 John 1208; and to elect a common-council. A ditch, 400 feet broad, made round the city in 1213. The mayor first presented to the barons of the Exchequer 24 Henry III. 1251. Otho, constable of the Tower, made keeper of the city, the mayor and principal citizens being in custody for taking part with the barons, 31 Henry III. 1266. Certain taxes and duties of package, &c. granted to the city, by the title of Murage, to keep the walls and ditches in repair, 7 Edward I. 1279. The city first divided into 24 wards, and common-council chosen to assist the mayor and aldermen in all affairs of public concern, 13 Edward I. 1285. The mayor and sheriffs first allowed to have maces carried before them, 12 Edward III. 1338. The city refuse to lend Richard II. 1000l. and almost murder one of their body for offering to lend it; for which their charter is taken away, and they are obliged to pay 15,000l. to recover it, 1392. *Stow's Survey*. The first mayor who went by water to be sworn in at Westminster was Sir John Norman; he built a barge, and caused the companies to build others, 33 Henry VI. 1453. *Stow. Noorthouck*. The streets first paved at the expence of the inhabitants, by act of parliament, 24 Henry VIII. 1533. *Viner's Statutes*. The charter adjudged to be forfeited, on a process of *quo warranto* in the king's bench, 34 Charles II. 1685. The office of lord mayor granted by the king's commission to Sir Henry Tulse during pleasure, *ibid*. Restored on the city's submission, but with new limitations; amongst which, that of the lord mayor's being presented to the king, or his chancellor, after his election, to be approved, before he can take the office upon him: This continues; but all the other ancient rights and privileges, limited or taken away at this time, were restored by a renewal of the old charters, 3 William and Mary 1692. Costly pageants and triumphs at the lord mayor's shews laid aside after 1685. The lord mayor (William Beckford, Esq;) and the citizens attending him, reprimanded by his majesty for presenting a remonstrance, after the king had refused to grant the suit of the petitions presented for a redress of grievances, 1770. The lord mayor (Brass Crosby, Esq;) and alderman Oliver (members of parliament) committed to the Tower by the house of commons for breach of privilege, and contempt of that house, by taking into custody (as city magistrates) their messenger. 1771.—From the year 1763 to the present

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present year 1776, the corporation of London have expended the following sums for public uses, which shew the opulence of the city: In new paving, repairing old pavements, lighting, cleansing, and purchasing old houses to widen streets, 200,000*l.*—200,000*l.* for the new bridge at Blackfriars.—Several large sums for new roads, embanking the river, and other contingencies.—10,000*l.* for repairing the Royal-Exchange; and the gaol of Newgate, just built, will cost 50,000*l.* London is now supposed to contain 150,000 houses, and 1,200,000 inhabitants. *Chamberlain's History of London.*

Longevity, extraordinary instances of it in England: Thomas Parr of Shropshire, a labouring man, was brought to London by the earl of Arundel, and considered as the wonder of his time, being then in the 160th year of his age, and in perfect health; but the change of air and diet soon killed him, for he died the same year he was removed to London in 1635. *Baker's Chronicle.* Also Henry Jenkins of Yorkshire, died in 1670, aged 169.

Longitude, Harrison's time-keeper for the better ascertaining it, invented 1763. Le Roi, a famous watchmaker at Paris, invented a watch in 1766 for the same purpose.

Lord-lieutenants of the counties of England first appointed by Edward VI. 1549. *Rymer's Fœdera.*

LORRAINE; this country took its name from Lotharius, the second son of the emperor Lotharius; and was given to the prince by his father, as an independant dutchy, about A. D. 851. It continued under its princes till 1670, when it was seized by Lewis XIV. king of France, and is now annexed to that crown; though the late emperor of Germany's brother, prince Charles, retains for life, the empty title.

Lottery, the first mentioned in the English history, began drawing at the western door of St. Paul's Cathedral, January 11, 1569, and continued day and night till May 6, 11 Eliz. The first for raising money for the government service, by act of parliament, 5 William and Mary 1693. *Anderson's Origin of Commerce.*

Lovat, lord, beheaded on Tower-hill, for rebellion in Scotland, 1747.

Lucca in Italy, a republic formed by the inhabitants of that city, A. D. 100.

Lungs, their vesicles discovered, 1681. *Vide Malphigi, PART II.*

LYDIA, a very ancient kingdom, under a long dynasty of kings, the last of whom was Cræsus, whose riches became a proverb: he was conquered by Cyrus 544 B. C. It remained subject to the Persian empire till that was conquered by Alexander; and about 283 B. C. it became part of the new kingdom of Pergamos, founded by Phileterus the eunuch; at length Attalus, king of Pergamos, bequeathed it to the Romans in 133 B. C. It was finally conquered from the eastern Roman empire by the Turks, A. D. 1526.

Lymphatic vessels, or lacteals, discovered 1622, *vide Asellius*; in oviparous animals, *vide Hewson, PART II.*

Lyons city, built by Lucius Munacius Plancus, and called Lugdunum, 43 B. C. *Dufresnoy.*

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MACEDONIAN empire, founded by Caranus and Perdiccas, 729 B. C. rendered famous in history by Philip and his son Alexander the Great, 300 B. C. *Vide* PART II. Conquered by the Romans, 168 B. C. and finally by the Turks under Amurath II. A. D. 1429.

Madagascar Island, on the coast of Africa, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1492.

Madras peopled, and Fort St. George built by the English, by permission of the king of Golconda, 17 James I. 1620.

Madeira Island, discovered by Macham an English mariner, who fled from England for an illicit amour; he was driven on it by a storm, and his mistress dying there, he made a canoe, and carried the news of his discovery to Pedro king of Arragon (which occasioned the report, that the island was discovered by a Portuguese), A. D. 1345.

Madrid, the capital of Spain, said to have been built 936 B. C.

Magdalen College, Oxford, founded 1447.

Magdalen College, Cambridge, founded 1519.

Magellan, the streights of, in South America, bears the name of Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, who first discovered it in 1520. The Spaniards had a fort here, called since Cape Famine; because the garrison all perished for want of food.

Magic lanthorn, invented by Roger Bacon 1260. *Vide* PART II. He first invented convex magnifying glasses in 1252, and then applied them to this use.

Majesty, the first king of England who took that stile was Henry VIII. in the latter part of his reign. The sovereigns before were addressed by the stile of, My Liege, Your Highness, or Your Grace. *Baker's Chronicle.*

Malt-tax, the first in England, 9 William III. 1697.

MAN, the isle of, conquered from the Scots by Montacute earl of Salisbury, to whom Edward III. gave the title of King of Man, A. D. 1341. And by this title it was held, till purchased by, and annexed to the crown in 1765.

Maps and sea-charts introduced into England 4 Henry VII. 1489. *Vide* Bartholomew Columbus, PART II.

Marise, William, the son of a nobleman, hanged, drawn and quartered for piracy; the first execution in that manner in England, A. D. 1241. 25 Henry III.

Marriage, the first institution of this union between man and woman for life, with certain ceremonies, is ascribed to Cecrops king of Athens, 1554 B. C. *Eusebius pref. to Chron.*

Marriages solemnised in England by the justices of the peace, by act of the commons, in Oliver Cromwell's administration, 1653. A remarkable one, by force, of Capt. Campbell to Miss Wharton, heiress of the house of Wharton: Sir John Johnson hanged for seising the young lady, and the marriage annulled by act of parliament, 3 William and Mary 1690. A tax on them; for a duke 50l. a common person 2 s. 6 d. 1695.

Marseilles, city, founded by the Phoceans, 600 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Marshals,

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Marshals, two appointed in the city of London, to clear the streets of vagrants, and to send the sick, lame and blind to the workhouses and hospitals, 1567. *Noorthouck's History of London.*

MASSACRES, horrid. 2000 Tyrians crucified, and 8000 put to the sword, for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331 B. C.—The Jews of Antioch fall upon the other inhabitants and massacre 100,000, only for refusing to surrender their arms to Demetrius Nicanor, tyrant of Syria, 145 B. C.—A dreadful slaughter of the Teutones and Ambrones near Aix, by Marius the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*—The Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, cruelly massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, King of Pontus, 89 B. C.—A great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius; and several of the Patricians dispatch themselves to avoid their horrid butcheries, 86 B. C.—Again under Sylla, and Catiline his minister of vengeance, 82 and 79 B. C.—At Præneste, Octavianus Cæsar orders 300 Roman senators, and other persons of distinction, to be sacrificed upon the altar to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 41 B. C.—At the destruction of Jerusalem 1,000,000 Jews are put to the sword, A. D. 70. *Vide Jerusalem.*—Cassius, a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, massacres 400,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, A. D. 167.—The emperor Probus put to death 700,000 of the inhabitants upon his reduction of Gaul, 277.—Of 80 christian fathers, by order of the emperor Gratian, at Nicomedia; they were put into a ship, which was set on fire, and driven out to sea, 370.—Belisarius put to death above 30,000 citizens of Constantinople for a revolt, on account of two rapacious ministers set over them by Justinian, 532.—Of the Latins, by Andronicus, 1184. (At Constantinople.)—The Sicilians massacre the French throughout the whole island, without distinction of sex or age, on Easter-day; the first bell for vespers being the signal; this horrid affair is known in history by the name of the Sicilian Vespers, 1282. *Dufresnoy.*—Of 70,000 Hugonots, or French protestants, throughout the kingdom of France, attended with circumstances of the most horrid treachery and cruelty; it begun at Paris in the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572, by secret orders from Charles IX. king of France, at the instigation of the queen dowager Catherine de Médicis his mother. It is styled in history, The massacre of St. Bartholomew.—Of a great number of protestants at Thorn, who were put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a popish procession, 1724. [All the protestant powers of Europe interceded to have this unjust sentence revoked, but to no purpose.] *General History.*

BRITISH HISTORY. Of 300 English nobles by Hengist, A. D. 475.—Of the monks of Bangor, to the amount of 1200, by Ethelfrid king of Northumberland, A. D. 580. *Chron. Sax.*—Of the Danes, in the southern counties of England, in the night of November 13, 1002, and the 23 Ethelred II. At London it was the most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary; amongst the rest, Gunilda, sister of Swein king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded. *Baker's Chronicle.*—Of the English, by the Dutch, at Amboyna, 1624.—Of the protestants in Ireland, by the Irish Roman catholics, 1641.—Of the Macdonalds of Glencoe in Scotland, for not surrendering

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- surrendering within the limited time of king William's proclamation 1692 (unknown to the king).
- Masks, muffs, fans, and false hair for the women, were first devised by the harlots in Italy, and brought to England from France in 1572. *Stow's Chronicle.*
- Masquerades in London. The bishops preach, and represent against them, which occasions their suppression, 9 George I. 1723. [No less than six were subscribed for in one month, at this time.] Revived, and carried to a shameful excess, by connivance of government, in direct violation of the laws; and tickets of admittance to a masquerade at Ranelagh subscribed for, at twenty-five guineas each, 1776.
- Mathematics, first taught to the Jews, and to the Egyptians, by Abraham, 1950 B. C. *Josephus de Antiq. Jud.*
- Maunday-Thursdai, the custom of the kings of England, or their almoners, feeding, cloathing, &c. as many poor as they are years old, was begun by Edward III. at a jubilee held by him, when he was fifty years of age, A. D. 1363. *Polyd. Verg.*
- May-fair at London, suppressed 1709.
- Measurement of time, by wax-candles, three inches burning an hour, and six candles 24 hours, invented by Alfred about 886, clocks and hour-glasses not being then known in England. *Asser's life of Alfred.*
- MEDIA, in ancient times, a province of the Assyrian empire; it revolted 711 B. C. became an independant kingdom, and conquered Persia; but Cyrus having vanquished Darius the Mede 536 B. C. it was from that time united to the Persian empire, and shared its fate. *Priestley.*
- Memory, the art of assisting it (or getting by heart), invented by Simonides 477 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles.*
- Merchants, attempt made by queen Anne's ministry to exclude them from sitting in the house of commons, 1711.
- Merchant-tailors school, London, founded 1561. *Stow's Survey of London.*
- Merton College, Oxford, founded 1247, by William of Wykeham.
- Messenian war, between the Lacedemonians and Messenians; the first 743 B. C. the second 685 B. C. ends in the conquest of that brave people, who rather than submit to the Lacedonian yoke, fly to Sicily.
- Messina in Sicily, built by the Messenians 667 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Microscopes were invented at Naples, and in Holland nearly at the same time, about A. D. 1621. The greatest improvements have been made in England under the direction of — Baker, F. R. S. died 1773.
- MILAN: The capital of this celebrated dukedom is reputed to have been built by the Gauls 408 B. C. It submitted to the Romans 222 B. C. was formed into a republic A. D. 1221; and lastly was governed by dukes from 1395 till 1501, when it was conquered by Lewis XII. of France; it was afterwards recovered by, and is now dependant on, the German empire. *Priestley.*
- Milo, a Roman knight, banished for killing Clodius, 52 B. C. *Vide Cicero's famous oration in defence of Milo.*
- Minerva's temple at Athens burnt 406 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Ministers, 2000 resigned benefices in the church of England rather than subscribe their assent to the book of Common-prayer, including the 39 articles of religion, as enjoined by the act of uniformity, 1662.

Mint,

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Mint, the, of London, kept by the Italians, the English being totally ignorant of the art of coining, 7 Edward I. 1286. *Stowe.*

Modern languages, and modern history, professors of, appointed for each of the universities of England; an institution which had been hitherto shamefully overlooked, though it had been long before established in all other universities, by George I. 1724.

Monastery, the first founded in France near Poitiers, by St. Martin, A. D. 360. *Dufresnoy.* Constantine the IVth sends for a great number of friars and nuns to Ephesus, orders them to change their black habits for white, and to destroy their images; on their refusal, he orders their eyes to be put out, banishes them, and sells several monasteries, appropriating the produce, 770. *Gen. Hist.*

Monasteries and priories, 110 suppressed in England by order of council, 2 Henry V. 1414. Totally suppressed throughout the realm, 30 Henry VIII. 1539. *Salmon's Chron. Hist.*

Monopolies, commercial, got to so great a height in England, that the parliament petitioned against them, and they were mostly abolished by queen Elizabeth 1602. Further suppressed, as contrary to law, 19 James I. 1622. Totally abolished, and none to be created in future by royal patent, 1640.

Mohocks, a set of disorderly people, who went about the streets of London in the night, and took an inhuman pleasure in cutting and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women. One hundred pounds offered by proclamation for apprehending any one of them, 9 Anne 1711. *Noortbouck's History of London.*

Moors, the, first invade Spain, A. D. 173. *Univ. Hist.*

MOROCCO, empire: The ancient Mauritania was first known with certainty when conquered by Sefac king of Egypt 1608 B. C. The Romans possessed it 25 B. C. and reduced it to a province A. D. 50. It underwent various revolutions from this time, till the establishment of the dynasty of the Almoravides; the second emperor of this family built Morocco, the capital from which the empire took its present name. About 1116, Abdalla, the head of a Mahometan sect, founded the dynasty of the Almahides, which terminated in 1212, the last sovereign being totally defeated in Spain. Fez and Tremecen, provinces of this empire, then became independant kingdoms. Morocco was afterwards seized by the kings of Fez; and finally the descendants of Mahomet subdued and united the three kingdoms again, under the title of The Empire of Morocco, about 1550; and thus they still continue.

Priestley.

Mourning in white, instead of black, the universal custom, and continued in Spain till the close of the 15th century.

Mulberry-trees first planted in England, 1609.

Murder, punished only by fines during the Saxon Heptarchy. *Chron. Sax.*

MURDERS, horrid, recorded in the British History. Of Alfred, eldest son of Ethelred II. and all his train, by earl Godwin, to remove the fears of Harold I. this prince having a better right to the throne, A. D. 1036; the assassins ripped up his belly, fastened his bowels to a post, and then pricked him with poniards, to make him run round it, till he died. *Speed's Chron.*—Of the domestics of Harold, whom Tosti his brother caused to be murdered, cut in pieces, salted, barrelled, and sent as a present to their master, A. D. 1058. *Flor. Wigorn. Chron. Sax.*

Stapleton,

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Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, murdered by a mob in London for taking part with the court, 19 Edward II. 1325. *Stow*.—Dr. Lamb, being mistaken for a dependant of the duke of Buckingham, was cruelly murdered by a London mob in the streets, for which the city was fined, 3 Charles I. 1628. *Salmon's Chron.*—The celebrated Dutch statesmen, the pensionary De Wit and his brother, torn in pieces by the mob at the Hague, 1672.—Thynne, Thomas, Esq; shot in his coach by assassins hired for that purpose by count Koningsmark, 1682.—Four English gentlemen, and a French peasant, most inhumanly murdered on the road between Calais and Boulogne, 1723.—John Hayes, by Catherine Hayes his wife; she assisted in cutting the body in pieces to convey it to the Thames, 1726.—Miss Blandy, of Henley on Thames, poisoned her father, 1751.—Osborne and his wife, poor aged country-people, murdered by a mob at Tring in Hertfordshire, for reputed witches, 1751.

Music, the flute; and harmony or concord in music, invented by Hyagnis of Phrygia, 1506 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles*. Vocal chorusses of men invented 508 B. C. *ibid*.

Musical notes, the first six invented by Gui, a Benedictine monk of Alezzò in Italy, A. D. 1022. *Blair*. 1028. *Dufresnoy*.

Muslin first worn in England, 1670.

Musquets were first introduced generally into the English army, and bows and arrows laid aside, 12 Henry VIII. 1521. *Carte*.

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NAPLES, capital of Sicily. Great part of this country was inhabited, in ancient times, by the Etruscans, who built Nola and Capua. This territory has undergone various revolutions, and was distinguished from another division of Sicily by the title of The Kingdom of Puglia, of which Roger, count of Sicily, was the first monarch, A. D. 1127. Alphonfus of Arragon united the whole into one kingdom, A. D. 1442; and from this time the sovereigns have been called, Kings of the Two Sicilies. *Priestley*.

NAVAL Engagements, the most remarkable. The *Athenian* fleet under Themistocles, with only 380 sail, defeat the *Persian*, consisting of above 2000, at the streights of Salamis, 480 B. C. Again, at the mouth of the river Eurymedon, Cimon, the Athenian admiral, vanquishes the Persian fleet and army in one day, 470 B. C. *Herodotus*.—The *Lacedæmonian* fleet taken by Alcibiades the Athenian, 410 B. C.—The Spartan general Lyfander totally defeats the *Athenian* fleet under Conon; by this victory puts an end to the maritime power of Athens, 407 B. C.—The Persians engage Conon to command their fleet, with which he entirely vanquishes the *Lacedæmonian*, takes 50 sail out of 90, 400 B. C.—The *Persian* fleet conquer the *Spartan* at Cnidos; Pisander, the Athenian admiral, is killed; and the maritime power of the *Lacedæmonians* is destroyed, 394 B. C. *Thucydides*.—The *Roman* fleets vanquished by Hannibal the Carthaginian general; 800 galleys taken, and 16,000 prisoners; 2d *Punic war*, 209 B. C.—At *Actium*, between the fleets of Octavianus Cæsar and Marc Anthony, decides the fate of the latter, 300 of his gallies going over to Cæsar, by which he is totally defeated, 31 B. C.—The emperor Claudius II. defeats the *Goths*, and
sinks

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sinks 2000 of their ships, A. D. 269. *Dufresnoy*.—The combined fleets belonging to *Spain*, *Venice*, and pope *Pius V.* defeat the *Turkish* fleet in the gulph of Lepanto. Don John of Austria commanded the Christian fleet, consisting of 206 gallies, and 30,000 men. The Turks had 250 gallies, of which they saved only 100. They lost 30,000 men killed and taken prisoners, A. D. 1571. *Voltaire. Gen. Hist.*

NAVAL Engagements of the English, the most remarkable. The first English fleet built by Alfred the Great, who studied the art of ship-building himself; he improved upon the Danish construction of gallies; and with ten British, finished under his own inspection, he defeated 300 sail of Danish pirates on the coasts of Dorsetshire and Hampshire, A. D. 897. *Asser's Life of Alfred*.—Edward III. in person, gains a complete victory over the French at sea, sunk all their fleet, and killed 30,000 in the engagement, 1341. The famous *Spanish Armada* driven from the English channel to the road of Calais, by a running fight, maintained against it by admiral Howard from July 21 to 27; sends ten fire-ships into the enemy's fleet; they cut their cables, put to sea, and endeavouring to return to the rendezvous between Calais and Graveline, the English fall upon them, take several ships, and oblige them to bear away for Scotland and Ireland, where a storm dispersed them; and the shattered remains of this mighty armament returned by the North Sea to Spain. The Spaniards lost 15 capital ships, and near 5000 men in the engagement; 17 ships were lost or taken on the coast of Ireland, and upwards of 5000 men drowned, killed or taken prisoners; the English lost but one ship, 30 Eliz. A. D. 1588. *Rapin. Carte*.—The Dutch fleet surprize the English in the Downs, 80 sail of Dutch engage 40 English, six of which are taken or destroyed, and the Dutch admiral sails in triumph through the channel, with a broom at his mast-head, to denote that he had swept the English from the sea, November 29, 1652; but the English, in February 1653, gain a victory over the Dutch fleet off Portland, taking and destroying eleven men of war, and 30 merchantmen; Van-Trump was the Dutch, and Blake the English admiral.—On the 3d of June, the Dutch and English fleets, consisting of near 100 men of war each, engaged off the North Foreland; Van-Trump commanded the Dutch; Blake, Monk, and Deane the English; Deane was killed the first broad-side, but the English gained a signal victory; six Dutch men of war were sunk, and eleven taken; the Dutch saved the rest of their fleet by running into Calais road; but Blake afterwards pursued them to their own coasts, and on the 29th of July 1653, he gained a final complete victory; Van-Trump was killed by a musket-shot, and 30 Dutch men of war destroyed.—The Spanish fleet vanquished, and then burnt in the harbour of Santa Cruz by Blake, 1657. *Vide Blake, PART II.*—The duke of York (afterwards James II.) defeats the Dutch fleet off Harwich; the Dutch admiral Opdam was blown up and all his crew, 18 capital ships were taken, and 14 destroyed, June 3, 1665.—A contest between the Dutch and English fleet for victory maintained for four days from June 1 to 4, 1666.—A decisive engagement July 25, when the English gain a complete victory; 20 Dutch men of war were taken, and four of their admirals killed.—The English fleet of 16 sail, defeat the French consisting of 30 near Martinico, 1667.—The combined fleets of England and France engage the Dutch fleet in Southwold-bay; a most obstinate

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and bloody action; the earl of Sandwich, admiral of the blue, was blown up; the French and Dutch lost each an admiral; several ships, and some thousands of men were destroyed; and though no decisive victory was gained, the Dutch fled, and were pursued by the duke of York to their own coasts, May 28, 1672.—Skirmishes to the disadvantage of the Dutch in 1673; after which they agree to strike to the English colour in the British seas, 25 Charles II.—The English and Dutch combined fleets, commanded by admiral Russel, gain a signal victory over the French fleet near La Hogue; 21 of their largest men of war were destroyed, 19 May 1692. 5 William III.—The English and Dutch combined fleets, under Sir George Rooke, beat the French fleet (having the Spanish galleons in convoy) in the port of Vigo; they take 9 out of 13 galleons, laden chiefly with silver, and 6 men of war; the other 4 galleons, and 14 men of war, were destroyed October 12, 1702, 2 Anne.—The Spanish fleet of 27 sail totally defeated by Sir George Byng in the Faro of Messina, August 11, 1718, 4 George I.—A most obstinate, but indecisive, action off Toulon: Matthews and Lestock against the combined fleets of France and Spain, in which the brave Capt. Cornwall fell; and the victory was lost by a misunderstanding between the English admirals, 1744. *Naval History*.—Admiral Boscawen defeats the French squadron, under De la Clue, off Cape Lagos, August 1759.—Admiral Hawke defeats the French fleet in the bay of Quiberon, commanded by Conflans; and thus prevents a projected invasion of Great Britain, November 1759.

NAVAL force, and navigation of England, state of. The first fleet of galleys, like the Danish; built by Alfred the Great, A. D. 897. Increased to the number of 3,500 by Edgar, about 965. A very formidable fleet built and equipped by public contribution of every town in England, Ethelred II. 1007, 1008, and 1009; when it rendezvoused at Sandwich to be ready to oppose the Danes. From this time, fleets were occasionally furnished by the maritime towns and by the cinque ports, and were usually commanded by the king, or an admiral under him; such was the fleet of Edward III. at the siege of Calais in 1347; it consisted of ferry ships badly equipped, but under no public fixed regulations. The date of the commencement of the Royal or English Navy may therefore be fixed 4 Henry VIII. 1512, when the first Navy-office was appointed, with commissioners to manage naval affairs, and a number of stout ships of war began to be permanently and regularly kept on foot by the crown. *Gibson's Camden*.—A navy-board, with 12 commissioners, subordinate to the board of admiralty, 1 Charles I. 1625. *Rymer's Fœdera*.—The tonnage of the royal navy, which in the year 1660, the first of the restoration, was only 62,594 tons, amounted at the revolution in 1688 to 101,032 tons. *Comber's History of England, Naval Affairs*.—It consisted only of 40 ships in Camden's time, 1607; and in 1695, of upwards of 200. *Gibson's Continuation of Camden*, 2d Edition.

Navigable rivers, and canals to join rivers, first made in England by Henry I. 1130.—The Thames made navigable to Oxford, by act of parliament, 21 James I. 1624.—The Kennet from Reading to Newbury, 2 George I. 1715.—The river Dee made navigable from Hertford to Ware, and so to London, 12 George II. 1739.

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Navigation, the first account of any considerable voyage is of the Phœnicians sailing round Africa, about 604 B. C. *Blair*.

Needles were first made in Cheapside, London, by a negroe from Spain, in the reign of queen Mary; but he would not teach his art; and dying, it was lost, till 8 Eliz. 1566, when Elias Growse, a German, taught the English the art. *Stow's Chron.* Since brought to the greatest perfection.

Negroes purchased abroad, and brought to England by their masters; declared to be free subjects, by the court of king's bench, in the case of Somerset the black, 1772.

Nemean games, instituted by Adrastus, in honour of Jupiter and Hercules, 1226 B. C. *Herodotus*.

New College, Oxford, founded 1375, by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester.

New stile took place in England September 3, which was made the 14th, 1752. *Vide Calendar*.

Newfoundland was first discovered, and so called, by John Cabot, who sailed on sundry expeditions under the patronage of Henry VII. about 1500. The fishery of the English at this place was not properly established till the reign of Elizabeth, and even then other nations had the advantage; for in the year 1577, according to Hackluyt, there were 100 fishing-vessels from Spain, 50 from Portugal, 150 from France, and only 15, but of a larger size, from England. About 1625, this branch of the English fishery increased so much, that the ports of Devonshire alone annually employed 150 ships, and sold their fish in Spain and Italy. It also maintained 8000 persons for six months in the year at Newfoundland. *Treat. of Com.* title the *Golden Fleece*, 1626. Value of the fish and oil computed at 386,400l. for the year 1676.

News-papers, the first printed in England in 1663. *Vide L'Estrange*, PART II.

News-papers and pamphlets, the printing of them prohibited by proclamation, 31 Charles II. 1680. *Salmon's Chron.*

Normans, 3000 slain at York, by the Scots and Danes, in support of Edgar Athelin's claim to the crown of England, in opposition to William I. 1069. *Salmon's Chron. Hist.*

Norway, the ancient Scandinavia, including Sweden. Norway was united to Denmark, in consequence of a princess of Denmark being by marriage queen of Norway, and succeeding her father in the throne of Denmark, A. D. 1375, and thus it continues. *Priestley*.

Notaries public, first appointed by the primitive fathers of the christian church, to collect the acts, or memoirs of the lives of the martyrs, in the first century. *Dufresnoy*. [Since changed into a commercial employment.]

Numantine war, between the Romans and Numantines, on account of the latter giving refuge to the Segidians their allies, who had been defeated by the Romans, 141 B. C. *Livy*.

Nuncio from the pope, arrived in England, and was admitted to an audience by James II. in 1687, which hastened the revolution.

Nunnery, the first founded near Poitiers in France, by St. Marcellina, sister to St. Martin, A. D. 360. *Dufresnoy*. *Vide Monasteries*.—The first in England at Folkstone in Kent, by Eadbald king of Kent, 630. *Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum*.

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OATES, Titus, makes discovery of a popish plot to assassinate Charles II. king of England, 1678, for which several Roman catholics suffered death. Tried and convicted of perjury in the reign of James II. 1685. Fined, put in the pillory, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Pardoned, and a pension granted him for life by William III. 1689. *Vide Rapin.*

Oath, the administration in judicial proceedings introduced into England by the Saxons about A. D. 600. *Rapin.* Of supremacy, first administered to British subjects, and ratified by parliament, 26 Henry VIII. 1535. Of allegiance, first framed and administered 3 James I. 1605. *Stow's Chron.* Of abjuration, being an obligation to maintain the government in king, lords and commons, the church of England, and the toleration of protestant dissenters, and abjuring all Roman catholic pretenders to the crown, 13 William III. 1701.

OFFICES, public, in London, according to the dates of their institution. *Mint-Office*, Tower, 1 William I. 1066.—*Lancaster Duchy Court*, instituted 49 Edward III. 1376.—*Exchequer-Office*, Westminster, 1 Henry IV. 1399.—*Herald's Office*, 11 Richard III. 1483.—*Wardrobe Great Office*, 3 Edward III. 1485.—*Navy-Office*, 20 Charles I. 1644.—*General-Post-Office*, 11 Charles II. 1660.—*Trade and Plantation Office*, 11 Charles II. 1660.—*Wine-Licence*, 12 Charles II. 1661.—*Doctors Commons*, 1670.—*York-Buildings Water-Works*, 3 William III. 1691.—*Stamp-Office*, 6 William III. 1694.—*Hackney-Coach-Office*, 6 William III. 1694.—*Bank of England*, incorporated by charter 6 William III. 1694; a stately edifice built 1732; greatly enlarged and embellished, at an immense expence, 1772.—*Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office*, 8 William III. 1696.—*Hawkers and Pedlars Licence-Office*, 9 William III. 1697.—*Salt-Office*, 1 Anne 1702.—*Sun-Fire-Office*, incorporated 4 Anne 1706.—*Union-Fire-Office*, 1 George I. 1714.—*Westminster-Fire-Office*, 3 George I. 1717.—*Custom-House*, 4 George I. 1718.—*Chelsea Water-Works*, 9 George I. 1722.—*East-India-House*, 13 George I. 1726.—*Admiralty-Office*, court of, incorporated 1768.—*Excise-Office* (new) 1772.—*Old Bailey* (new sessions-house) 1774.

Olympic games, instituted by Pelops in honour of Jupiter, 1307 B. C. Revived by the Greeks, who computed time by them; they were celebrated every fourth year, 776 B. C. *Newton's Chron. of the Greeks.* According to Dufresnoy, the computation of time by Olympiads, and the celebration of the Olympic games, lasted till A. D. 28. He even mentions Hermogenes as conqueror at this last, being the 201st.

Ordeal, a term from the French for judiciary determination of accusations for criminal offences by fire and water, introduced into England with other popish superstitions, and abolished by royal proclamation by Henry III. 1261. *Rymer's Fœdera.*

ORDERS of knighthood (the principal) honorary and military, according to the dates of their institution. Knights of the Round Table in England, by king Arthur, A. D. 516; restored by Edward III. 1349, and gave rise to the order of the Garter, instituted the same year.—Of St. Andrew in Scotland 819, and in Russia 1698.—Of the Thistle in Scotland 819, revived 1540.—Of the Star in France 1022.—Knights

hospitaller

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hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem (military, under religious vows) 1092; seized on Rhodes 1308, stiled *Knights of Rhodes* 1522: being driven from thence, they took Malta, where the order subsists at present, under the title of *Knights of Malta*, subject to a grand master.—*Templars*, military, (but under religious vows, to extirpate infidels 1118) suppressed; and many thousands cruelly massacred 1320.—Of *Calatrava* in Portugal 1121.—Of *Alcantara* in Portugal 1160.—Of *Avis* in Portugal 1162.—The *Teutonic* order 1191, retired to Prussia from Acon 1226; held this country, built Mary-burgh (now called Marburgh) and enjoyed it till 1525, when Albert of Brandenburg, their grand master, renounced the order, and became feudatory to Sigismund I. king of Poland, who made Prussia a dukedom.—Of *St. Dennis* in France 1267.—Of *St. George* in Corinthia 1279, in Spain 1318, in England 1349, in Austria 1472.—Of *Bannerets* in England (a degree between barons and knights) 1300.—Of *St. Mark* at Venice 1330 (in honour of St. Mark's body, said to have been brought there from Alexandria in 828).—Of the *Band* in Spain 1331.—Of the *Annunciation* in Savoy 1362.—Of the *Dove* of Castile, in Spain 1379.—Of the *Bath* in England, 1 Henry IV. 1399; they take their title from the religious ceremony of bathing before their creation.—Of the *Golden Fleece* in Flanders, by Philip II. duke of Burgundy, 1429, and in Spain.—Of *St. Michael* in France 1469.—Of the *Elephant*, Denmark, 1478.—Of the *Burgundian Cross* in France 1535.—Of *St. Stephen* in Tuscany 1560.—Of the *Holy Gboß* in France 1578.—Of *Baronets* in England, by patent, 9 James I. 1611. (the title made hereditary, contrary to all the rules of knighthood, and without precedent) 90 were made at the first creation.—Of *St. Louis* in France 1693.—Of the *Faithful* in Denmark 1732.—Of the *Seraphim*, the *Sword*, and the *North Star*, revived in Sweden, 1748.—Of *Maria Theresa* at Vienna 1757.—*Calvisius's Chronicle*. *Ashmole's Institution of the Order of the Garter*, &c. *Mill's Catalogue of Honour*.—* * Other orders of less note were instituted in the Holy Land, during the Crusades, of which only obscure memorials remain. *Ashmole*.

ORDERS, religious, in alphabetical order. Of *Anchorets*, A. D. 1255.—Of *Augustines* 389.—Of *Barnabites* in France 1533.—Of *St. Basil* 354.—Of *Begging Friars* in France 1587.—Of *Beguines* (nuns who may marry) 1208.—Of *Bethlehemites* 1250.—Of *Benedictines* 548.—Of *Brigantines* (nuns) 1370.—Of *Capuchins* 1525.—Of *Carmelites* 1171.—Of *St. Catharine* (nuns) 1373.—Of *Carthusians* 1086.—Of *Celestines* (nuns) 1274.—Of *Cistercians* 1091.—Of *Clares* (nuns) 1212.—Of *Cordeliers* 1206.—Of *Conceptionists* (nuns) 1488.—Of *Dominicans* 1215.—Of *Franciscans* 1209.—Of *Grey Friars* 1222.—Of *Hermits* 1157.—Of *Jesuits* 1540; suppressed by the late pope 1773.—Of *St. John of Jerusalem* (military knights under religious vows to extirpate infidels) 1113; banished from England 1540.—*Sisters of the Society of Jesus* in France (they are chiefly nurses to the sick) 1626.—Of *Minimes* 1435.—Of *Penitent Women*, or *Mazdalens*, 1494.—Of *Recollets* 1503.—Of *Theatines* in France 1580.—Of *White Monks* 1055.—And of *Ursulines* (nuns).—Of the *Holy Trinity* for the redemption of christian slaves, called *Mathurines* in France, 1198. *Histoire des Ordres Monastiques*.

begins first introduced into English churches, 751. *Dugdale*.
St. John's College, Oxford, founded 1377.

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Ostend in Flanders, endured a siege of three years, and the garrison and inhabitants reduced by famine, surrendered on capitulation to the Spaniards in 1604. The East-India company of this place, established in 1720, was suppressed through the opposition of the Dutch and the English, by the treaty of Vienna, 1731.

OTTOMAN empire, or the sovereignty of the Turkish empire, of the present times; founded at Constantinople by Othman I. upon the total destruction of the empire of the Eastern Greeks, 1300. *General and Universal History.*

Overbury, Sir Thomas, poisoned in the Tower by an envenomed clyster, by an agent of Robert Carr earl of Somerset, favourite to James I. for opposing Somerset's marriage with the divorced countess of Essex, 1614. *Salmon.*

Oxford affizes, the fatal, when the high sheriff, and 300 other persons, died suddenly, of an infection caught from the prisoners, 20 Eliz. 1577. *Stow.*

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PADUA in Italy, built by a colony of Arcadians, 1269 B. C. *Universal History.*

Painting, the art of, first introduced at Rome from Hetruria by Quintus, who on that account was stiled *Pictor*, 291 B. C. *Livy.*—The first excellent pictures were brought from Corinth to Rome by Mummius, 146 B. C.—In oil, said to have been invented by John Van-Eyck, who, with his brother Hubert, were the founders of the Flemish-school, 1415. *Dufresnoy.*—In *chiaro oscuro*, 1500. *Vide* Eyck, John Van, PART II.

Palatines and Swabians, 7000 of these poor protestants from the banks of the Rhine, driven from their habitations by the French, arrived in England; were encamped on Black-heath and Camberwell-common; a brief was granted to collect alms for them; 500 families went to Ireland, where the parliament granted 24,000*l.* for their support; and, finally, upwards of 3000 were sent to New-York and Hudson's Bay; but being received unkindly by the inhabitants, they went to Pennsylvania; and being greatly encouraged by the quakers, they invited over some thousands of German and Swiss protestants, which soon made this colony more flourishing than any other, 7 Anne 1709. *Anderson.*

Pantaleon Sa, don, brother to the Portuguese ambassador, beheaded at London for shooting Mr. Greenway, in 1654. *Salmon's Chron. Hist.*

Pantheon, the celebrated one built at Rome by Augustus Cæsar, 25 B. C. One, in imitation of it, erected by subscription at London, and opened 1772.

Pantomime-dancers first introduced on the Roman stage 22 B. C. *Usher.*

Paper, coarse, first made of cotton-rags, then of linen, about 1170.

The first white, made by John Spilman at Dartford, 32 Eliz. 1590. *Stow.* For writing and printing, first manufactured in England, and an act passed to encourage it, 2 William III. 1690; before this time we paid for these articles to France and Holland 100,000*l.* annually. The French refugees taught our people, who had made coarse brown paper, since 1588. *Anderson.*

Parchment, invented by Attalus III. king of Pergamos, for writing-books; Ptolomy king of Egypt having prohibited the exportation of

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the bark of certain trees, on which the Egyptians, and other nations, wrote, till this discovery, 130 B. C. Parchment is still called after the city of Pergamos, in Latin, *Pergamina*.

Park, St. James's, planted, laid open for the public, and the game of Mall played by the nobility, 20 Charles II. 1668. The irons and side-guards for the balls were removed from the Mall, 1752.

PARLIAMENTS, BRITISH. The origin of parliaments is undoubtedly derived from the Saxon general assemblies, called *Wittena-Gemots*; but their constitution totally differs, as well as the title, which is more modern, and taken from the words *parler-ment*, which in the Norman law-stile, signifies *to speak one's mind*; and at once denotes the essence of British parliaments. The first summons to parliament, by writ on record, was directed to the bishop of Salisbury, 7 John, A. D. 1205. The peers are summoned *ad consulendum*, to consult; the commons *ad consuetudinem*. The first clear account we have of the representatives of the people, forming the house of commons, is in the 42d of Henry III. A. D. 1258; when it was settled, by the statutes at Oxford, that 12 persons should be chosen to represent the commons in the three parliaments, which, by the sixth statute, were to be held yearly. *Burton's Annals*.—The general representation by knights, citizens, and burgessees, took place 49 Henry III. 1265. *Dugdale's summonses to parliament*, edit. 1685.—Depose Edward II. 1327.—The parliament arrest judge Berkley on his seat in the court of king's bench, and send him to prison, for having declared the levying of ship-money by Charles I. legal, 1640.—The parliament take up arms in defence of their privileges, and the rights of the nation, against Charles I. 1641. Take the militia into their own hands; declare all persons, who should serve or assist the king, traitors. Pass an ordinance for a weekly assessment throughout the kingdom for the maintenance of the parliament's forces, amounting to more than 34,000*l.* per week, 1642. Another ordinance for converting the festival of Christmas-day into a fast, 1644. Make Oliver Cromwell their lieutenant-general, 1645. Order the great seal, and all the other seals of state used by the king, to be broken to pieces in the presence of of both houses. Take the king into custody, 1646.—Several members impeached by the army; the speakers of both houses, and 50 members, fly to the army for protection against an insurrection of the Londoners: the commoners declare it high-treason for any person to deliver a message from the king, or to receive any letter or message from him, without the consent of both houses, 1647.—Vote it treason in the king to levy war against the parliament: the lords reject the ordinance for the king's trial: the trial proclaimed, by order of the commons, in the usual places of proclaiming a king: a new great-seal made with this legend, *In the first year of freedom, by God's blessing, restored*, 1648: the commons stile their ordinances, *Acts of parliament*, and refuse the concurrence of the lords, 1648. [From this time to the restoration there were no public proceedings that range under the title of Parliaments; the privileges of the peers being suspended during the republican administration. *Vide* Oliver Cromwell, PART II.] A legal parliament, consisting of the houses of lords and commons, sit April 25, 1660; and on the first of May, vote that the government ought to be by king, lords, and commons. *Vide* General Monck, PART II. The commons resolve, that James II. had abdicated the government, and that the throne was

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thereby vacant; the lords concur; both houses attend the prince and princess of Orange, with a declaration of the rights of the subjects, called, The Bill of Rights, which they sign before the crown is tendered to them, February 13, 1688. The parliament commit Henry Guy, one of their members, for taking a bribe of 200 guineas, and expel Sir John Trevor their speaker for the same crime, 1694. Commit Mr. Robert Walpole, secretary at war, to the Tower, and expel him their house, for receiving money for army-contracts, 11 Anne 1712. Septennial parliaments enacted, 1716.

Parry, Dr. Robert, a bigotted papist, executed for an attempt to assassinate queen Elizabeth, 1585.

PARTIES, the first distinction made, in a political light, at the English court, by the titles of *Court* and *Country*, 18 James I. 1621.—Of *Whigs* and *Tories*, 31 Charles II. 1680; occasioned by the discovery of the meal-tub plot, contrived by one Dangerfield, who concealed a bundle of seditious letters in the lodgings of colonel Mansel, and then gave information to the custom-house-officers to search for smuggled goods. After Dangerfield's apprehension, and commitment to Newgate, on suspicion of forging these letters, a paper-book was found concealed in a meal-tub, at the house of a woman with whom he cohabited, which contained the scheme of a plot to be sworn to, accusing the most eminent persons in the protestant interest, and who were against the duke of York's succession, of treason; particularly the earls of Shaftesbury, Essex, and Hallifax. Upon bringing this affair into parliament, two parties were formed; the one, who called the truth of the whole plot in question; and these stiled those who believed the plot, *Whigs* (a name first given to the Scotch conventiclers, who were enemies to episcopacy, and frequently engaged in plots and rebellions). The other party, firmly believing the truth of the plot, stiled their adversaries *Tories* (a common name for the Irish robbers, who were all papists). *Baker's Chronicle*. But, in time, these names, given, upon these occasions, as marks of opprobrium, became distinctions much boasted of; for the friends of civil and religious liberty assumed the title of *Whigs*; and the upholders of regal and ministerial, unconstitutional power, together with the zealots who teach passive-obedience and non-resistance, even to tyrants, were called *Tories*; and these distinctions are at present justly kept alive.—Of *High* and *Low Church*, occasioned by the prosecution of Dr. Sacheverel for seditious sermons. His friends were called *High Church*, and his opponents *Low Church* (moderate) men. 8 Anne, 1710.—Of *Jacobites*; from the revolution to the year 1746, those who either openly appeared in arms for, or expressed their wishes to restore the abdicated family of James II. were called *Jacobites*; but that distinction is now entirely lost, many of the principal *Jacobites* having been advanced (on a maxim of Machiavelian policy, *Make friends of your enemies*) to the highest offices of dignity and profit in the state, by the reigning monarch of England, George III. a descendant of the house of Hanover, to which they vowed destruction.

Party names, of Guelphs and Gibbelines, begin in Italy 1154.—Of *Neri* and *Bianchi*, in Tuscany, 1294. *Blair*.

Paul's, St. school, London, founded by Dr. Colet, 1512. *Vide* Colet.

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Peers of Great Britain, first journals of that house taken, 1550.—Twelve created at one time, 9 Anne 1711.—Sixty created in seven years by George I. from 1714 to 1721.

Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, founded 1343.

Pembroke College, Oxford, founded 1620.

PERSECUTIONS, general of Christians.—1. By the Romans, under their bloody emperor Nero, A. D. 64.—2. Under Domitian 95, when some of his nearest relations are not spared.—3. In the reign of Trajan 107.—4. By Adrian 118.—5. By Severus 202.—6. By Maximinus 235.—7. By Decius, the first year of his reign (more bloody than any preceding) 250.—8. By Valerian 257.—9. By Aurelian 272.—10. By Dioclesian (which lasted ten years) 302.—11. By the Persians under Sapor 340.—12. By Julian the Apostate 362. *Univ. Hist. and Dufresnoy*.—By the Jews, headed by one Andræ; they put to death 200,000 Greeks and Romans in and near Cyrene; they eat the entrails of the unhappy victims, A. D. 115. *Dufresnoy*. They whip a tradesman's son to death, and afterwards crucify him at Paris, 1180; for which the culprits were executed, and all the Jews banished France for ever. They circumcise and crucify several children in England, 1255.

— of the Jews.—Antiochus, king of Syria, kills 40,000 Jews at Jerusalem, and sells 40,000 for slaves, 170 B. C. *Josephus*.—The Romans destroy 580,000; an innumerable multitude perish by sickness, despair, and famine: no account is handed down of the number sold for slaves, which, however, exceeded the slain; and an edict was published, forbidding them to approach Jerusalem, 18th of Adrian, A. D. 136.—The emperor Leo I. wanting to force them to turn Christians, they set fire to their houses at Constantinople, and perished in the flames, 722.—Massacred at London, on the coronation-day of Richard I. by the instigation of the priests, though they had come from all parts of Europe, and brought the king presents for his protection, 1189.—Near 500 being besieged in York castle by the mob, cut each others throats, 1190.—In London, the populace rose upon them, for the usury of one man, and murdered 700, 46 Henry III. 1262. *Stow*.—An act passed that no Jew should enjoy a freehold, 1269; they were all apprehended throughout England, in one day; their effects confiscated, and their persons banished the realm, to the number of 15,000, only a scanty provision being made for their voyage, 15 Edward I. 1287. *Rapin*.—They are massacred in Germany, on a suspicion of having poisoned the springs and wells, A. D. 1348. *Dufresnoy*.

— by the Papists of the Protestants.—In Franconia, 50,000 of Luther's followers killed by William de Furtemberg, 1525. *General History. Dufresnoy*.—In England, when Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, and after him above 300 protestants were burnt, and great numbers perished in prison, 3 Mary 1556. *Warner's Ecclesiastical History*.—Of the protestants in France, great numbers were hanged, their assemblies prohibited, their places of worship pulled down, and sentence of the gallies proclaimed against all who harboured them, 1723.

PERSIA; the empire was founded by Cyrus, after his conquest of Media, 536 B. C. It continued till it was overthrown by Alexander the Great, 331 B. C. A new empire, stiled the Parthian, was formed by the Persians under Arbaces, 250 B. C; but in A. D. 229, Artaxerxes restored it to its ancient title; and in 651, the Saracens put an end to that

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that empire. From this time Persia was a prey to the Tartars, and a province of Indostan, till Kouli Khan once more raised it to a powerful kingdom.

Perukes, the first made at Paris, 1620.

Peter-house College, Cambridge, founded 1257.

Peter-pence, first presented by Ina, king of the West-Saxons, to the pope at Rome, for the endowment of an English college there, A. D. 725; so called, because it was agreed to be paid on the feast of St. Peter; it was levied on all families possessed of thirty-pence yearly-rent in land, out of which they paid one penny. It was confirmed by Offa 777, and was afterwards claimed by the popes, as a tribute from England, and regularly collected, till suppressed by Henry VIII.

Petersburgh, St. built by Peter I. 1721.

PHÆNOMENA, remarkable. Mount Vesuvius threw out such a quantity of flame and smoke, that the air was darkened, and the cities of Pompeia and Herculaneum were overwhelmed by the burning lava, A. D. 79. [Herculaneum was discovered in 1737, and several curiosities have been dug out of it ever since; but every thing combustible had the marks of being burnt by fire.] Another fatal eruption: 4000 persons are destroyed, and great part of the neighbouring country, 1632. The most dreadful eruption that has been known, for a century past, happened in 1767.—A column of fire appears in the air at Rome 30 days, A. D. 390.—The country of Palestine infested with such swarms of locusts that they darkened the air; and after devouring the fruits of the earth, they died, and caused a stench which occasioned a pestilential fever, A. D. 406. *Gen. Hist.*—In the month of August, A. D. 873, such a prodigious swarm of large grasshoppers, or locusts, settled upon the lands in France, that in one night they devoured every thing green, even to the leaves and bark of young trees; they died soon after, and the stench caused a pestilential fever. *Dufresnoy*.—A prodigious quantity of snakes form themselves into two bands in a plain near Tournay in Flanders, and fight with such fury, that one band is almost destroyed, and the peasants kill the other with sticks, and by fire, 1059. *Dufresnoy*.—At Oxen-hall, near Darlington, the earth suddenly rose to an eminence resembling a mountain; remained so several hours; then sunk in as suddenly with an horrible noise, leaving a deep chasm, which continues to this day, A. D. 1179. *Hoveden*.—Marcley Hill, near Hereford, was moved from its situation on Saturday evening February 17, 1571; continued in motion till Monday following; carried along with it the trees, hedges, and cattle on its surface; overthrew a chapel in its way; formed a large hill twelve fathom high, where it settled, and left a chasm forty feet deep and thirty long, where it stood before.—In 1583, a similar prodigy happened in Dorsetshire; a field of three acres, with the trees and fences, at Black-moor, moved from thence, passed over another field, and settled in the highway to Hearn. *Stow. Chron.*—An unaccountable darkness (no eclipse) at noon-day in England, so that no person could see to read, January 12, 1679. *Stow. Chron.*—A remarkable comet appeared in England for a week, 1680.—A body of light appeared in the north-east, which formed several columns or pillars of light, and threw the people into great consternation; it lasted from the evening of March 6 till 3 the next morning, 1715. *Salmon*.—The Thames laid dry, both above and below London-bridge, by a strong

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westerly wind, which drove back the tide, 1716.—So remarkable a fog in London, that several chairmen mistook their way in St. James's Park, and fell with their fares into the canal; many persons fell into Fleet-ditch, and considerable damage was done on the Thames by boats and barges running foul of each other and over-setting, January 1, 1729, in the evening.—A flash of lightning penetrated the theatre at Venice, during the representation; 600 people were in the house, several of whom were killed; it put out the candles, melted a lady's gold watch-case; the jewels in the ears of others, which were compositions, and split several diamonds, August 1769.—Mercury passed over the sun's disk, visible to the naked eye, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at London, November 25, 1769.—Solway Moss, bordering on Scotland, ten miles from Carlisle, began to swell, owing to heavy rains, and upwards of 400 acres of it, rose to such a height above the level of the ground, that at last it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, sweeping along with it houses, trees, and every thing in its way; it then divided into islands of different extent, from one to ten feet deep, upon which were found hares, wild fowl, &c. It has covered near 600 acres at Netherby, to which it removed, and destroyed about 30 small villages; it continued in motion from Saturday to Wednesday, December 31, 1771. *Annual Register*.—The river Pever in Gloucestershire suddenly altered its course, and ten acres of land, with every thing upon its surface, were removed, with the current, 1773.—Pharos, the celebrated of Alexandria, built 284 B. C. *Blair*.

philosophers expelled, and their schools suppressed at Rome, by Domitian, A. D. 83. *Universal History*.

philosophy, the peripatetic, occasions several murders in the university of Paris, A. D. 1230. *Daniel's History of France*.

Philippine Islands in Asia, were discovered by Magellan in 1519; they belong to the Spaniards.

Phlipps, Captain, sailed, by order of the king of Great Britain, to make discoveries, as near as possible to the North-Pole, 1773.

Phosphorus, invented by a German chemist, about 1670. *Vide Kunckell, PART II.*

PHYRGIA minor, celebrated in ancient history for the reigns of Priam, and his ancestors, at Troy, its capital. About 560 B. C. it became part of the Lydian empire under Cræsus, and shared its fate.

Plagues, the, totally destroyed by the Scots, 840.

Plagues first made in England, 1543. Before this art was discovered, the ladies used wooden skewers. *Stowe's Chron.*

PLAGUES and Epidemical Diseases. The first general in all parts of the world, 767 B. C. *Petavius*.—At Carthage, so dreadful a plague that the inhabitants sacrifice their children to appease their gods, 534 B. C. *Univ. Hist. Baronius*.—At Rome, a dreadful plague 461 B. C.—At Athens, spreads into Egypt and Ethiopia, causes a dreadful devastation, 430 B. C.—Another, which destroyed 2000 persons daily, 188.—At Rome, a most dreadful one, 10,000 perish daily, A. D. 78.—A dreadful one began in Europe in 558, extended all over Asia and Africa; and, it is said, did not cease for 50 years. *Univ. Hist.*—At Constantinople in 746, when the living were hardly sufficient to bury the dead; it raged for three years, and was as fatal in Calabria, Sicily, and Greece.—At Chichester in England, an epidemical disease carried

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carried off 34,000 persons, 772. *Will. Malmf.*—In Scotland, 40,000 died of the plague, 954.—At London a great mortality 1094; again, 1111, extended to cattle, fowls, and domestic animals. *Hollingshed.*—A plague in Germany, 90,000 died, 1348.—The plague at Paris, and at London 1348, when 200 persons were buried daily in the Charter-house-yard; again in 1362 and 1379.—A mortality at Oxford, 1471.—A plague in England destroyed more people than the continual wars for fifteen preceding years, 17 Edward IV. 1478. *Rapin. Salmon.*—The sweating sickness very fatal at London, 1485.—The plague at London so violent that Henry VII. and his court removed to Calais, 1500.—The sweating sickness (mortal in three hours). In most of the capital towns in England half the inhabitants died, and Oxford was depopulated, 9 Henry VIII. 1517. *Stow.*—The plague in London 1594; again, 2 James I. 1604, upwards of 30,000 died.—At Constantinople, fatal to 200,000 inhabitants, 1611.—At London, 1 Charles I. 1625, 35,417 died.—At Lyons in France 60,000, 1628.—At London, Charles II. and his court remove to Salisbury; it is computed that 68,596 persons died of it, within the bills of mortality, 1665; fires were kept up night and day to purify the air for three days; and it is thought the infection was not totally destroyed till the great conflagration in 1666.—At York, an epidemic fever, of which 11,000 died, 1691.—The plague at Marseilles in France, 18,000 died, 1720.—A gaol-distemper infected the court at the Old Bailey, of which the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, most of the jury, and several other persons died, 1750.—At Constantinople, 1000 persons perished daily, 1770.—Again, at the court at the Old Bailey, in 1772, when one judge, some of the jury, and a few private persons died.

Plaster of Paris, the use of it for moulds and figures, discovered 1470. *Vide Verocchio, PART II.*

Plays, the first acted at Rome, 240 B. C. *Vide Livius Andronicus, PART II.*
Plenty of provisions, the seven years of, in Egypt, began 1715 B. C. *Josephus.*

Plural number, first assumed in the royal stile, by the kings of England; *we*, instead of *I*, and continued ever since, 1 John 1199. *Coke's Instit.*

Plymouth burnt by the French fleet, 1 Richard II. 1377.

Poet laureat, first record of in England, 35 Henry III. 1251. *Rapin. His salary ten marks, about 6l. yearly, under Henry VII. 1485. Rymer.*

Poetry. The invention of poetry is uncertain; Orpheus of Thrace is the earliest author, and is deemed the inventor (at least in the western part of the world) 1249 B. C. Iambic verse was introduced by Archilocus, 700 B. C. *Dufresnoy.*

POLAND was anciently the country of the Vandals, who emigrated from it, to invade the Roman empire. It was erected into a duchy, of which Lechus was the first duke, A. D. 694. It became a kingdom A. D. 1000; Otho III. emperor of Germany, conferring the title of King on Boleslaus I. Red Russia was added to this kingdom by Boleslaus II. who married the heiress of that country, A. D. 1059. Dismembered by the emperor of Germany, the empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia, who, by a partition-treaty, seize the most valuable territories, 1772.

PONTUS; this kingdom became independant of the Macedonians about 300 B. C; and grew famous under the dynasty of the Mithridates, till

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it was conquered by the Romans, who totally defeated Mithridates VM. 64 B. C. Alexis Comnenus founded a new empire of the Greeks at Trebifond in this country, A. D. 1204, which continued till the Turks destroyed it, 1459.

Popes of Rome, their supremacy over the christian church first established by Boniface III. through the perfidious connivance and support of Photas, emperor of the east (a murderer and usurper), A. D. 607. Their assumed authority carried to such excesses as to excommunicate and depose sovereigns, and to claim the presentations of all church-benefices, by Gregory VII. and his successors, from 1073 to 1500. Three at one time, all pretending to infallibility, in 1414. Their power declined yearly towards 1600. *Bower's Lives of the Popes*. Kissing the pope's toe, and some other ridiculous ceremonies abolished, and the order of jesuits suppressed by the late pope Clement XIV. 1773.

Portsmouth burnt by the French, 1 Richard II. 1377. The dock-yard on fire in 1760; again in 1770, and very considerable damage done; French, secret perfidy suspected both times, but no proof. A grand naval mock-engagement and parade of the fleet, the king being present, June 22 to 25, 1773.

PORTUGAL, the ancient inhabitants were called Lusitani; they submitted it to the Roman arms 250 B. C. The Alans, Suevi, and Goths, settled here successively from A. D. 409 to 711, when the Saracens conquered it. Count Henry, receiving some territories bordering upon it, from Alonzo king of Leon, as a marriage-dowry with his daughter, he expelled the Saracens, and his son Alonzo conquered Lisbon, and assumed the title of King of Portugal in 1146. In 1580, Philip II. of Spain seized upon this country; but in 1640, the duke of Braganza recovered it, and in his family it has ever since remained, independent of Spain.

Post-Office-General, at London, first opened for all parts of the world, 12 Charles II. 1660.

Post, penny, for London and its neighbourhood, 35 Charles II. 1683.

Posts for letters first instituted in France, by Louis XI. *Vide PART II.*

Potatoes first brought to England from America, by Sir Francis Drake, 1586. Cultivated in Ireland, 1610. In England 1650.

Pragmatic sanction, for settling the empire of Germany in the house of Austria, 1439. Guaranteed by England, and other powers, 1740.

Prayers for the dead, first introduced into the christian church about 190. *Eusebius*.

Praying with the face to the east, introduced by pope Boniface II. 532.

Pressing for the sea-service, a criminal punishment in the reign of Henry VIII. and — Read, an alderman of London, was accordingly pressed, and sent to serve on board the fleet in foreign parts, for refusing to pay a tax levied on him by the king, in 1544. *Stow's Chron.*

Pressing to death, a remarkable instance of it in England: Hugh Calverly, of Calverly in Yorkshire, Esq; having murdered two of his children, and stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, being arraigned for his crime at York assizes, stood mute, and was thereupon pressed to death in the castle, 3 James I. 1605. *Stow's Chron.*

Printing, the art of, invented by Peter Scheffer, a workman under Faust and Guttenburgh of Mentz: Faust and Guttenburgh got no further than fixed letters; but Scheffer made moveable ones, as they now are, and

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and therefore was the inventor of complete printing, A. D. 1450. *Dufresnoy*. This art was brought into England by William Caxton, mercer of London, 1471; and he had a press in Westminster till 1494. *Stow's Chron.* [Forwarded the reformation.]

Prizes taken by the English from the French and Spaniards in two years after the commencement of the war of 1744, estimated at 9,483,000*l.* in 1746.

Prodigy of genius, *vide* Candiac John Lewis, PART II.

Protestants took their name from the protest made against the errors of the Romish church, by the early reformers at the diet held at Spire, A. D. 1529.

PROVISIONS, low price, plenty and regulations concerning them in England. Wheat for food for 100 men for one day worth only one shilling, and a sheep for four-pence, Henry I. about 1130. The price of wine raised to six-pence *per* quart for red, and eight-pence for white, that the sellers might be enabled to live by it, 2 John 1200. *Burton's Annals*. When wheat was at 6*s.* *per* quarter, the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to 24*oz.* (made of the whole grain) and to 16 the white. When wheat was at 1*s.* 6*d.* *per* quarter, the farthing loaf white was to weigh 64*oz.* and the whole grain (the same as standard now) 96, by the first assize, A. D. 1202. *Mat. Paris*. A remarkable plenty in all Europe, 1280. *Dufresnoy*. Wheat 1*s.* *per* quarter, 14 Edward I. 1286. *Stow*. The price of provisions fixed by the common-council of London as follows: Two pullets, three-halfpence; a partridge, or two woodcocks, three-halfpence; a fat lamb six-pence from Christmas to Shrovetide, the rest of the year four-pence, 29 Edward I. 1299. *Stowe*. Price of provisions fixed by parliament; at the rate of 2*l.* 8*s.* of our money for a fat ox, if fed with corn 3*l.* 12*s.*—A thorn sheep 5*s.*—Two dozen of eggs 3*d.* other articles nearly the same as fixed by the common-council above recited, 1315 *Rot. Parl.* 7 Edward II.—Wine, the best sold for 20*s.* *per* tun, 10 Richard II. 1387. Wheat being at thirteen pence the bushel in 1390, this was deemed so high a price, that it is called, A dearth of corn, by the historians of that æra. Beef and pork settled at a halfpenny the pound, and veal three-farthings, by act of parliament, 24 Henry VIII. 1533. *Anderson's Origin of Commerce*. Milk was sold, three pints, ale-measure, for one halfpenny, 2 Eliz. 1560. *Stowe's Chronicle*.

PRUSSIA, the Prussians, or Bonissians, were not known till A. D. 1007, when they were governed by dukes. They were conquered successively by the knights of the Teutonic order, and the Poles. In 1683, it became independant of the crown of Poland; and in 1702, the dukes assumed the title of King, by consent of the emperor.

Pumps, the first invented in Europe 1425.

Purgatives (of the mild species) particularly cassia, manna, and senna, first discovered by Actuarius, a Greek physician, A. D. 1245. *Dufresnoy*. [Draustics had done great mischief in medicine before this period.]

Purgatory, the doctrine of, introduced into the Romish church at the beginning of the sixth century. *Dupin*.

Pythian games, established by the Amphictions at Delphos, 591 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles*.

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QUAKERS, their sect founded in England by George Fox, Charles II. 1664. *Vide* PART II.—Sixty transported to America, by an order of council, *ibid.* John Archdale, elected a member of parliament, but refusing to take the oaths the election was made void, 10 William III. 1698. Their solemn affirmation enacted to be taken in all cases where-in oaths are required from other British subjects, 8 William III. 1696. Petition parliament to be relieved from prosecutions for non-payment of tithes and other ecclesiastical dues; a bill passed the commons for this end, but was thrown out of the house of lords without a division, 9 George II. 1736.
 Queen's College, Oxford, founded 1340.
 Queen's College, Cambridge, founded 1448.

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RAPE of Helen, by Theseus, 1213 B. C.
 Rape of Helen, by Paris, 1198 B. C. which occasioned the Trojan war. *Univ. Hist.*
REBELLIONS, remarkable, **BRITISH HISTORY**. Against William I. in favour of Edgar Atheling, by the Scots and Danes, A. D. 1069. Against king Stephen, in favour of the empress Maud, A. D. 1138. Prince Richard against his father Henry II. 1189. Of the barons against king John, 1216; and against Henry III. 1263. Of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II. on account of his favourites the Gavestons, 1312; and again on account of the Spensers, 1321. Of Walter the tiler of Deptford, vulgarly called Wat Tiler, on account of the brutal rudeness of a tax-gatherer to his daughter; having killed the collector in his rage, he raised a party to oppose the tax itself, which was a grievous poll-tax, 1381. Of the duke of Gloucester and other lords, 1388. Of Henry duke of Lancaster, who causes Richard II. to be deposed, 1399, *vide* Richard II. Against Henry IV. by confederate lords, 1403. Of Jack Cade against Henry VI. 1450. Of the duke of York and others, *ibid.* the duke of York killed 1460; but the earl of March, who succeeds to the title, continues the rebellion, defeats and deposes Henry VI. 1461. Against Edward IV. to restore Henry VI. 1471. Against Richard III. in favour of the earl of Richmond, 1485. Of Lambert Symnel against Henry VII. 1486; and of Perkin Warbeck, 1492. Of Aske, and other gentlemen of Yorkshire, against Henry VIII. 1537. Of Sir Thomas Wyatt and others against queen Mary, 1554. Of the duke of Monmouth against James II. 1685. Of the Scotch against George I. 1715. Against George II. 1745. [The lords Kilmarnock, Balmarino, and Lovat, beheaded in 1746.—N. B.] Dr. Florence Henley is introduced here, as not worthy a separate article; he is the last rebel on record; he was tried and convicted of high treason in sending intelligences of sundry transactions of our government, but pardoned, 1758.]
 Reformation from popery, set on foot in England by John Wickliff, A. D. 1370. Completed on the accession of queen Elizabeth, 1558.

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Registers parochial, established, by which the dates of baptisms, marriages, and burials, became ascertainable, 27 Henry VIII. 1536. *Vide* Cromwell, earl of Essex, PART II.

— of deeds, conveyances, and wills, disposing of real estates, appointed to be made in Yorkshire, 2 Anne 1703. In Middlesex, by this regulation, greater security was made for purchasers and mortgagees; and the value of estates increased in the register-counties. Rental of England, including land, houses, and mines, six millions about the year 1600, and twelve years purchase the value of land. About 1690, the rental amounted to fourteen millions, and land was worth eighteen years purchase. *D'Avenant on the Revenues.*

Revenue, public, of England, for the civil list, and all other charges of government, as well ordinary as extraordinary, 1,200,000*l.* per annum in 1660, the first after the restoration of Charles II.—Raised to 6,000,000*l.* and every branch of the revenue anticipated, which was the origin of the funds, and the national debt, William and Mary, 1690. *Salmon Chron. Hist.*

Revocation of the edict of Nantz, of Henry IV. 1588, by which protestants enjoyed toleration in France 1685. This unjust and bad policy of Lewis XIV. gave to England 50,000 industrious French protestants and the art of manufacturing silks; some thousands settled in Spitalfields, where their descendants still remain; others settled in the quarters of Soho and St. Giles; these brought over the art of making crystal-glasses for watches and pictures; and others carried the art of jewelry to perfection at London. *Anderfon.*

REVOLUTIONS, remarkable, in ancient and modern history. The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great, 536 B. C. The Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, on the defeat of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great, 331 B. C. The Roman empire established on the ruins of the Macedonian, or Greek monarchy, by Julius Cæsar, 44 B. C. The Eastern empire, founded by Constantine the Great, on the final overthrow of the Roman, A. D. 306. The empire of the Western Franks began under Charlemagne, A. D. 802. This empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire, under Rodolph of Augsburg, the head of the house of Austria, A. D. 1273, from whom it is also called, The Monarchy of the Austrians. The Eastern empire passed into the hands of the Turks, A. D. 1300. *Vide* Ottoman empire. See also the Revolutions of particular countries under their proper heads, as Rome, England, &c.

RHODES, peopled from Crete, as early as 916 B. C. The Rhodians were famous navigators, masters of the sea, and institutors of a maritime code, which was afterwards adopted by the Romans. The republic was not completed till 480 B. C. The city was built 432 B. C. It now belongs to the Turks. *Priestley.* Its famous Colossus thrown down by an earthquake 224 B. C. Finally destroyed by Moavia the Saracen admiral A. D. 653. It was one of the seven wonders of the world, being the statue of Apollo, made of brass, at the entrance of the port. It was 105 feet high, and the legs were extended on each side of the port, that large vessels could enter the harbour between them. It had never been repaired; but now Moavia entirely pulled it to pieces, and sold

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the metal, weighing 720,000 pounds, to a Jew, who is said to have loaded 900 camels, to transport it to Alexandria. *Dufresnoy.*

RIOTS, BRITISH HISTORY. Some riotous citizens of London demolish the convent belonging to Westminster-Abbey: the ringleader is hanged, and the rest have their hands and feet cut off, 6 Henry III. A. D. 1221.—The goldsmiths and taylors company fought in the streets of London; several were killed on each side; the sheriffs quelled it, and thirteen were hanged, 1262.—A riot at Norwich; the rioters burnt the cathedral and monastery; the king goes thither and sees the ringleaders executed, 1271.—A riot at London in June 1628, and Dr. Lamb killed by the mob.—Another, under pretence of pulling down bawdy-houses; four of the ringleaders hanged, 1668.—Another, at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs, 1682; several considerable persons were concerned; they seized the lord mayor; but the city-lieutenancy raised the militia and released him; the rioters were fined.—At Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the union, 1707.—In London, on account of Dr. Sacheverel's trial; several dissenting meeting-houses broke open, the pulpit of one pulled down, and with the pews burnt in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, 1709.—Riots of the whig and tory mobs, called Ormond, and Newcastle mobs, 2 George I. 1715. The riot act passed the same year, great mischief having been done by both parties in London.—The Mug-house riot in Salisbury-Court, between the whigs and tories, one person shot dead by the master of the house; quelled by the guards, 1716.—Rioters in Herefordshire demolished the turnpikes; quelled after a smart engagement with the *posse comitatus*, 1735.—Of the Spitalfield-weavers, on account of employing workmen come over from Ireland; the military and civil power joined to quell them, and some lives were lost, 9 George II. 1736.—Between Irish, Welsh, and English haymakers, 1736.—At Edinburgh, the mob rose, set fire to the prison-door, took out Captain Porteus (who had been pardoned for letting his soldiers fire and kill one of the mob at a former riot) and hanged him upon a sign-post, and then dispersed, 1736.—Riot of the Cornish tin-miners, on account of the dearth of corn, 1737.—Riot of the sailors in Worcestershire; they march to Birmingham, and oblige all the ironmongers to sign a paper allowing them an advanced price on nails, 1737.—Of some sailors, who were robbed and ill used at a bawdy-house in the Strand, and being assisted by a large body, they pulled down the house, and destroyed the furniture of several others, turning the bad women naked into the streets, 1749.—Of the Spitalfield-weavers; the duke of Bedford narrowly escaped being killed, 1765.—Of the people in all parts of England, on account of the dearth of provisions, 1766 and 1767.—A mob in St. George's-Fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the king's-bench-prison; the military aid indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons, particularly young Allen, fired upon and killed by the soldiers, 1768.—Robin Hood, captain of a band of daring robbers, who infested the forest of Sherwood in Nottinghamshire, and from thence made excursions to many parts of England in search of booty. His chief companion was called Little John. Robin Hood continued his depredations from about 1189 to 1247, when he died. *Stow.*

Jews Chapel, in London, founded by Henry III. in 1233, for ordaining Jewish gabbies converted to christianity, who were allowed a main-

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tenance from the king, and houses within the precinct, now called, The Rolls Buildings. On the banishment of the Jews, the principal house and the chapel were annexed by patent to the keeper of the rolls of chancery, from which circumstance they took their name. All the public records, from the time of Richard III, are kept in presses in this chapel, as those before that æra are in the Tower. *Noortbouck's History of London.*

ROME; its foundation laid by Romulus, its first king, 753 B. C., according to most chronologers; by Sir Isaac Newton's chronology, 627 B. C. They seize the Sabine women at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives, 750 B. C. The Romans and the Albans, contesting for superiority, agree to choose three champions on each part to decide it. The three Horatii, Roman knights, and the three Curatii, Albans, being elected by their respective countries, engage in the celebrated combat, which, by the victory of the Horatii, submits and unites Alba to Rome, 667 B. C. *Livy.* The circus built, said to have been capable to contain 150,000 people, 605 B. C. Sextus Tarquin, having ravished Lucretia, the Tarquins are expelled, the kingly government abolished, and the republican established under two annual consuls, 508 B. C. The dictatorship first introduced, 493 B. C. Decemviri appointed to form a body of laws, which being done, they are written on ten tables, transcribed on pillars of brass, and made the standard of judicial proceedings, 451 B. C. Creation of Censors, 443 B. C. Patrician tribunes chosen instead of consuls, 421 B. C. The consulship restored, 418 B. C. Three questors, from among the people, elected, 410 B. C. The temple of Mars built 380 B. C. The first Punic war declared: before this time, the Romans had never carried their arms beyond Italy, nor encountered their enemies at sea, 264 B. C. About this time silver money was first made at Rome, instead of brass, before in use; it took the name of Moneta from the temple of Juno Moneta, where it was coined. The second Punic war begun 218 B. C. *Wide Battles.* The third Punic war 149 B. C. After a siege of three years, the Romans take Carthage, and utterly destroy it, 146 B. C. Marius makes his grand triumphal entry into Rome, preceded by an immense treasure in gold and silver, the spoils of Numidia; the famous Jugurtha its king, and his two sons in chains, grace the triumph, 103 B. C. The Ambrones and Teutones defeated by Marius; the wives of the former being refused security from violation, murder themselves and their children, 102 B. C. Pompey and Julius Cæsar begin to contend for supreme power over the Roman commonwealth, which produces a bloody civil war, 59 B. C. Cæsar is assassinated in the senate-house, and the revolution intended to be prevented by this catastrophe is only hastened, 44 B. C. *Vide Julius Cæsar, Brutus, and Pompey, PART II.* The Roman state divided into two factions by Octavianus Cæsar and Marc Anthony, a civil war ensues, 41 B. C. The republic changed to an empire, Octavianus Cæsar having the titles of Imperator and Augustus conferred on him by the senate and people, 27 B. C. *Livy. Vide Augustus Cæsar, PART II.* About this time the annual revenue of the Roman empire amounted to forty millions of our pounds sterling. The city of Rome is computed to have been sixty of our miles in circumference, and its inhabitants to exceed four millions. The famous temple of the mother of the gods consumed by fire, A. D. 2. A new census

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census, or numeration of the people, being taken by Claudius the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome are found to amount to six millions, nine hundred thousand, A. D. 48. *Univ. Hist.* The Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations of the north, begin to invade the Roman empire about A. D. 250. It is divided into four parts between two emperors Dioclesian and Constantius; the basis of its dissolution, 292. The seat of empire removed from Rome to Constantinople, by Constantine, 330. *Vide* Constantine the Great, **PART II.** Divided again into the eastern and western empires, 379. Rome taken and plundered by the Goths, 410. By the Vandals, 455. By the Heruli, 476. Is recovered for Justinian by Belisarius, 537. In 547, the Goths retook it. In 553, Narses, another of Justinian's generals, reconquered it for the emperor. In 726, it revolted from the Greek emperors, became a free state, and was governed by a senate. Finally, the senate and people acknowledged Charlemagne, king of France, as emperor of the west, who surrendered the city and duchy to the pope, reserving the sovereignty, A. D. 800; the popes afterwards made themselves independant, and continue in possession of this renowned city and its territories, now called, The Ecclesiastical States. *Universal and Gen. Hist. Hooke's Roman History. Priestley.*

Roman women, to the number of 170, are accused by a female slave of having poisoned a great number of citizens; Q. Fabius Marius caused them all to be put to death; and this was the first public knowledge they had of poisoning at Rome, 331 B. C. *Livy.*

Roses first planted in England, A. D. 1522. *Salmon.*

Rota club, a society who met at Miles's Coffee-house in New-Palace-Yard, Westminster, during the administration of Oliver Cromwell: their plan was to have all the great officers of state chosen by ballot; and that a certain number of members of parliament should be changed annually by rotation, from whence they took their title. Sir William Petty was one of the members in 1659. *Vide* Biog. Brit. article Petty.

RUSSIA, or Muscovy. Rurick was grand duke of Novogorod in this country, A. D. 862; the earliest authentic account of it. In 981, Wladimer was the first christian king. The Poles conquered it about 1058; but it is uncertain how long they kept it. Andrey I. began his reign 1158, and laid the foundation of Moscow. About 1200, the Mungls tartars conquered it, and held it subject to them till 1540, when John Basilowitz restored it to independency. About the middle of the 16th century, the Russians discovered and conquered Siberia. Became an empire 1721, Peter I. assuming the title of Emperor of all the Russias, which was admitted by the powers of Europe in their future negociations with the court of Petersburg. A revolution, without bloodshed, in favour of Elizabeth, 1740. Another, in 1762, in favour of the present empress. The emperor John, an infant, is deposed, and shut up in prison, where he remained till 1763; when an attempt being made to release him, he was killed by the officer of the guard to prevent it.

— the navigation from England, first discovered by Robert Chancellor, 1554.

— a number of Russian boys put apprentices to the hard-ware manufactures at Birmingham, which occasioned a petition to parliament, 4 George I. 1718.

SABBATICAL year, a Jewish institution, 1444 B. C. *Josephus.*

Sabbath-day, or Sunday, ordained to be kept holy in England, from Saturday at three in the afternoon to Monday at break of day. 4 *Canons Edgar*, A. D. 960. An act of parliament, levying one shilling on every person absent from church on Sundays, 3 James I. 1606.

Sabine women, the rape of by the Romans, in order to people their new kingdom, 750 B. C.

Sacred, added to the title of Majesty, in the stile of the kings of England, upon the accession of James I. 1603.

Sacrifice, the first religious one offered to God by Abel; it consisted of milk and the firstlings of his flock, 3875 B. C. *Josephus. Usher.* This kind of worship, being typical, ceased with the sacrifice of Christ, A. D. 33.

Sail-cloth, the first made in England, 32 Eliz. 1590; encouraged, and the manufactory established by bounties, 11 Anne 1713.

Salique law, by which women are excluded from inheriting the crown of France, ratified in a council of state by Clovis I. the real founder of the French monarchy in 511. *Henault's Hist. de France.*

Satellites, first discovered round the planets by Galileo, 1608. *Blair.*

Saturnalian feasts established, and the temple of Saturn at Rome founded 497 B. C. *Dufresnoy.*

SAVOY, was part of the ancient Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Romans, 118 B. C. The Alcmans seized it A. D. 395, and the Franks in 496. It underwent the revolutions of Switzerland till 1040, when Conrad, emperor of Germany, gave it to Hubert; his descendants enlarged it considerably. In 1713, Victor, duke of Savoy, by the assistance of an English fleet, took Sicily, and kept it till 1718, when he exchanged it for Sardinia, with the title of King; duke of Savoy being now the king of Sardinia's second title. *Priestley.*

Scenes first painted for theatres by Balthazar Siena, 1533.

Scotchmen, upon an inquisition taken by order of queen Elizabeth, only 58 were found in London, 5 Eliz. 1567. *Stow's Chron.*

SCOTLAND. This country was anciently called Caledonia, the inhabitants were of the Celtic race; and, like the other British isles, it was but little known till the Romans subdued it under Agricola, A. D. 85; though their own historians, in imitation of the vanity of other nations, carry a fabulous account of its antiquity as far back as to the time of Alexander the Great, with whom they make Fergus I. king of Scotland, cotemporary. In the fourth century, the inhabitants were known under two classes or denominations of Picts and Scots. The Romans quitted Scotland in 410. The Picts are said to have been entirely subdued by Kenneth II. the first sovereign of the whole island, about 839. On the death of Alexander III. 1285, twelve candidates claim the crown, and refer the decision to Edward I. of England, which gave him the opportunity to conquer it; and the Scots did not entirely recover it till 1314. James VI. king of Scotland, succeeded to the crown of England 1603; this produced a union of the two crowns; and in 1707, the two kingdoms were united, and took the stile and title of Great Britain.

Sculpture;

Sculpture; the origin of this art cannot be traced with any certainty; the invention is given by some ancient writers to the Egyptians, and by others to the Greeks. According to sacred history, Bezaleel and Aholiab, who built the tabernacle in the wilderness, and made all the vessels and ornaments, were the first architects and sculptors of repute, and their excellence is recorded as the gift of God. *Vide* the Bible, Exodus 31. fl. 1595 B. C.

Scutage, the first tax levied in England to pay an army, 4 Henry II. 1159. Sealing of deeds and writs, first practised in England, 13 William I. 1079. Seas, the sovereignty of England over the British seas maintained by Selden, and measures taken by the government in consequence, 8 Charles I. 1633.

Secretary of state, his office first established by Henry VIII. 1530. *Stow*.

SECTS, religious, according to the dates of their origin in the christian world. Of *Sebians*, A. D. 141.—Of *Opbites*, 141.—Of *Gajrites*, 141.—Of *Manichees*, 277.—Of *Donatists*, 312.—Of *Arians*, 325.—Of *Maxedonians*, 350.—Of *Anomians*, 363.—Of *Palagians*, 400.—Of *Predesinarians*, 470.—Of *Monotelites*, 540.—Of *Mahometans*, 622.—Of *Iconoclasts*, or image-breakers, about 722, encouraged by the emperor Leo I. They pulled down and broke to pieces both Pagan and Christian images, which caused insurrections and conspiracies against the emperor; and great divisions among the christians from 740 to 780, when images were again set up in christian churches, and the worship of them confirmed by the Romish church.—Of *Sacramentarians*, by Berenger, the first who opposed the doctrine of the real presence, 1048.—Of *Albigenses*, 1160.—Of *Publicans*, 1162.—Of *Jacobines*, 1198.—Of *Bonhommes*, 1257.—Of *Scourgers*, 1260.—Of *Lollards*, 1310.—Of *Wickliffites*, in England, 1318 (after Wickliffe's death his sect called themselves Lollards).—Of *Orebites*, 1422.—Of *Adamites*, 1432.—Of *Lutherans*, 1517.—Of *Anabaptists* in Germany 1527, in England 1549.—Of *Protestants* (the reformed taking that name from a protest made by them at the diet of Spire, 1529).—Of *Calvinists*, 1546.—Of *Arminians*, 1608.—Of *Quakers*, in England, 1655.—Of *Brownists*, 1660.—Of *Jansenists*, in France, 1664.—Of *Molinists*, or *Quietists*, in France, 1685.—Of *Methodists*, in England, 1740.—Of *Moravians*, in England, 1743 (a branch of the *Herrnhuters* in Germany).—Of *Unitarians*, 1602, revived in England, and their chapel opened at Effex-house, London, 1774, by the Rev. Mr. Lindsay.—By referring to PART II. the corresponding names of the founders of the most remarkable sects will appear. *J. x. Vide* Arius.

Sheep, a remarkable rot among them in England, which lasted twenty-five years, owing to one infected sheep brought from Spain, for the improvement of the breed, 2 Edward I. 1274. *Baker's Chronicle*.

Sheep first, impolitically, exported from England to Spain, the breed being thereby improved, produced the fine Spanish wool, and proved detrimental to our woollen-manufacture, 5 Edward IV. 1467. *Anderson*.

Sheriffs for every county in England, first nominated by William I. 1079.

Ship-building, the art of, attributed to the Egyptians, as the first inventors; the first ship (probably a galley) being brought from Egypt to Greece by Danaus, 1485 B. C. *Blair*.

Ship-money, illegally levied on British subjects, by Charles I. 1634.

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Ship-money, Hambden's trial for refusing to pay it, 1638. *Vide Hambden, PART II.*

Ship-wreck, remarkable. William, eldest son of Henry I. his sister, a natural son, and several noble attendants of both sexes, to the number of 180 persons, were lost on their passage from Normandy to England, 1112. *Stowe.*

Shoes, an extraordinary method of adorning them in England with long peaks turning upwards from the toe, and fastened by silver chains or laces to the knees, prohibited by a penal statute, 4 Edward IV. 1467. *Stow's Chron.*

Shore, Jane, mistress to Edward IV. memorable for the beauty of her person, and her misfortunes. Having atoned for the immorality of her conduct by a public penance in 1483; she was, notwithstanding, suffered to perish for want of food, through the superstitious rigour of the times, in 1484. *Stowe's Chronicle.*

Sicily, the ancient inhabitants of this island were the Sicani and the Etruscans. *Vide Naples.*

Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, founded 1598.

Signals used at sea by the English navy, invented by James duke of York, afterwards James II. 1665.

Silk, raw, first made by the Seres, a people inhabiting part of China, 150 B. C. brought from China to Europe about A. D. 300. The manufactory established in France about 550. In England, but imperfectly, 1620. Brought to perfection by the French refugees in London, 1687.

Silk-throwing-mill, invented and fixed at Derby by Sir Thomas Lombe, 1719.

Sion-College, London, founded by the Rev. Dr. White, 1632. Incorporated 1664. *Stowe and Noorthouck.*

Sirnames, many of the most common, such as Johnson, Wilson, Dyson, Nicholson, &c. were taken by Brabanders and other Flemings, who were naturalized in the reign of Henry VI. 1435. *Rymer's Fœdera, vol. x.*

Skinner's-well, Clerkenwell-fields, a play acted there (by the parish-clerks, whose duty it was to represent pious plays) representing the chief transactions of the world from the creation to the time; it lasted eight days; the king and his court attending, 10 Henry IV. 1409. *Hall's.* The place still remains, distinguished by a pile of stones, and the skinner's arms; at the entrance of the first field from Bagnigge-wells to Clerkenwell. *Stowe and Noorthouck.*

Skins, raw, of cattle, suspended on stakes made use of instead of kettles to boil meat in the north of England and in Scotland, 1 Edward III. 1327. *Leland.*

Smyrna in Asia, built by the inhabitants of Cumea, 1050 B. C. *Herodotus in vita Homeri.*

Snell, Hannah, an Englishwoman, followed her lover, who was a sailor, and enlisted in the marines, was present at several engagements, and fought with great bravery in the habit of a man, her sex never being discovered. A pension of 30*l. per annum* was settled upon her for life in 1750.

SOCIETIES for the advancement of religious and pious uses, London. Propagation of the gospel in New-England, 22 Charles II. 1671.—Promotion of christian knowledge, 9 William III. 1698.—Reformation

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of manners, 9 William III. 1698.—Propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, 12 William III. 1701.—The amicable (first instituted for the benefit of clergymen's widows) 5 Anne 1706.—Seamens widows, 6 George II. 1732.—Marine (provides for deserted boys, sending them to sea) 29 George II. 1756.—To release prisoners for small debts (voluntary subscriptions) 1773.

SOCIETIES for the encouragement of sciences and arts, London.—Royal society, 14 Charles II. 1662; the first year after the restoration: the oldest society in Europe for the improvement of natural philosophy.—Antiquarian, 25 George II. 1751.—Arts, manufactures and commerce (voluntary subscription of all ranks of people) 26 George II. 1753.—American, philosophical, 3 George III. 1762.—Of free artists of Great Britain, 6 George III. 1765.

SOCIETIES for the study of the law, London.—Bernard's inn, an inn of chantery, 1445.—Clement's inn, 18 Edward IV. 1478.—Clifford's inn, 18 Edward III. 1345.—Furnival's inn, 5 Eliz. 1563.—Gray's inn, Edward III. 1357.—Lincoln's inn, 3 Edward II. 1310.—Lyon's inn, 8 Henry VIII. about 1520.—New inn, 1 Henry VII. 1485.—Staple's inn, 3 Henry V. 1415.—Thaves inn, 10 Henry VIII. 1519.—Temple (three societies, inner, middle, and outer) originally founded, and the present church built by the knights-templars in Henry II. 1185. The inner and middle were made inns of law in Edward III. about 1340. The outer not till queen Elizabeth, about 1560. *Stow's Survey.*

Sodom and Gomorrah, with all their inhabitants, destroyed by fire from heaven, 1897 B. C. *Bible. Blair. Usher.*

Solar year, invented by Dionysius of Alexandria, 285 B. C. Established at Rome 45 B. C.

Sorcerers and magicians, a law made against their seductions, 5 Eliz. 1563.

South-sea stock, raised by artifice to 1000l. for a share of 100l. in July 1720. It sunk as suddenly as it had risen, and ruined many thousands of families; all the people of property in the kingdom having turned stock-jobbers. *Salmon's Chron.*

SPAIN, in ancient times, was divided into a great number of petty states. The Carthaginians settled in the south parts 530 B. C. They extended their conquests in this country under Hannibal 209 B. C. The Romans became masters of the whole territory 16 B. C. The Goths expelled the Romans A. D. 568, they kept it till 711; when the Saracens conquered it. The counts of Castile became masters of Leon, Oveido, and Toledo, which had been separate kingdoms, 1080. After many wars, the kingdom of Castile was united to that of Arragon, by the marriage of Isabella, queen of Castile, to Ferdinand king of Arragon, A. D. 1479. Ferdinand, by the conquests of Navarre and Granada, entirely put an end to the dominion of the Moors in this country, A. D. 1511; we may from hence date the foundation of the present Spanish monarchy. *Priestley, &c.*

SPARTA; the ancient city was built by Eurotas, and named after his daughter, who married Lacedæmon, from whom the republic took its title, 1069 B. C. The Lacedæmonian republic became famous in history after 700 B. C. particularly by the conquest of Athens. It was made a Roman province 71 B. C. and the territory now belongs to the Turks. *Thucydides. Priestley.*

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- Spectacles** and reading-glasses, invented by Spina a monk of Pisa in Italy, about 1290. *Gen. Hist.* By Roger Bacon, according to Dr. Plott.
- Spencers**, father and son, the infamous favourites of Edward II. king of England, hanged 1326. *Salmon's Chron.*
- Spheres celestial**, and terrestrial globes, also sun-dials, invented by Anaximander, 552 B. C. *Vide PART II.*
- Sports**, the book of, authorising certain sports and pastimes after divine-service on Sundays, published in England by James I. in 1617, was violently opposed by the clergy and devout persons. Burnt by the hangman, and the sports suppressed by order of parliament. *Rapin.*
- Stamp-duties** first imposed in England, viz. on paper, vellum, and parchment, 5 William and Mary, 1694.
- Star-chamber**, court of, for trial of criminal causes, by a committee of the privy-council, instituted 2 Henry VII. 1487. Abolished 16 Char. I. 1641.
- Starching of linen**, the art brought into England by Mrs. Dinghen, a Flemish woman, 1 Mary 1554. *Stow's Chron.*
- Statutes of Clarendon**, to retrench the power of the clergy, 10 Henry II. 1164.
- Steel-yard**, London. A company of merchants had this ground assigned to them by Henry III. A. D. 1232. They were all Flemings and Germans, and the only exporters, for many years after, of the staple commodities of England. *Anderfon.*
- Stereometry**, or the art of taking the contents of vessels of liquids by gauging, invented about A. D. 1350. *Anderfon.*
- Stockings**, the art of knitting or weaving them in a frame, invented in England in 1589; twenty years after we had first learned to knit them with wires or needles, an invention brought to England from Spain in the early part of the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Vide Lee, PART II.*
- Silk stockings** were first worn at the courts of France and England about the same time. They afterwards became a very considerable article of commerce to both countries. *Stow. Anderfon.*
- STORMS**, dreadful, at London, which destroyed 1500 houses, A. D. 944. Another, threw down 400 houses, 1055. Another, demolished 500, October 5, 1091. The corn-harvest destroyed by hail, 1209. On the coast of Calais, when Hugh de Beauvais and 40,000 foreigners on their voyage to assist king John against the barons, perished 1215. It thundered fifteen days successively, with tempests of rain and wind 1233. A storm with violent lightnings, one flash passed through a chamber where Edward I. and his queen were conversing, did them no damage, but killed two of their attendants, 1285. A violent storm of hail near Chartres in France, which fell on the army of Edward III. then on its march, and the hail-stones were so large that they killed 6000 of his horses, and 1000 of his best troops, which obliged him to conclude a peace, 1359. *Mat. Paris and Hoveden.* A general hurricane throughout Europe, which did very considerable damage; more remarkable in England, happening September 3, 1651, the day Oliver Cromwell died. A most dreadful one, destroyed the greatest part of the fleet of men of war, just returned home, besides a great number of merchant-ships; 1500 seamen perished on the English coasts, and London alone, the damage was computed at 1,000,000l. 3 Anne 1704. Another 1740. In America, Charles-Town, South-Carolina, almost destroyed.

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destroyed by a hurricane, 1753. The French plantations at Martinico suffered immense damages by a hurricane, 1766. At Gibraltar, which nearly destroyed it, 1766. A dreadful hurricane at the Havannah, 96 public edifices, and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 inhabitants perished almost instantaneously, October 25, 1768. *Annual Register*. The last, which did very great damage on the British coasts, 1770. St. John's town in Antigua, St. Christopher's, and the adjacent islands, greatly damaged by a most dreadful hurricane; the damage computed to be 2,000,000l. 1772.

Struensee and Brandt, Danish noblemen and ministers, beheaded at Copenhagen for high-treason, 1772.

Stucco-work in plaster, the art of, known by the ancients, and carried to the highest perfection by the Romans, revived by D'Udine, 1550.

Subsidies to the kings of England were formerly granted in kind, particularly in wool; 30,000 sacks were voted to Edward III. on account of the war with France in 1340. *Anderfon*.

Sugar (a capital article of commerce) was first brought into Europe from Asia, about A. D. 1150. It was attempted to be cultivated in Italy; but not succeeding, the Portuguese and Spaniards carried it to America about A. D. 1510. *Robertson's History of Charles V.*

Sundials, invented by Anaximander 550 B. C. *Pliny*, l. 2. The first erected at Rome by Papius Cursor, 293 B. C. *Blair*.

Surety-office, the first introduction of insurances from fire in England, instituted in 1707.

Sweating-sickness, an English disease, began 1485, and raged in London little longer than a month, yet carried off several thousands. Again in 1517, when it carried off the afflicted in three hours, and destroyed one-half of the inhabitants in many parts of England; the terms were obliged to be adjourned for a year. *Salmon*. It broke out again in 1528, 1529, and 1551; but with less violence.

SWEDEN; no certain account of this country till the reign of Bornio III. A. D. 714. Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, was called to the throne of Sweden, on the forced resignation of Albert their king, A. D. 1387. It remained united to the Danish crown till 1523, when the famous Gustavus Vasa expelled the Danes; and ever since it has remained independant; but was made an absolute monarchy by the present king in 1772.

SWITZERLAND, and Swiss Cantons. The old inhabitants of this country were called Helvetii; they were defeated by Julius Cæsar 57 B. C. The territory remained subject to the Romans, till it was conquered by the Alemans, German emigrants, A. D. 395. They were expelled by Clovis, king of France, in 496. It underwent another revolution in 888, being made part of the kingdom of Burgundy. In 1032 it was given by the last king of Burgundy to Conrad II. emperor of Germany; from which time it was held as part of the empire, till 1307, when a very singular revolt [*Vide Tell*, PART II.] laid the basis of the independency of the several states of this country, now called The Thirteen Swiss Cantons, under a republican form of government; made perpetual, by a league among themselves, 1315; and confirmed by treaty with the other powers of Europe, 1649. Seven of these Cantons are Roman catholics, and six protestants.

Synod,

T H E

Syned, the famous, or general assembly of Dort in Holland, to which deputies were sent from England, and all the reformed churches in Europe, to settle the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, principally upon justification and grace, 1618. *Aitsons*
 Syracuse, the ancient city, built by Archias, 747 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
 SYRIA. The Syrians began to be a powerful nation about 900 B. C. but in 740 B. C. the king of Assyria took Damascus the capital, and reduced the Syrians to captivity under the Assyrian empire. Alexander the Great conquered this country 322 B. C. After the death of this prince, Seleucus, one of his generals, erected Syria into an independant kingdom about 312 B. C. and under the dynasty of the Seleucidae it is known in history, till it was made tributary to the Romans by Pompey 65 B. C. It was conquered by the Saracens A. D. 640; and lastly by the Turks, A. D. 1517. *Priestley*.

T.

TAFFETIES first made in England by John Tyce of Shoreditch, 40 Eliz. 1598. *Stow's Chron.*

Tallard, count, marshal of France, brought prisoner to England, and confined in Nottingham-Castle, 1704.

Tapestry, the first manufactory of it in England, established at Mortlake, 1620. *Salmon*.

TARTARY; the first acknowledged sovereign of this extensive country was the famous Jenghes Khan, A. D. 1206. His descendants possessed it till 1582, when the Mungls revolted to the Manchew Tartars, who reign in China. The Eluths became an independant state about 1400, and so remain. *Priestley*.

Tar-water first recommended in medicine 1744. *Vide Berkly, PART II.*
 Taverns in London, only forty allowed in 1553. *Stow*.

Taxes, the first levied on the people was by Solon the first Athenian legislator, 540 B. C. The first class of citizens paid an Attic talent of silver, about 55l. of our money. The next was by Darius, the son of Hytaspes, which was a land-tax by assessment, and deemed so odious that his subjects stiled him, by way of derision, Darius the Trader 480 B. C. *D'Eon's Histoire des Finances* Taxes in specie were first introduced into England by William I. 1067, and he raised them arbitrarily; yet subsidies in kind, as in wool, corn, leather, and other products of the country, continued till the accession of Richard I. 1377.

Tea, first known in Europe, being brought from India by the Dutch 1601, brought into England in 1666, by lord Ossory from Holland; and being admired by persons of rank, it was imported from thence, and generally sold for 60 shillings per pound, till our East-India company took up the trade. *Anderson*. A duty imposed on it, to be paid by the Americans on importing it, occasioned a riot at Boston, and a civil war between Great Britain and her American colonies, 1773, which is likely to prove very fatal in its consequences to both countries.

Telescopes, invented by Zacharis Janssen, a spectacle-maker at Middelburgh in Zealand, from an accidental discovery made by his children A. D. 1590. Improved, so as to answer astronomical purposes

T R A

Galileo, about 1595. Reflecting telescopes, by Gregory and Sir Isaac Newton, 1672. *Vide The Lives of these Inventors, PART II.*

Temples, the heathen, all destroyed throughout the empire, by Constantine the Great, A. D. 331.

Terms of law and vacations, instituted from the Norman; the long vacation being suited to the time of the vintage in France, 13 William I. 1079. *Glanville de leg. et consuet. Anglie.*

THEBES, originally called Cadma, from Cadmus the founder of the city. It rose to a celebrated republic, stiled the Theban, about 820 B. C. It was dismantled by the Romans 145 B. C. The territory now belongs to the Turks. *Thucydides. Livy. Priefley.*

Thermometers, said to have been invented by Cornelius Drebel, 1610. *Vide PART II.* Improved by M. de Reaumur, 1730; and since by Fahrenheit a German.

Thoracic duct, first discovered in a horse by Eustachius in 1563; in the human body by Rudbec, Bartholine, and Joliffe, 1653. *Vide PART II.*

Thorpe, who had been speaker of the house of commons, and then a baron of the exchequer; and lord Seales, governor of the Tower, murdered by the London mob in the commotions between Henry VI. and the duke of York, afterwards Edward IV. 1460. *Rapin.*

THRACE, made a very considerable part of ancient Greece. It was conquered by Philip and Alexander, and annexed to the Macedonian empire about 335 B. C. and so remained till the conquest of Macedonia by the Romans, 168 B. C. Byzantium was the capital of this country, on the ruins of which Constantinople was built. The Turks took it under Mahomet II. A. D. 1453.

Hutot, a brave commodore in the French service, killed in a naval engagement by Capt. Elliot, 1760. He had made an unsuccessful attempt to invade Ireland, his native country.

Tides, the theory of them first described by Kepler in 1598. *Vide PART II.*

Tiles first used in England, 1246.

Fights and tournaments greatly in vogue in England in the 11th and 12th centuries. Notwithstanding many edicts against them, and anathemas from Rome, they were not abolished till the reign of Henry IV. about A. D. 1400. *Rapin.* They first took their rise in Italy upon the suppression of the gladiators in the 5th century. *Voltaire's Gen. Hist.*

Tin-mines first discovered in Germany, which lessened the value of those in England, before the only tin-mines in Europe, 1240.

Tithes and tenths first given by Moses to the tribe of Levi, 1490 B. C. *Moses.*

Tithes first granted to the English clergy in a general assembly held by Ethelwold, A. D. 844. *Henry's Hist. of Eng.*

Titles of nobility first granted in England by letters-patent; Edward the Black Prince was the first English duke, being created duke of Cornwall by patent, 8 Edward III. 1335. *Collins's Peerage.*

Tobacco first brought into England by Sir John Hawkins, A. D. 1565. 7 Eliz. (It was manufactured only for re-exportation for some years.) *Stow's Chron.*

Tonnage and poundage first granted to the kings of England for life, 5 Edward IV. 1465. *Cuningham's Hist. Taxes.*

Tourniquet,

T Y R

- Tourniquet**, the, for trepanning, invented by Morell 1674. Improved by Petit 1718. *Vide* PART II.
- Tragedy**, the, of *Alceſtis*, is firſt repreſented by Theſpis, the firſt tragic poet at Athens, 536 B. C. *Arund. Marbles*. Prizes inſtituted, and the firſt gained by Eſchylus, 486 B. C. *ibid*. Another prize carried by Sophocles 470 B. C. *ibid*. Another by Euripides 442 B. C. *ibid*. Another by Aſtydamas 377 B. C. *ibid*.
- Transfuſion** of the blood of one animal into another. Towards the cloſe of the 15th century, an idle opinion prevailed, that the declining ſtrength and vigour of old people might be repaired by tranſfuſing the blood of young perſons drawn from their veins into thoſe of the infirm and aged. It was countenanced in France by the phyſicians and ſurgeons, and prevailed for many years, till the moſt fatal effects enſued from this unnatural operation. Some of the principal nobility having died, and others turned raving mad, it was ſuppreſſed by an edict. They likewiſe drank the warm blood of young perſons. *Vide* Louis XI. and Louver Richard, PART II.
- Tranſubſtantiation**, the doctrine of, firſt introduced, as an article of chriſtian faith, by a friar, about A. D. 840. *Vide* Ratramnes, PART II.
- Travelling** abroad, a licence required for it from Britiſh ſubjects, and paid to the crown, 10 Charles I. 1635. *Rapin*.
- Treafon** puniſhed in England only by baniſhment till after Henry I. *Raker's Chronicle*. Aſcertained by law, Edward III. 1349. Trials regulated, and two witneſſes required to convict, 1695.
- Trinidad** Iſland, North-America, was diſcovered by Columbus in 1498 and was taken from the Spaniards by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595; but the French took it from the Engliſh in 1676.
- Trinity Houſes** at Deptford, at Hull, and at Newcaſtle; theſe three ſocieties were inſtituted and incorporated by Henry VIII. the firſt in 1512, the other two in 1537. By their charter they had the power of examining, licensing, and regulating pilots, and of erecting beacons and light-houſes, and of placing buoys in the channels and rivers; their powers and privileges have been greatly augmented by ſucceeding kings. *Gibſon's Camden. Stow*.
- Trinity Hall**, Cambridge, founded 1350.
- Trinity College**, Cambridge, founded 1546.
- Trinity College**, Oxford, founded 1555.
- Trinity College**, Dublin, founded 1593.
- TROY**, built by Tros, on mount Ida, about 1400 B. C. His ſon Ilus named it Illium 1331 B. C. Taken by the confederate Greeks, burnt to aſhes, and an end put to the Trojan kingdom, 1184 B. C. The Arundelian marbles date the deſtruction of Troy 1209 B. C. *Univerſal Hiſtory*.
- TUNIS** and **TRIPOLY**, the former ſtands very near where Carthage was built; the territories of both formed part of the celebrated Carthaginian ſtate, and were entirely deſtroyed by the Romans after the third Punic war, 148 B. C. Dragut, a famous Turkiſh pirate, took Tripoli A. D. 1551. Algiers, Tunis and Tripoly are now called the piratical ſtates of Barbary. Algiers and Tripoly are tributary, and, in ſome meaſure, ſubject to the Ottoman court; and Tunis to the emperor of Morocco. *Prieſtley*.
- Tyrants**, thirty ſucceſſively ravage the Roman empire from A. D. 235

U N I

TYRE, city, built by the Sidonians, 1048 B. C. It sustained a siege of thirteen years, and was taken at last by Nebuchadnezzar, 572 B. C. It became subject to the Romans 64 B. C. The territory now belongs to the Turks. *Livy. Priestley.*

U.

VEINS, the lacteal, discovered by Asellius, 1640. *Vide PART II.*

VENICE; the ancient inhabitants of this country were called Veneti; it was made a kingdom by the Gauls, who conquered it about 356 B. C. Marcellus conquered it for the Roman republic, and slew the Gaulish king, 221 B. C. The islands on which the famed city of Venice is built, began to be inhabited about A. D. 421, by Italians, who fled from the invasions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations when they ravaged Italy; but the celebrated republic was not completely founded, not being independant till 803, when by a treaty of peace between the emperors of the East and the West, they were acknowledged to be the friends of both, but not subject to the jurisdiction of either; being before dependant on the emperors of the East: this is the true date of the independant Venetian state, first governed by doges 697. *Priestley. Dufresnoy.*

Vespers, fatal, in Blackfriars, at the house of the French ambassador; 300 persons being assembled in an upper-room, while a jesuit was preaching, the floor gave way, and the priest, with above 100 persons of the congregation, were killed, 1623. *Stowe.*

Vesuvius, mount. *Vide Phenomena.*

Viscounts, the first creation of that title in England, 18 Henry VI. 1440. *Asbmole.*

Urine, the inhabitants of London and Westminster ordered to preserve it for one year, to make salt-petre; by proclamation, 1626.

Votes of the house of commons first printed the 22d of October, 1680. *Collection of Votes.*

Voyage round the globe, the first was made by a ship, part of a Spanish Squadron, under the command of Picaro, 1525.

UNIVERSITIES. Of *Aberdeen* in Scotland, founded A. D. 1477.—Of *Abo*, Finland, 1640.—Of *Alba-Julia*, Transylvania, 1629.—Of *Altorf*, Franconia, 1581.—Of *St. Andrews*, Scotland, 1411.—Of *Avignon*, 1388.—Of *Basle*, Switzerland, 1459.—Of *Bezançon*, France, 1564.—Of *Bologna*, Italy, 423.—Of *Bourges*, France, 1464.—Of *Caen*, Normandy, 1452.—Of *Cambridge*, 1110.—Of *Cologne*, Germany, 1389.—Of *Compostella*, Spain, 1517.—Of *Cracow*, Poland, 1364.—Of *Copenhagen*, 1497.—Of *Dijon and Pau*, France, 1722.—Of *Dillingen*, Suabia, 1549.—Of *Dresden*, Saxony, 1694.—Of *Dublin*, 1591.—Of *Erfurt*, Thuringia, 1392.—Of *Evora*, Portugal, 1579.—Of *Florence*, Italy, 1546.—Of *Francker*, Friezland, 1585.—Of *Francfort* on the Oder, 1506.—Of *Friburg*, Germany, 1460.—Of *Geneva*, 1365.—Of *Glasgow*, 1454.—Of *Granada*, Spain, 1537.—Of *Göttingen*, Hanover, by George II. 1734.—Of *Groningen*, Holland, 1614.—Of *Heidleberg*, Germany, 1346.—Of *Helmstadt*, dutchy of Brunswick Wolf. 1576.—Of *Jena*, Thuringia, 1548.—Of *Ingolstadt*, Bavaria, 1573.—Of *Königsburgh*, Prussia, 1544.—Of *Leyden*, Holland, 1575.—Of *Leipsick*, Saxony, 1409.—Of *Louvain*, Flanders, 1425.—Of *Marpurg*, Hesse-

W A R

Hesse-Cassel, 1526.—Of *Mentz*, 1482.—Of *Montpelier*, 1196.—Of *Moscow*, by the empress Elizabeth, 1754.—Of *Naples*, 1216.—Of *Orleans*, France, 1312.—Of *Oxford*, 896.—Of *Paderborn*, 1592.—Of *Padua*, Italy, 1179.—Of *Paris*, 1100.—Of *Parma*, 1599.—Of *Perugia*, Italy, 1290.—Of *Petersburgh*, by the empress Elizabeth, 1747.—Of *Pisa*, 1472.—Of *Poitiers*, France, 1430.—Of *Prague*, Bohemia, 1348.—Of *Rheims*, France, 1145.—Of *Rostock*, dutchy of Mecklenburg, 1419.—Of *Salamanca*, Spain, 1404.—Of *Saragosa*, Arragon, 1474.—Of *Seville*, Spain, 1531.—Of *Straßburg*, Germany, 1538.—Of *Toulouse*, France, 1228.—Of *Toledo*, Spain, 1475.—Of *Treves*, Germany, 1473.—Of *Tubingen*, dutchy of Wirtemberg, 1477.—Of *Turin*, 1405.—Of *Valence*, Dauphiny, 1475.—Of *Venice*, 1592.—Of *Vienna*, 1365.—Of *Upsal*, Sweden, 1477.—Of *Utrecht*, Holland, 1636.—Of *Wittenburg*, Saxony, 1502.—Of *Wurtzburg*, Franconia, 1403.
 University College, Oxford, founded 872.

W.

WADHAM College, Oxford, founded 1613.

Wages of sundry workmen first fixed by act of parliament, 25 Edward III. 1350. Master carpenters, masons, tylers, and other coverers of houses, not to take more than three-pence *per* day (about nine-pence of our money); their servants three-halfpence. *Viner's Statutes*. Vide *The Proportion Article Provisions*.

WALES. After the Roman emperor Honorius quitted Britain, Vortigern was elected king of South-Britain, and he invited over the Saxons to defend his country against the Picts and Scots; but the Saxons perfidiously sent for reinforcements, consisting of Saxons, Danes, and Angles, by which they made themselves masters of South-Britain, and most of the ancient Britons retired to Wales, and defended themselves against the Saxons, in its inaccessible mountains, about A. D. 447. In this state Wales remained unconquered till Henry II. subdued South-Wales in 1157; and in 1282 Edward I. entirely reduced the whole country, putting an end to its independency by the death of Lewellin the last prince. The Welch however were not entirely reconciled to this revolution, till the queen happening to be brought to bed of a son at Carnarvon in 1284, Edward very politely styled him Prince of Wales; which title the heir to the crown of Great Britain has borne almost ever since. Wales was united and incorporated with England by act of parliament, 28 Henry VIII. 1536.

WAR, the Peloponesian, between the Athenians and Lacedemonians, 431 B. C. terminated in the ruin of the Athenian republic, 403 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*—The social war of several Greek nations to throw off the Athenian yoke, which they effected, and established independent states 358 B. C. *ibid.*—Punic, *vide* Rome.

WARS between England and other states, from A. D. 1500. Against France, 3 Henry VIII. 1512 till 1514.—Against France and Scotland, 1522. A truce with Scotland 1524; with France in 1527 (when Francis I. agreed to pay Henry and his successors an annual tribute for France).—War against Scotland 1542. Peace with France 1546. Peace with Scotland 1546; with France and Scotland, 4 Edward VI. 1550.—
 Against

W H I

Against France, 4 Mary 1557 (the Scots commit some hostilities in favour of France, but no war is declared). Peace with France, and a new treaty with Scotland, 2 Eliz. 1559. A special treaty with France respecting Scotland, 1560. War against France (in aid of the protestants of France) 1562 till 1564.—Against Spain, defensive, to repel the invasion by the celebrated Armada, 1588 till 2 James I. 1604. War again with Spain 1624. Against France, 3 Charles I. 1627. Peace with both, 1629. Civil war, Charles I. and the parliament, 1642. Against the Dutch, 1652. Peace 1654. Against Spain, 1655. A suspension of arms 1660. Against the Dutch, 16 Charles II. 1664. Against France and Denmark, 1666. Peace at Breda, with the French, Danes, and Dutch, 1667, and with Spain. Against the Algerines 1669 to 1671.—Against the Dutch, 1672. Peace 1674. Against France, 2 William III. 1689. Peace of Ryfwick, between England, France, Spain and Holland, 1697. Against France and Spain, 1 Anne 1702. General peace of Utrecht, 1713.—Against Spain, 5 George I. 1718, in consequence of a quadruple alliance between England, France, Holland, and the emperor of Germany. Peace with Spain, 1721. Against Spain, 13 George II. 1739. France 1744. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748. Against France, 1756. Spain 1762. Peace of Versailles, 1763. War between Russia and Turkey, 1768. Peace 1774.

Watch, by night, first appointed for the city of London, 1263. *Stowe.*

Watches, said to have been invented by Peter Hele of Nuremberg, 1490, but we have no authority for it; brought into England from Germany, 1597. Repeaters invented, 1676.

Water, first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21 Henry III. 1237. *Stowe.* It took near fifty years to complete it; the whole being finished, and Cheapside conduit erected, only in 1285. The New River brought to London from Amwel in Hertfordshire, at an immense expence, by Sir Hugh Middleton, in 1614. The city supplied with its water, by conveyances of wooden pipes in the streets, and small leaden ones to the houses; and the New River Company incorporated, 1620.

Waterworks at Chelsea completed, and the proprietors incorporated into a company, 1722.

Wealth, extraordinary (for the time) of a Roman citizen. Cæcilius Isidorus died at Rome possessed of 4,116 slaves, 3,600 oxen, 200,000 head of other cattle, and three millions of our money in cash, 8 B. C. *Universal History.*

Weights and measures, and stamping of gold and silver money invented by Phydron, tyrant of Argos, 895 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles.*

— standards of, provided for the whole kingdom of England, by the sheriffs of London, 8 Richard I. 1197.

Weighing-engine, or beam, a public one set up in London, and all commodities ordered to be weighed by the city-officer, called the Weighmaster, who was to do justice between buyer and seller, stat. 3 Edward II. 1309. *Stowe.*

Westminster-school, or queen's college, founded by queen Elizabeth in 1590. *Stowe.*

White-boys (so called from wearing linen frocks over their coats); and levellers, insurrection of, in Ireland; commit dreadful outrages, 1761. Suppressed by military force, and the ringleaders executed, 1762.

Y E O

Wills, the power of bequeathing lands, by the last will or testament of the owner, confirmed to English subjects 1 Henry I. 1100; but with great restrictions and limitations respecting the feudal system; which were taken off by the statute of 32 Henry VIII. 1541. *Blackstone's Commentaries.*

Widowers, a tax on them in England; a duke 12l. 10s. a common person 1s. 7 William III. 1695.

Windmills first known in Europe about 1290. *Anderson.*

Windfor Castle, built by William I. 1070. Almost entirely rebuilt by Edward III. 1360. Several additions were made to it by Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary caused water to be brought into the fountain from Blackmoor-park. Queen Elizabeth made the grand terrace on the north-side; and Charles II. thoroughly repaired and beautified it, 1680. *Camden.*

Wine, first sold in England, only as a cordial, by the apothecaries, and so continued till after 1300. *Stowe's Chronicle.*

Witchcraft and conjuration; the absurd laws in force against them in England, by which death was the punishment in former times, had lain dormant for many years, when an ignorant person attempting to revive them, by finding a bill against a poor old woman in Surry for the practice of witchcraft, they were repealed, 10 George II. 1734. *Viner's Abridgement.*

Wolves, their heads demanded as a tribute, particularly 300 yearly from Wales, by king Edgar, A. D. 961, by which step they were totally destroyed. *Carte.*

Wood's patent for coining half-pence for Ireland and America, 9 Geo. I. 1723.

Woollen-cloth, the art of weaving it, brought into England by John Kempe from Flanders; the origin of our now-unrivalled woollen-manufactories, 4 Edward III. 1331. *Rymer's Fœdera.* The first manufactory established at Kendal, 1390. All persons obliged to be buried in woollen, or the persons directing the burial otherways to forfeit 5s. 29 Charles II. 1678.

Woollen-manufactures suppressed in Ireland, 10 William III. 1698. Medley or mixed broad-cloth discovered 1614. Encouraged by 10 Anne 1712, and 2 George I. 1715.

Worcester College, Oxford, founded 1713.

Worsted manufactory established at Norwich, 13 Edward III. 1340. *Anderson.*

Writing, said to be first taught to the Latins by Europa daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, 252 B. C. *Thucydides.*

Y.

Y E A R, the, of confusion; so called because the Romans, by an error in computation, made it consist of 15 months, or 445 days. Sosigenes, the mathematician of Alexandria, corrected it, 46 B. C. *Universal History.*

Yeomen of the guards, vulgarly called Beef-eaters; consisted of fifty archers under a captain, when instituted at the coronation of Henry VII. October 30, 1485. This band was increased by his successors to one

Z O D.

one hundred, and seventy supernumeraries; when one of the hundred dies, his place is supplied by one of the seventy. *Ashmole's Infit.*

Yew-trees, the origin of planting them in church-yards was to secure them from cattle. A general plantation of them for the use of archers was ordered by Rich. III. in 1483. *Stowe's Chron.*

Z.

ZODIAC, the signs of, first invented, 547. B. C. Vide *Anaximander*, Part II.

END OF PART I.

THE FOLIO

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BIOGRAPHY.

PART II.

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A A R

A Peter Vander, compiled, in the last century, an Atlas of voyages to the remotest parts of the globe from A. D. 1246 to 1696. The time and place of his birth and death are unknown. *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Paris edit. 1772.*

Agard Nicholas and Christian, brothers, b. at Wieburg in Denmark about the beginning of the last century; the first is known in the republic of letters for several philos. works; the last for his excellent poetry. *ibid.*

Alst Everard, a Dutch painter, b. at Delft in 1602. Fruit-pieces and armory were his principal works, d. 1658. *De Piles vies des Peintres.*

Alst William, his nephew, is said to have excelled his uncle; his pictures are most known in Holland. b. and d. uncertain. *ibid.*

Aron I. High-priest of the Jews, and brother to Moses their legislator, was b. 1574 B. C. and d. 1452 B. C. *vid. the Bible.*

Aron II. Priest and physician, fl. at Alexandria, about A. D. 1622.

Aron III. Rabbi and physician at Constantinople in 1624, author of

A B B

a commentary on the Pentateuch and a Hebrew grammar, printed at Constantinople in 1587. *Nouv. Dict.*

Aaron IV. Al Raschild the V. Caliph of the Saracens, cotemporary of Charlemagne. A great warrior, and an emin. protector of the arts and sciences, d. 809. *Elmacini Hist. Saracen.*

Aaron V. Chief of the synagogues of Fez and Morocco, at the commencement of the 17th century. Author of a comment. on Joshua, called The heart of Aaron, *ibid.*

Aarfens Peter, a Dutch painter, chiefly of kitchen-scenes, b. 1519. d. 1585. *Vies des Peintres.*

Aarfens Francis, an able statesman, and ambassador from the states-general to England in 1620. *Univ. Mod. Hist.*

Aba, K. of Hungary in 1040. massacred for his tyranny, 1044. *ibid.*

Abaga, K. of the Tartars, a warrior, formidable to the Crusaders in 1274. *Nouv. Dict.*

Abbadie James, a Swiss protestant divine, b. at Berne, 1658. came to England, was made Dean of Killaloe, d. at Marybone 1727. author of several theological works. *Biog. Dict.*

A B R

Abbot George, Abp. of Canterbury, b. in 1562. He was one of the eight divines, who translated the edition of the Bible now in use, by order of James I. in 1604. He was made Abp. of Cant. 1610. Killed Lord Zouch's park-keeper by accident, in 1619, for which he was tried, but pardoned and restored. Refused to licence a sermon preached by Dr. Siphthorpe, to justify a loan which Charles I. had demanded of his subjects; for this he was suspended in 1627, but soon after restored; he died at Croydon in 1633. *Biog. Brit.*

Abbot Robert, the Abp's brother, Bp. of Salisbury, an eminent div. and theological writer, b. 1560. d. 1617. *Featley's life of Bishop Abbot.*

Abel Thomas, an English div. put to death for denying the King's supremacy, 31 Hen. VIII. 1540. *Biog. Dict.*

Abela Francis, an Italian writer, published a valuable hist. of Malta in 1647. *Nouv. Dict.*

Abelard Peter, a celebrated divine, b. at Palais in Brittany, 1079. famous likewise for his amour with Heloise, and his letters to her; the subject of an admired poem, by Pope, d. in 1142. *Nouv. Dict.*

Abelli Lewis, Bp. of Rhodes, a French theological writer, b. in 1604. d. 1691. *Dufresnoy.*

Aben Ezra Abraham, a Spanish Jew Rabbi, and Hebrew writer, d. in 1174. ag. 75. *Bayle.*

Abiolf John, of Naples, phys. and astron. fl. 1495. *Mereri.*

Aboulola, the first Arabian poet, b. 973, lost his eyes by the small-pox at three years of age, d. 1059. *ibid.*

Abraham Isaac, a Portuguese rabbi, b. at Lisbon, 1437. The Jews greatly esteem his works against Christianity. d. at Venice in 1508. *ibid.*

Abraham, the founder of the Jewish nations, b. at Ur in Chaldea, 1996

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B. C. d. 1821 B. C. *vid. Jews, Part 1.*

Abraham-Usque, a Portuguese Jew, in conjunction with Atais, translated the Bible into Spanish; it was published at Ferrara in A. D. 1553. *Nouv. Dict.*

Abram Nicholas, a learned Jesuit, b. in Lorraine, 1589. Author of notes on Virgil, &c. d. 1655. *Nouv. Dict.*

Abstemius Laurentius, an Italian writer and professor of the belles letters, fl. in the 15th century. *Gruteri, Thesaur. Critic.*

Abubeker, father-in-law and successor to Mahomet, celebrated as a patron of arts and sciences, d. 624. *Bayle.*

Abucaras Theodore, a prelate of the Greek church, distinguished by his writings against the Jews and Mahometans, fl. about 860. *Dufresnoy.*

Abulfaragius Gregory, an Armenian phys. and hist. b. 1226. d. Primate of the east in 1286. *Bayle.*

Abulfeda, an Arabian prince, but better known as an historian and geographer, b. 1310. d. 1345. *Bayle.*

Abulgasi, a Tartar prince and hist. fl. about 1665. *Dufresnoy.*

Abydemus, hist. fl. about 300 B. C. *Ensebius.*

Acca, an Anglo-saxon, Bp. of Hexham, A. D. 709. celebrated for his skill in church-music, and his theological works. d. in 740. *Bede, Eccles. Hist.*

Accarisi James, of Bologna in Italy, hist. fl. in 1627. *Mereri.*

Accarisi Francis, a famous civilian at Sienna, d. in 1622. *ibid.*

Acciaoli Donatus, a Florentine, and an elegant Latin writer, b. in 1423. d. 1478. *ibid.*

Acciaiohi Zenobius, a Florentine, and a dominican, was librarian at the Vatican in 1520, and a writer of great repute, *Nouv. Dict.*

Accius Lucius, a latin tragic poet, d. about 180 B. C. *Varro.*

Accoli

A C I

- Accolti Benoit, cardinal and poet, a Florentine, d. in 1549. *Dufresnoy*.
 Accolti Francis, a celebrated civilian, fl. in the 15th century. *Moreri*.
 Accursius, a celebrated professor of law, styled the Idol of Civilians, b. at Florence, A. D. 1170. d. at Bologna 1245. *ibid*.
 Accursius Francis, his brother, likewise a great lawyer at Bologna about 1273. *ibid*.
 Accursius Marie Ange, esteemed one of the best critics of the 16th cent. he was a Neapolitan. *Bayle*.
 Acerbo Francis, an Italian jesuit and poet at Naples, in 1666. *ibid*.
 Acheri Luke D', a Benedictine friar, b. at St. Quintin in 1609, an hist. and theol. writer, d. at St. Germain 1685. *Dufresnoy*.
 Achilles, one of the famous Grecian generals, slain at the siege of Troy, about 1180 B. C. *Univ. Hist*.
 Acchillini Alex. an eminent phys. and philos. b. at Bologna, and d. there A. D. 1512. *Dufresnoy*.
 Acchillini Claud, his grandson, a poet, mathematician, lawyer and divine. d. 1640. *ibid*.
 Achmet, a writer of the 9th cent. on the interpretat. of dreams. *Moreri*.
 Achmet III. Emp. of the Turks; a renowned general, deposed 1730. *Mod. Univ. Hist*.
 Acidalius Valens, a German, a celebrated critic, d. in 1595. ag. 28. *Tbuanus*.
 Acilius Caius, a valiant soldier under Julius Cæsar: he grappled an enemy's galley with his right hand, which being cut off, he seized it with his left, and boarded it, notwithstanding all the crew opposed him upon the deck. *Jul. Cæsar's Commentaries*.
 Acindynus Septimius, a Roman consul, and governor of Antioch about 340. Having sentenced a man to be hanged for a debt owing by him to the public treasury, if it was not paid on a certain day, a very rich citizen offered to pay the sum

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- for him if he might enjoy his wife the unfortunate woman, with he husband's consent, submitted to this shameful expedient; but the citizen, instead of money, gave her a bag of earth. This piece of treachery being reported to Acindynus, he repented the severity which had occasioned it, condemned the citizen to pay the sum due from the husband, and to give the land from whence the earth was taken to the wife. *August. de sermone domini in mont, lib. 1. c. 17*.
 Acindynus Gregory, a monk, and a controver. writer, silenced by the Patriarch of Constantinople, 1341. *Hist. Liter. Scrip. Eccles*.
 Acominatus Michael, a Phrygian. He was Archbp. of Athens, and an hist. writer. fl. ab. 1204. *Bayle*.
 Acominatus Nicetas, his brother, a statesman and hist. d. ab. 1206. *ibid*.
 Acontius James, philos. civilian and divine, fl. at the court of Elizabeth, and d. in England ab. 1570. *Nouv. Dict*.
 Acosta Uriel, a Portuguese: he was first a Roman Catholic, then a Materialist, and finally a Jew; but being excommunicated by the Synagogue at Amsterdam, he submitted to a most mortifying penance in order to obtain absolution; and unable to bear the reflection of his disgrace, d. ab. 1647. His piece, intitled *Exemplar humana vite*, gives him a place in biographical works. *Bayle*.
 Acosta Gabriel, theol. writer and prof. at Coimbra, d. 1616.
 Acron or Agron, a physician at Agrigentum, the first who caused great fires to be made, and aromatics to be thrown into them, to purify the air; by which means he put a stop to the plague at Athens, ab. 473 B. C. *Nouv. Dict*.
 Acronius John, a Dutchman: professor of medicine and mathematics at Basle, and a mathematical writer, d. A. D. 1563. *Ibid*.
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Acropolita George, philos. and hist. b. at Constantinople in 1220, d. about 1282. *Moreri.*

Actuarius, a Greek physician of the 13th century; he gave the first description of the mild purgatives; an edition of his works was published in France in 1597. *Nouv. Dict.*

Acuna Christopher de, a Spanish Jesuit, and missionary in America, b. at Burgos 1597; author of a description of the great river of the Amazons, d. ab. 1686. *Chevreaux hist. du monde.*

Acusilaus, an ancient Greek historian of Argos, often quoted by the ancient writers, fl. before the Peloponnesian war. *Diodorus Siculus.*

Adalard, a German div. and theol. writ. b. in 753. d. 826. *Melchior Adam.*

Adalberon, Abp. of Rheims, statesm. and hist. d. in 989. *Moreri.*

Adam, the father of mankind, b. 4004 B. C. d. 3074 B. C. *Bible.*

Adam John, a French Jesuit and controversial writer, b. A. D. 1608. d. 1684. *Bayle.*

Adam Lambert Sigisbert, an eminent sculptor, b. at Nancy in 1700. d. 1759. *Nouv. Dict.*

Adam Melchior, a German divine and biographical author, b. in the 16th century, d. in 1622.

Adamson Patrick, Archbp. of St. Andrews, Scotland, a Latin poet, and ambassador from James VI. to Q. Elizabeth, b. 1553. d. 1591. *Biog. Brit.*

Addison Lancelot, an eminent Engl. div. a theolog. and hist. writer, b. in 1632. d. 1703. *Ib.*

Addison Joseph, his son; a celebrated English poet, an eminent philos. and not less admired as a prose writer: he wrote many of the *Tatlers*; the most admired papers in the *Spectator*, marked with one or other of the letters C, L, I, O, forming the name of the muse *Clio*: he assisted likewise in writing the *Guardian*. His tragedy of *Cato* has been universally admired by the

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literati in all parts of Europe: his great merit raised him to the dignity of one of the principal secretaries of state to George I. He was b. in 1672, and d. in 1719. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

Adelmus, the son of Kenred, (brother to Ina, K. of the West Saxons) he was Abbot of Malmesbury, and an elegant Latin writer in prose and verse: it is said he first taught the English the Latin tongue, and the rules of poetry. fl. in the 7th cent. *Biblioth. Patrum.*

Adlerfeld Gustavus, author of the life of Charles XII. K. of Sweden, and a brave officer; killed at the battle of Pultawa in 1703. *Nouv. Dict.*

Ado, Archbp. of Vienne in Dauphiné, chron. and hist. d. 875. *Bayle.*

Adrian, or Hadrian, Publius Ælius, the Rom. Emp. a renowned general, and a great traveller: he visited Britain, and built a famous rampart to prevent the incursions of the Caledonians into the northern counties of England, then under the Roman government: this rampart, which was afterwards called Adrian's wall, extended from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway Frith, 80 miles in length. Adrian was likewise well skilled in the polite arts, and distinguished as a writer on various subjects. He was b. A. D. 76, and d. in 138. *Tillemont's Life of Adrian.*

Adrian IV. Pope, the only Englishman who arrived at that dignity: his name was Nicholas Brakespear; he was born at Langley in Hertfordshire; and, after many vicissitudes of fortune, he was elected Pope in 1154, and d. in 1159. *Baronius annal.* (Some of his letters and homilies are still extant.)

Adrian de Castello, Bp. of Bath and Wells, and afterwards Cardinal; was b. at Cornetto in Tuscany, and distinguished himself as an elegant Latin writer: he was en-

- communicated in 1518, for a conspiracy against the Pope, and is supposed to have died in Asia. *Bayle*.
- Adriani Joannis Battista, an Italian historian, b. at Florence in 1511. d. there in 1579. *Tbuanus Hist. Univ.*
- Adrichomius Christian, a Dutchman, b. in 1553, a geog. chron. and hist. d. 1585. *Valer. And. Bibl. Belgic.*
- Ægidius, a Benedictine friar of Athens, and a medical author, fl. in the 8th cent. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Ægineta Paulus, a Greek physician, medical and chirurgial author, fl. about 620.
- Ælian Claudius, hist. rhet. and nat. philos. d. ab. A. D. 140. *Varro.*
- Æmilius Anthony, hist. b. at Aix la Chapelle, 1589, d. 1660. *Dufresnoy.*
- Æmilius Paulus, of Verona, biog. d. in 1529. *Bayle.*
- Æneas, the Trojan prince, memorable for his grateful care of his aged father Anchyses, whom he bore through the flames of Troy upon his shoulders, at the hazard of his own life, and his son's, a child, who was obliged to cling to his garments to escape with them; a frequent subject for history-painting. Arriving in Italy, he married Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, K. of the Latins, and built Lavinium, named after his wife, d. 1197 B. C. *DiTys Cretensis, et Dares Phrygius, de Bello Trojano.*
- Æneas Sylvius (Pope Pius II.) statesman, historian, and poet, b. 1405. d. 1464. *Tillemont.*
- Æschines, the Greek philosopher and orator, d. about 330 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Æschylus, the Athenian tragic poet, d. 456. B. C. ag. 69. *Varro.*
- Æsculapius, the Greek physician, stiled the father of phyic, d. ab. 927 B. C.
- Æliop, the Phrygian, philos. and fabulist, put to death at Delphos ab. 520 B. C. *Plutarch.*
- Æliop Clodius, a celebrated Roman actor, excelled in tragedy as Roscius did in comedy, and they were cotemporaries, d. 50 B. C. *Pliny.*
- Ætius of Amida in Mesopotamia, a celebrated physician and surgeon, fl. ab. the end of the 4th cent. and was the first Christian medical writ.
- Afer Domitius, orator and critic, fl. ab. A. D. 60. *Tacitus annal.*
- Afranius, dram. poet, fl. ab. 100 B. C.
- Africanus Julius, hist. and chron. d. ab. A. D. 232.
- Agamemnon, general of the Greeks against the Trojans. He sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia to Diana; he was slain by Egisthus, who had seduced his wife Clytemnestra, 1183 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Agard Arthur, an English antiq. and hist. b. A. D. 1540. d. 1615. *Nicholson. Eng. Hist. Lib.*
- Agatharcides, hist. and nat. philosopher, fl. ab. 180 B. C. *Strabo.*
- Agatharcus, painter of Samos; the first who made use of the perspective in theatrical decorations, fl. 430 B. C. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Agathemer, geographer, fl. A. D. 200.
- Agathias, hist. fl. in the 5th c. *Bayle.*
- Agathobules, Greek philosopher, fl. ab. 119. *ibid.*
- Agathocles, Tyrant of Sicily; a famous warrior, 290 B. C. poisoned by a tooth-pick, which gave him such torture that he threw himself into a funeral pile. *Univ. Hist.*
- Agathon, a dramatic poet, fl. 753 B. C. *ibid.*
- Agellius Anthony, a Sicilian prelate, and theological writer, d. in A. D. 1608. *Nicéron.*
- Agelilaus II. K. of Sparta, philosopher and warrior, d. 356 B. C. ag. 80. *Plutarch.*
- Agelipolis I. K. of Sparta, a renowned warrior, d. 380. *Diad. Sicul.*
- Agis IV. K. of Sparta, fell a sacrifice to his love of public virtue, 241 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Agis, poet of Argos, fl. ab. 325 B. C. *ibid.*

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Agobard, Archbp. of Lyons, a theological writ. d. A. D. 840. *Du Pin*.
Agoracrites, of Paros, an eminent sculptor, d. ab. 150 B. C. *Newv. Dict.*

Agricola, the celebrated Roman general, d. A. D. 93. ag. 56. *Vide Tacitus.*

Agricola George, a German physician and naturalist, b. 1494. d. 1555.

Agricola John, a Saxon divine, and theological author, b. 1492. d. 1566.

Agricola Rodolphus, prof. of philos. b. at Groningen 1442. d. 1485. *Melchior Adam.*

Agrippa II. the last King of the Jews, being dethroned by the Emp. Claudius, he joined the Romans against the Jews, and served under Titus at the siege of Jerusalem, d. ab. A. D. 94.

Agrippa (Henry Cornelius) at first secretary to Maximilian, Emp. of Germany, then one of his generals, and finally eminent as a phys. a civil. a ling. philos. and hist. b. at Cologne in 1486. d. in an hospital at Grenoble 1535. *Bayle.*

Agucchio, divine, philos. and hist. b. 1570. d. 1632. *Ibid.*

Aquesseau, Henry Francis, Chancellor of France, an eminent lawyer, statesm. and philos. b. 1668. d. 1751. *Newv. Dict.*

Aquillonius Francis, a Flemish jesuit, and a celebrated mathematic. d. 1716. ag. 50. *Ibid.*

Aquirra Joseph Saenz d', a Spanish philos. and an eminent philos. author, b. 1630. d. 1699. *Bayle.*

Ajax, the celebrated Grecian general, killed at the siege of Troy, 1200 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Aidan, a Scotch Bishop, eminent for his piety and learning, d. in A. D. 165. *Bede's Eccles. Hist.*

Ailly, Peter d', a Frenchman; Bp. of Cambrai, and a Cardinal. Author of several works in theol. astron. and hist. b. 1350. d. 1419. *L'enfant Hist. du Concile de Constance, Tom. 1.*

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Ailred, or Ealred, an English Abbot, and historian, b. 1109. d. 1166. *Leland. Com. de Scrip. Brit.*

Aimoin, a French benedictine, and hist. b. 280. d. 1008. *Bayle.*

Ainsworth Henry, an English divine, and controversial writer, fl. ab. 1600. *Neale's Hist. of the Puritans.*

Aitzema Leo Van, a Dutch hist. b. 1600. d. 1669. *Newv. Dict.*

Akahia Martin, a French physician, and medical author, d. in 1551. *Ibid.*

Akenfide, Eng. phys. and poet, d. 1770.

Alabaster William, an English div. and theolog. writ. fl. in the 6th cent. *Fuller's Worthies.*

Alan William, called the Cardinal of England, b. in Lancashire 1532. He was concerned in the popish plots against Queen Elizabeth, and fled to the Low countries, and afterwards to Rome, where he was made a Cardinal in 1587 by Sixtus V. as a recompence for revising the edition of the Bible, published by that Pontiff: he was also a controversial writer, d. in 1594. *Newv. Dict.*

Alain Chartier, a French hist. fl. ab. 1400. *Dufresnoy.*

Alammani Lewis, an Italian poet, b. 1495. d. 1556. *Bibl. Ital.*

Alard, or Adelard, a Dutch div. and theol. writ. d. in 1541.

Alaric I. General, and then King of the Goths, famous for the conquest of Rome, d. 410. *Vide Joan. Mag. Hist. Goth.*

Alaric II. King of the Goths, compiled a code of laws, published by Clovis, K. of France, who slew Alaric in 507. *Newv. Dict.*

Alba-Esquivel Diego, an Ital. div. and theol. writer, d. 1526.

Alban St. the celebrated first English martyr, suffered in 286. *Vid. Bede's Hist. Gent. Angl.*

Albani Francis, an eminent Italian painter, b. 1578. d. in 1660. *Hist.*

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was a pupil to Guido, and studied under the Carrachi. *De Piles*.

Albani John Jerom, general of the Venetian forces, then cardinal; and writer on jurisprudence and theol. fl. ab. 1570. *Nouv. Dict.*

Albategni, an Arabian astron. and math. d. 928.

Albergotti Francis, an eminent civil. d. 1360. *Dufresnoy*.

Alberic de Rosate, a famous civil. of the 14th cent.

Albermarle, Arnold Justus Keppel, Earl of, a celebrated general in the service of England, b. in Holland, 1669. d. 1718.

Alberoni Cardinal, the son of a gardener, b. in 1664. and followed his father's business till he was 14; became afterwards prime-minister of Spain; and one of the greatest politicians of the present age; he d. in 1752. *Nouv. Dict.*

Albert III. Archduke of Austria, a great warrior, remarkable for carrying on the siege of Ostend, which held out against him upwards of three years; and was at last surrendered through famine in 1604. He was b. in 1559. d. in 1621. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Albertet, a French mathem. and poet, d. 1390. *Nouv. Dict.*

Alberti Leander, Italian hist. d. 1552. ag. 74. *ibid.*

Alberti Leo Baptista, archit. and writer on painting, d. ab. 1485.

Albertus Magnus, a German div. and mathem. b. 1205. d. 1280. *Bzovius Annal.*

Albi Henry, Ital. Jesuit. and biographer. d. 1669. *Nouv. Dict.*

Albinus, phys. and anatom. d. in 198.

Albinus Peter, a German hist. and chron. fl. ab. 1580. *Nouv. Dict.*

Albirouni, mathem. fl. 995.

Alboinus, K. of the Lombards, a great general, d. ab. 574.

Albuassin, mathem. fl. 1255.

Albucasis, phys. fl. 1120.

Abumazar, mathem. fl. 841.

Priestley's Biog. Chart.

ALE

Albuquerque (Alphonfus duke of) a celebrated Portuguese general, and Viceroy of the East Indies under Emmanuel K. of Portugal, d. 1515. *Lacombe Hist. de Port.*

Alcarnenes, the Athenian sculptor, fl. 448 B. C. *Dufresnoy*.

Alcæus of Mitylene; the Lyric poet, fl. 604 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Alcæus, the Athenian and tragic poet, fl. 389 B. C. *Scholiast, Aristoph.*

Alchabitius, mathem. fl. A. D. 1480. *Nouv. Dict.*

Alciat Andrew, of Milan, a celebrated civilian. b. 1492. d. 1550. *Minos. in vita Alciati.*

Alcibiades, the celebrated Athen. general, d. 404 B. C. ag. 46. *Univ. Hist.*

Alcimius (Latinus, Alcimus, Alethius) Hist. and Poet. fl. in the 4th cent. *Nouv. Dict.*

Aleman, the Spartan Lyric poet, fl. 660 B. C. *Athenæus, lib. 13.*

Alcionius Peter, an Ital. professor of the Greek language, and an eminent writer of the 16th cent. *Nouv. Dict.*

Alcock John, Eng. div. and theol. writ. d. 1500. *Baleus de Scrip. Brit.*

Alcuines Flaccus Albinus, an English div. and a theol. hist. and philos. author, d. in 808. *ibid.*

Aldhelm *vid.* Adelmus.

Aldegraff Albert, painter, a German, fl. in the 16th cent. *De Piles*.

Aldretus Bernard, a Spanish antiquary, fl. ab. 1614. *Dufresnoy*.

Aldrich Henry, an English div. and philos. writer, b. 1647. d. 1702. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Aldrovandus, nat. philos. and phys. of Bologna, d. in 1605. *Journal des Savans.*

Aleander Jerom, (cardinal) philos. and linguist, b. 1480. d. 1542. *Dufresnoy*.

Aleander Jerom, (junior) antiq. and poet, d. 1631. *Dufresnoy*.

Alegambe Philip, a Flemish jesuit, and theol. writer, b. 1592. d. 1652. *ibid.*

Aleman

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- Aleman Louis Augustus, hist. fl. ab. 1690. *Nouv. Diſſ.*
- Alemand Louis, (cardinal D'Arles) an able negociator, b. 1390. d. 1450. *Dufresnoy.*
- Alenio Julius, Jesuit. math. d. 1649. *Biog. Diſſ.*
- Ales Alexander, a Scotch div. martyr, and theol. writer, b. 1500. d. 1565. *Buchanan.*
- Alexander the Great, K. of Macedon. Founder of the Macedonian emp. for his rapid and extensive conquests, stiled *the conqueror of the world*, b. 356. d. 323 B. C. ag. 32. vid. *Quint. Curt.*
- Alexander Jannes, K. of the Jews, crucified 800 of his subjects, who had revolted, and massacred their wives and children, while he sat at a banquet with his concubines, 79 B. C. *Nouv. Diſſ.*
- Alexander Polihistor, of Miletas, philos. and hist. fl. 85 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Alexander Aphrodisiensis, philos. and critic. fl. A. D. 205.
- Alexander Ephasius, mathem. fl. 30. B. C.
- Alexander Severus, the Roman emp. celebrated for his eminent public and private virtues; assassinated, A. D. 235. *Tillemont.*
- Alexander Tralliensis, phys. and nat. philos. fl. ab. 520.
- Alexander III. Pope; remarkable for the penances to which he made Henry II. K. of England submit on account of the murder of Thomas a Becket; also for the institution of the ceremony of marrying the sea, performed annually by the Doge of Venice, d. in 1181.
- Alexander of Paris, a poet, the first who composed verses of 12 feet, since called after him Alexandrines, fl. in the 12th cent. *Nouv. Diſſ.*
- Alexander Neckham, an English div. and theol. writer, d. 1227.
- Alexander VI. Pope; a celebrated politician, d. 1503. *Tillemont.*
- Alexander ab Alexandro, a Neapoli-

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- tan lawyer, celebrated for his writings on jurisprudence and the belles letters, b. 1461. d. 1522. *Du Pin. Bibl. des Aut. Eccles.*
- Alexander William, a Scotchman, celebrated as a statesman and poet, b. 1580. d. 1640. *Crawford's peerage of Scotland.*
- Alexander VII. Pope; poet, and patron of learning, b. 1599. d. 1667.
- Alexander Noel, a French dominican friar; an indefatigable hist. b. 1639. d. 1724. *Niceron.*
- Alexis Comnens, emp. of the east, a celebrated warrior. d. in 1118. vid. *Maimbourg. Hist. de l'emp.*
- Alfenus Varus, a Roman civilian, published the first digest of civil law, ab. 66 B. C.
- Al-farabi, a Turk, celebrated as a philos. and composer of music, d. in 954. *Nouv. Diſſ.*
- Al-fraganus, or Al-farganensis, an Arabian astron. d. in 879.
- Alfred the Great, K. of England, an eminent warrior; a legislator; the patron of learning, which he encouraged by several foundations and endowments; the first monarch of England who put to sea a formidable fleet; in a word, a most excellent prince. b. in 849. d. 900. vid. *Asser's life of Alfred or Ælfred.*
- Aleyn Charles, an English poet, d. in 1639. *Biog. Diſſ.*
- Algardi Alexander, of Bologna, archit. and sculpt. a pupil of Lewis Carachi, d. in 1654. *Felicien.*
- Algaroti (Count) an Italian, eminent as a connoisseur and critic in every branch of the belles letters, and an author of repute, b. 1736. d. 1764. *Nouv. Diſſ.*
- Alhazen, an Arabian. mathem. fl. ab. 1110. *Dufresnoy.*
- Ali, a famous Mahometan chief, and founder of a sect which bears his name: he was a near relation of Mahomet, and nominated his successor. The Persians follow the interpretation of the Alcoran according to Ali. The other Mahomet-

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ans adhere to that of Abubeker and Omar. Ali was assassinated in 660.

Alkmaar Henry, a Saxon poet of the 15th cent. *Nouv. Diët.*

Allainvol L'Abbé, French dramatic poet, d. 1752. *ibid.*

Allatius Leo, a Greek poet, and a celebrated Latin author, b. in 1566. d. 1669. *Lorenzo Crasso Istoria de Poeti Græci.*

Allen Thomas, an English mathem. b. 1542. d. 1632. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Allestry or Allestree Richard, an English div. and theol. writer, b. 1619. d. 1680. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Allestry Jacob, an English Poet, b. 1653. d. 1686. *ibid.*

Alleyne John, Abp. of Dublin, in the reign of Hen. VIII. he wrote some theol. tracts; he was inhumanly murdered in 1534. *Leland.*

Alleyne Edward, a celebrated English actor, and founder of Dulwich college, b. 1566. d. 1626. *Fuller's worthies.*

Allix Peter, a French prot. div. and controv. and sacred hist. writer, d. at London, 1717. *Bayle.*

Allofi, a Florentine painter, excelled in hist. and portrait, d. in 1607. *De Piles.*

Almaman (or Abdalla III.) an Arabian caliph, equally eminent for his valour, and his taste for literature. d. 833.

Almeloveen Theodore Janssen de, professor of hist. and phys. at Haidewick, and an author of repute, d. at Amsterdam in 1742. *Nouv. Diët.*

Alphonfus Henriques, of Portugal, a famous general, d. 1185.

Alphonfus of Arragon, a celebrated warrior, d. 1284.

Alpini Prosper, an eminent phys. and botanist, b. 1553. d. 1616. *Niceron's hommes illustres, tom. 2.*

Alredus; Alfredus, or Alufedus, an old Engl. hist. in latin, d. in 1129. *Vossius.*

Altedius, John Henry, a German

prot. div. and philos. writer, d. in 1638. *Melch. Adam.*

Altilius Gabriel, a Neapolitan, and a Latin poet, d. 1501. *Bayle.*

Alting Menson, burgomaster of Groningen; author of sacred chron. and a descript. of the Low countries, d. 1713. *Niceron.*

Alting James, his son, professor of Hebrew and theol. at Groningen. b. 1618. d. 1679. *Nouv. Diët.*

Alting Henry, a Prussian, an eminent theol. writer, b. 1583. d. 1644.

Alva, (Ferdinand duke of) a great general; but better known as gov. of the Low countries for Philip II. K. of Spain, from whom those countries revolted on account of Alva's cruel, religious persecutions; and his attempts to establish the inquisition. d. in 1582. *vid. Mariana's hist. of Spain.*

Alvarez Francis, a Portuguese priest, and ambassador from Emanuel K. of Portugal, to David K. of Ethiopia; his history of Ethiopia and Abyssinia made him famous, d. 1540. *Nouv. Diët.*

Alvarez Emanuel, a Spanish Jesuit; author of an excellent introd. to Latin Grammar, b. 1526. d. 1582. *ibid.*

Alvarot Jacob, of Padua, a civil. author of a treatise on Fiefs, and other law tracts, d. 1452. *Dufresnoy.*

Amadeddulat, the first Sultan of the race of the Buides; the conqueror of Persia. d. 949.

Amaltheus Jerom, John-Baptist, and Cornelius; three brothers celebrated as Latin poets in Italy, in the 16th cent.

Amama Sixtinus, of Frizeland, a prot. div. and a learned critic in the Hebrew tongue, of which he was professor at the univ. of Francker. He wrote a censure of the Vulgate edit. of the Bible, d. ab. 1650. *Bayle.*

Amand Mark Anthony Gerard Sieur de St. a French poet, b. 1594. d. 1661. *Dufresnoy.*

Amasis,

A M M

- Amasis**, from a private soldier, became K. of Egypt: celebrated as a legislator, and an excellent prince, d. 526 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Amaziah** K. of Juda, a great warrior, d. 810 B. C. *ibid.*
- Amboise** Cardinal, prime minister to Louis XII. K. of France; a celebrated statesman, d. A. D. 1510. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Amboise** Aimery d', 40th grand master of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, rendered famous in history, by the naval victory he gained over the Sultan of Egypt in 1510. d. 1512. *ibid.*
- Ambrose** St. Abp. of Milan: one of the primitive fathers, and a most celebrated theol. writer, b. 333. d. 397. *vid. Du Pin's Eccles. Hist.*
- Ambrose** Camaldulus, an Ital. friar, hist. and chron. an excellent Grecian. d. in 1439. *Dufresney.*
- Ambrosius** Aurelianus, an ancient British chief, descended from the Romans, d. 508. *vid. Geoff. of Monmouth, bish. Reg. Britan.*
- Amelot** de la Houssai, Abraham-Nicholas, a Frenchman; politic. hist. and moral author, b. 1634. d. 1736. *Bayle.*
- Amelote** Dennis, a French div. and theol. writer, b. 1606. d. 1678. *ibid.*
- Americus** Vespucius, a Florentine: the discoverer of the continent, called after him America. hist. writer, d. 1526. *Modern Hist.*
- Ames** William, an English div. and controv. writer, b. 1576. d. 1633. *Fuller.*
- Amhurst** Nicholas, English poet and politic. author, chiefly of the *Craftsman*, d. 1742.
- Ammirato**, or **Ammirati**, Scipio, Ital. hist. and poet. *Niceron's Hommes Illust.* b. 1531. d. 1600.
- Ammon**, the son of Lot, by his youngest daughter, the father of the Ammonites, d. ab. 1002 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

A N A

- Ammonius** of Alexandria, philos. fl. ab. A. D. 240.
- Ammonius** Andrew, an Ital. philos. and poet, d. at Lond. in 1515. *Erasmus epist.*
- Amos**, the prophet, d. ab. 875 B. C. *Usher.*
- Amontons** William, a Frenchman, mathem. b. A. D. 1663. d. 1705. *Dufresney.*
- Amour** William de St. a French div. and theol. writer, d. 1272. *Bayle.*
- Amphion**, a Greek painter; esteemed by Apelles, fl. ab. 328 B. C.
- Amphictyon**, a Grecian warrior, the son of Deucalion; and institutor of the famous Amphictyonic councils, fl. ab. 1522, B. C. *Arund. Marbles.*
- Amrou-Ebn-Al-As**, a celebrated Mahometan general; conquered Egypt, Nubia, and Lydia, d. ab. A. D. 664.
- Amsdorf** Nicholas, a disciple of Luther, founder of the sect of reformers called Amsdorffians, d. in 1541, *Nouv. Dict.*
- Amurath** I. Sultan of the Turks, a famous conqueror, assassinated in 1389.
- Amy** Nicolas, a French lawyer, metaphys. writer, d. 1760.
- Amyot** James, Bp. of Auxerre, and great Almoner of France, under Hen. III. and Char. IX. a celebrated writer on various subjects, b. 1592. d. 1593. *Bayle.*
- Amyrault** Moses, a French prot. div. and theol. writer, b. 1596. d. 1664. *ibid.*
- Anacharxis**, Scythian philos. fl. 550 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Anacreon**, Greek poet, b. 550. d. 474 B. C. *Stanley liv. of Philos.*
- Anatolius**, Bp. of Laodicea; a celebrated mathem. fl. ab. A. D. 270.
- Anastasius** Sinates, a friar of m. Sinai, and theol. writ. d. 518. *Beale.*
- Anastasius**, Librarian at Rome, hist. and crit. d. 886.

Anaxagoras

A N D

Anaxagoras, of Clazomene Jon. philos. fl. ab. 466 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
 Anaxandrides, a Rhodian; the first dram. poet who introduced love-intrigues upon the stage, fl. ab. 340 B. C. *Suidas.*
 Anaxarchus, a Greek philos. fl. ab. 330 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
 Anaximander, Jon. philos. poet and mathem. Pliny attributes to him the invention of the sphere, geographical maps and sundials, d. 547 B. C. ag. 64. *ibid.*
 Anaximenes, his disciple, Jon. philos. d. 504 B. C. *ibid.*
 Ancillon David, a German poet, div. and contriv. writer, b. 1617. d. 1692. *Bayle.*
 Ancillon Charles, his son, a Prussian hist. d. 1715. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Ancourt Florence Carton d', French actor and dram. poet, b. 661. d. 1726. *Dufresnoy.*
 Anderson Sir Edmund, chief justice of the Com. Pleas under Q. Eliz. and James I. and a law author, d. 1605. *Camd. Annal.*
 Andier des Rochers, an eminent French engraver, d. in 1741. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Andocides, the Athen. orator, b. 460. d. ab. 398 B. C.
 Andrada Diego de Pavia, a Portuguese, div. and theol. writer, d. 1578.
 Andrada Hyacinth, a Portuguese hist. and poet, d. 1657. *Dufresnoy.*
 Andrea del Sarto, a Florentine painter, d. 1530. *Vies de Peintres.*
 Andreas, Archb. of Crete, a theol. writer, d. in 724. *Dufresnoy.*
 Andreas John, a Florentine, cannon law writer, d. 1348.
 Andreas James, a German prot. div. and contriv. writer, b. 1528. d. 1590. *Melchior Adam.*
 Andreas Tobias, prof. of hist. and philos. writer, b. 1604. d. 1676. *Dufresnoy.*
 Andreas Yves-Maria a Frenchman, mathem. and poet, b. 1675. d. 1764. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Andrieni Isabella, of Padua, a cele-

A N G

brated actress and poetess, d. 1604. ag. 42. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Andrelinus, Publius Faustus, an Italian, Latin poet and philos. d. 1518. *Gesner Bibl.*
 Andrews Lancelot, Bp. of Winchester, under James I. and Charles I. and a theol. writer, b. 1565. d. 1626. *Isaacson's life of Bp. Andrews.*
 Andromachus of Crete, phys. and poet, fl. A. D. 60. *Univ. hist.*
 Andronicus Livius, the most ancient Lat. comic poet, fl. ab. 240 B. C. *ib.*
 Andronicus Rhodius, perip. philos. fl. ab. 60 B. C. *ibid.*
 Aneau Bartholemew, a Frenchman, professor of rhet. at Lyons, and a celebrated writer on various subjects. He was murdered by the populace at Lyons, on a supposition that he had flung a stone at the holy sacrament, as it passed by his college in procession in 1565. *Niceron.*
 Angeli Baldus, Italian phys. and nat. philos. wrote a celebrated treatise on vipers, fl. in the 16th cent. *De Piles.*
 Angeli Peter, a Tuscan, and Latin poet, d. 1595. ag. 79. *Dufresnoy.*
 Angelicus J. an Italian domin. friar and paint. painted none but religious pieces, d. in 1455. ag. 68. *De Piles.*
 Angelis Dominico de, a Neapolitan biog. and crit. b. 1675. d. 1719.
 Angelo Michael, (his real name was Buona-roti) a celebrated Ital. painter, b. 1474. d. 1564. *De Piles.*
 Angeloni Francis, of Spoleto, hist. antiq. and crit. fl. in the 16th cent. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Angriani, (or Aygnani) Michael, an Italian: theol. comment. d. in 1416.
 Anguiers Francis and Martin, French sculptors. Many of the public edifices of Paris, are ornamented with their works, d. in 1686 and 1689. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Anguillara John Anthony, an eminent Ital. poet of the 16th cent. *ibid.*

Anich

- Anich Peter, a German astron. and mathem. b. 1723. d. 1766. *ibid.*
- Anichini Louis, an Ital. engraver of medals, fl. 1540. *Dufresnoy.*
- Anien, a Visigoth, and writer on jurisprudence, fl. 506.
- Annat Francis, Jesuit of Rhodes, confessor to Louis XIV. and a controver. writer, b. 1590. d. 1670. *Biblioth. Scrip. Soc. Jesu.*
- Ann Stuart, (daughter of James II.) the first sovereign of Great Britain, England and Scotland being united in her reign; rendered illustrious also by the celebrated victories of the great duke of Marlborough her general; and by the establishment of the throne of Great Britain in the house of Hanover. Married to prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, but none survived her, b. 1665. d. 1714. R. 12. Y. 4. m. 23. d.
- Ann Comnenes, daughter of the emperor Alexis Comnenes I. but more illustrious as a biog. and hist. writer, fl. 1118. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Annesley Arthur, earl of Anglesey, statesm. pol. and mor. writer, b. 1614. d. 1686. *Biog. Britan.*
- Annius, of Viterbo, Ital. div. and theol. writer, d. 1502.
- Anselm, Archbp. of Cant. an Ital. distinguished in hist. by his quarrel with Henry I. about the right of investitures; also as a theol. and controver. writer, b. 1033. d. 1109. *Eadmeri Cant. Hist.*
- Anselm, an Augustine friar; French hist. and chronol. d. 1694. *Bayle.*
- Anselm Anthony, a french poet, and theol. writer, b. 1652. d. 1737. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Anson George Lord, a brave British admiral, celebrated for his naval victories, and his voyage round the globe, d. in 1762.
- Anthemius, archit. sculpt. and mathem. fl. at Rome, ab. 540.
- Anthony Marc, the Roman orator, fl. ab. 100 B. C.
- Anthony Marc, the celebrated Roman General and Triumvir, d. 30 B. C. vid. *Livy.*
- Anthony, (canonised) Institutor of the monastic life, b. at Come in Egypt, A. D. 251. d. 356. ag. 106. *Bibl. Pat.*
- Anthony, of Padua, a Portuguese div. b. 1195. d. 1231. *ibid.*
- Anthony of Palermo, poet, and writer on various subjects, fl. 1450. *Dufresnoy.*
- Anthony of Galatea, phys. geogr. and poet in the 15th cent. *ibid.*
- Anthony of Messina, the first Ital. painter in oil, fl. ab. 1430. *De Piles.*
- Anthony Paul Gabriel, a French Jesuit, and theol. author, b. 1679. d. 1743. *Bayle.*
- Antigonus, one of Alexander's captains and successors, d. 301 B. C.
- Antigonus Caristius, philos. and crit. fl. 255 B. C.
- Antiochus the Great, K. of Syria, a celebrated warrior, slain 187 B. C.
- Antiochus of Ascalon, acad. philos. at Rome (Cicero's master) fl. 80 B. C.
- Antipater, (disciple of Aristotle,) one of Alexander's captains, and equally distinguished as a warrior and a learned man, d. 321 B. C.
- Antipater of Sidon, stoic philos. and poet, fl. 136 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
- Antipater Lælius Cælius, Latin hist. fl. 124 B. C.
- Antiphiles, an Egyptian painter, said to be the inventor of the grotesque, fl. 332 B. C. vid. *Pliny. Nat. Hist.*
- Antiphon, the Athen. orator. d. 411 B. C.
- Antisthenes, the Athenian, founder of the Cynic philosophy, fl. 344 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
- Antoniano Sylvius Cardinal, poet, and theol. writer, b. A. D. 1540. d. 1603. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Antonides, of Zeland, poet, b. 1647. d. 1684. *Hoogstraten's Life of Antonides.*
- Antoninus Pius, the Rom. emp. celebrated for his eminent virtues, d. 161. ag. 75. *Tillemont Hist. des Emp.*

A Q U

Antonio Nicholas, esteemed for his catalogue of Spanish authors, b. 1617. d. 1684. *Journal des Savans*.
 Anvari, Persian astronomer and poet, called King of Korasan, because he became the chief poet of that country, d. in 1200. *Dufresnoy*.
 Apelles, a celebrated Greek painter, excelled in portraits, fl. 334 B. C. *Univ. Hist*.
 Aper Marcus, Roman orator, d. 85 B. C. *Quintillian*.
 Aphares, an Athenian tragic poet, fl. 372. B. C.
 Apian Peter, German astronomer and mathematician, d. A. D. 1552.
 Apian Philip, (his son) physician and mathematician, d. 1589. *Dufresnoy*.
 Apollinarius, Bishop of Laodicea, poet and sacred historian. fl. 372.
 Apollodorus of Athens, a celebrated painter, fl. 404 B. C.
 Apollodorus of Athens, grammarian and critic, fl. 115 B. C. *Suidas*.
 Apollodorus of Damas, architect, fl. A. D. 110. *Felibien*.
 Apollonius Pergamenis, mathematical author, fl. 244 B. C. *Univ. Hist*.
 Apollonius Rhodius, poet, fl. 230 B. C. *Longinus*.
 Apollonius of Tyre, stoic philosopher and critic, fl. 76 B. C. *Stanley*.
 Apollonius, the Pythagorean philosopher, d. A. D. 97. *ib*.
 Apollonio Peter, of Padua, celebrated natural philosopher and physician, b. 1250. d. 1316. *Bayle*.
 Appian, Roman historian in Greek, fl. ab. 123. *Phot. Bibl. Cod.* 57.
 Apion, an Egyptian, grammarian and critic, fl. ab. 35.
 Appianus Claudius, the famous Roman decemvir, d. 443 B. C. *Livy*.
 Apries, or Pharaoh Hophra, King of Egypt, a great warrior strangled, 569 B. C. *Univ. Hist*.
 Apuleius Lucius, Platonic philosopher, poet and orator, fl. A. D. 147.
 Arilla of Pontus, a Greek writer, fl. A. D. 130. *Vossius*.
 Arillius Sabinus. A Roman lawyer,

A R C

called the Cato of his age, fl. 548 B. C. *Cicero*.
 Aquinas Thomas, a celebrated Italian divine, and a voluminous theological author; his works make 17 vol. in folio, b. in 1224. d. 1274. *Du Pin*.
 Aquino Philip, a converted Jew and Hebrew writer, d. at Paris in 1650. *Nouv. Dict*.
 Arabschah, Arabian historian, life of Tamerlane, fl. 1424. *Dufresnoy*.
 Araros, Athenian comic poet, son of Aristophanes, fl. 375 B. C.
 Aratus, deliverer of the Achians, from the Macedonian yoke; founder of the Achian republic, and author of their hist. d. 214 B. C. *Univ. Hist*.
 Aratus, the Greek poet and astronomer, fl. 278 B. C. *Suidas*.
 Arator, a Ligurian poet, fl. A. D. 544. *Nouv. Dict*.
 Arbuthnot Alexander, a Scotch civilian and historian, b. 1538. d. 1583.
 Arbuthnot John, phys. med. and miscell. author, b. 1681. d. 1735.
 Arcefilaus, Plat. philos. founder of the 2d academy, d. 300 B. C. ag. 75.
 Archagathus, the first Greek physician who practised at Rome, fl. 219. B. C. *Le Clerc*.
 Archelaus Jon. philosopher at Athens, fl. 440 B. C. *Diog. Laert*.
 Archelaus, son of Apollonius, sculptor, fl. ab. A. D. 45. *Felibien*.
 Archias, the Greek poet, fl. ab. 60 B. C.
 Archilochus, the Greek poet, fl. 664 B. C. *Herodotus*.
 Archimedes, of Syracuse; a most celebrated mathem: slain by a Roman soldier, when Syracuse was taken by Marcellus, 208 B. C. *Livy*.
 Archippus, an Athenian comic poet, fl. ab. 419 B. C.
 Archytas, of Tarentum, a disciple of Pythagoras, mathem. and inventor of the vice, and the pulley, and of other mechanical improvements. Shipwrecked, 408 B. C. *Univ. Hist*.
 Arcudius Peter, a Greek priest; and theological writer, fl. A. D. 1598. *Dufresnoy*.

C

Arena,

A R I

- Arena**, French poet, d. 1544. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Areteus**, of Cappadocia, a Greek phys. and med. writer, fl. 40 B. C.
- Areline Leonard**, Italian historian, d. 1443. ag. 74. *vid. Bayle.*
- Areline Peter**, a famous satyrist, critic, and dramatic poet, d. in 1556. ag. 65. *ibid.*
- Argentier John**, a Piedmontese physician and medical author, d. 1572. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Argentré Charles du Pleffis**, a French prelate, and theological writer, b. 1673. d. 1740. *ibid.*
- Argoli Andrew**, a Neapolitan mathematician, d. in 1653. *Dufresnoy.*
- Argoli John**, his son, Latin poet, d. 1660. *ibid.*
- Argonne Dom Bonaventure**, a Carthusian friar, historian and theological writer, b. at Paris 1640. d. 1704. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Argues Gerrard**, French, mathematical author, b. 1597. d. 1661. *ibid.*
- Argyrius**, a Greek friar; and mathematician, fl. 1395. *Dufresnoy.*
- Argyrophylus**, of Constantinople. A Greek philos. and crit. d. in 1474.
- Arias Montanus**, of Seville. Antiquarian and theological writer, d. 1598. ag. 71. *Bayle.*
- Arion**, a Greek musician and poet, fl. ab. 620 B. C.
- Ariosto Lavis**, a celebrated Italian poet, b. 1474. d. 1533. *Harrington's life of Ariosto.*
- Aristarchus of Tegeus**. Tragic poet, fl. 462 B. C. *Pliny.*
- Aristarchus of Samos**. Astronomical writer and mathem. fl. 264 B. C.
- Aristarchus**, preceptor to Ptolemy Philometor. Poet, fl. 148 B. C.
- Aristænetus**, a Greek critical author, fl. ab. A. D. 358. *Vossius.*
- Aristeus**, the Greek poet, fl. ab. 556 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
- Aristeus**, mathematician, fl. 330 B. C.
- Aristides**, the celebrated Athenian general, fl. ab. 480 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Aristides**, of Thebes, a famous painter, fl. ab. 300 B. C. *Pliny.*

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- Aristides**, the Greek orator and critic, fl. ab. A. D. 120. *Vossius.*
- Aristippus**, the Cyren. philosopher, fl. 392 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
- Aristobulus**, the Peripatetic philosopher, fl. 184 B. C. *ib.*
- Aristodemus**, King of the Messenians: a great warrior. Slew himself, 725 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Aristogiton**, the celebrated deliverer of Athens, conjointly with Harmodius, from the tyranny of Hipparchus, 516 B. C. *Arund. Marbles.*
- Aristomenes**, the Messenian general, famous for supporting the siege carried on against him in Mount Ira, by the Lacedemonians, eleven years, ab. 668 B. C. He fled to the Isle of Rhodes, and was slain, ab. 664 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Aristomenes**, Athenian comic poet, fl. ab. 436 B. C.
- Aristophanes**, the celebrated Greek actor, and comic and hist. poet. He wrote more than 50 comedies, of which only 11 are preserved, fl. ab. 440 B. C. *vid. Thucydides. Pliny de legibus. and Friclin de Poeta.*
- Aristophanes**, of Byzantium, grammarian and critic. d. 200 B. C.
- Aristotle**, styled the prince of philosophers; chief of the Peripat. philos. b. at Stagyræ in Macedonia, 384. d. 322 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
- Aristoxenes**, of Tarentum, philosopher and musician, fl. 340 B. C. *ib.*
- Arius**, of Lybia, or Alexandria; divine, founder of the sect of Arians. They deny the divinity of Christ, d. A. D. 336. *Gen. Biog. Dict.*
- Arlaud James Anthony**, of Geneva; miniature painter, b. 1668. d. 1744. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Arminius James**, a Dutch div. founder of the sect of Arminians; they maintain the free will of man, in opposition to predestination, b. 1560. d. 1609. *Brandt's life of Arminius.*
- Arnaud de Mercueil**, French poet, d. 1220. *Bayle.*
- Arnaud de Villa-nuova**, physician and astro-

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astrologer, shipwrecked, 1310. *Tolenez vie d'Arnaud.*
 Arnaud Anthony, father and son, celebrated French lawyers of the 16th century, *Nouv. Dict.*
 Arnaud Robert d'Andilli, son of Anthony, junior, biographer and poet, b. 1589. d. 1674. *Perault's lives.*
 Arnaud Anthony, another son of Anthony junior, div. and theol. writer, b. 1612. d. 1694. *Bayle.*
 Arndt John, a German prot. div. and theol. writ. b. 1555. d. 1621. *Bayle.*
 Arnisæus Henninjus, German physician, statesman and political writer, d. 1633. *Dufresnoy.*
 Arnobius, of Numidia; embraced Christianity, and became celebrated for his writings against Paganism, fl. 285. *Bayle.*
 Arnobius, a Semi Pelagian priest; author of commentaries on the Psalms, *Biblioth. Patrum.*
 Arnold, of Brescia; a divine who held singular tenets; put to death at Rome, in 1155. *Eusebius.*
 Arnoldus Godfrey, a Saxon divine and eccles. hist. b. 1666. d. 1714.
 Arnoldus Nicholas, a Polish divine and controversial writer, b. 1618. d. 1680. *Colerus.*
 Arnolfo, di Lapo, a Florent. archit. and sculpt. d. in 1300. *Felicien.*
 Arnoul, Bishop of Lisieux, theological writer and poet of the 12th century, *Nouv. Dict.*
 Arnulph, or Ernulph, Bishop of Rochester, theological writer, b. at Beauvais in France 1040. d. 1124. *William of Malmsh. de Pontif. Angl.*
 Arriaga Roderic d', Spanish Jesuit, and theological writer, b. 1592. d. 1667. *Sotueil. Bibl. Script. Soc. Jesu.*
 Arrian, the celebrated historian and philosopher of Nicomedia, fl. ab. 140. *Phot. Bibl. Cod. 58.*
 Arrowsmith John, English mathematical writer, fl. in the 17th century, *Nouv. Dict.*
 Artaces I. King of Parthia, a great warrior, and founder of the Parthian monarchy, d. ab. 245 B. C.

Artaxerxes I. King of Persia, the protector of the Jews, d. 426 B. C. *vid. Jerusalem part 1.*
 Artedi Peter, Swedish phys. and nat. hist. b. A. D. 1705. d. 1735. *Nouv. Dict. (Linnaeus, published his works.)*
 Artemidorus of Ephesus, philosopher and author of a famous treatise on dreams, &c. fl. ab. 146. *Univ. Hist. Modern Part.*
 Artemanes, Greek archit. fl. 441 B. C.
 Artevelle, or Ardevelt James, a brewer of Ghent in Flanders, memorable for heading the citizens in a revolt, with a view of surrendering to Edward III. of England; he was killed by the populace in 1345. Phillip his son led 6000 of his fellow-citizens into the field, and was slain at the battle of Rosebeck in 1382. *Hist. des Pays Bas.*
 Arthur, King of Britain. Institutor of the order of Knights of the round table, but whose history is involved in fables, d. ab. 542. ag. 70. *After's life of Artbur.*
 Arundel, Thomas Howard, (Earl of) by whom the celebrated Arundelian marbles found in the Isle of Paros, were purchased and brought into England, the beginning of the last century, d. after 1645.
 Arundel Thomas, b. 1352. made Bishop of Ely at 22 years of age, by Edward III. in 1375. Lord Chancellor 1386. and Archbishop of Canterbury 1396. by Richard II. Found guilty of high treason and banished in 1398. Restored to his Archbishoprick by Henry IV. 1399. became a severe persecutor of the Lollards or Wickliffites, the first English reformers, d. 1413, exactly a month before Henry IV. He published an injunction against translating the Bible into the vulgar tongue. *Collier's Eccles. Hist.*
 Asa, King of Judea, a celebrated warrior and restorer of the worship of the true God, by destroying the Pagan idols and temples, d. 914 B. C.
 C 2 Asaph,

A S T

- Asaph**, chief musician of the temple, under David, 1020 B. C.
- Ascham Roger**, secret. for the Latin tongue to Q. Elizabeth; and author of a celebrated treatise on Latin education, &c. b. A. D. 1515. d. 1560. *Edw. Grant Oratio de Vita Ascham.*
- Asclepiades**, of Bithynia, physician at Rome, fl. 50 B. C. vid. *Pliny*.
- Asclepiades**, physician at Rome under Trajan, A. D. 98. *Le Clerc.*
- Asclepiodorus**, a celebrated painter, fl. 340 B. C. *Pliny*.
- Asconius Pedianus**, gram. and crit. d. A. D. 76. ag. 85. *Vossius.*
- Afdrubal**, general of the Carthaginians. Founder of Carthage in Spain: killed at Rome, by a slave, 224 B. C. *Livy*.
- Asellius Jasper**, of Cremona; discovered the lacteal veins: published his dissertation on that subject, 1627. Was professor of anatomy in 1630. The time of his death not known, *Nouv. Dict.*
- Asgill John**, an English lawyer, and political writer, d. in 1738. ag. 80. *Biog. Dict. Mem. of Asgill, by A. N.*
- Ashmole Elias**, a celebrated English natural philosopher and antiquary. Founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. Windsor, herald at arms; author of the institutes and ceremonies of the order of the garter, and of several other works, b. 1617. d. 1683. *Biog. Brit.*
- Ashius Pollio**, the celebrated Roman orator and consul. Founder of the first public library at Rome, hist. and tragic poet. d. A. D. 4. ag. 80.
- Affer**, Bishop of St. David's, historian and chronologer, d. 909. vid. *Du Pin. Eccles. auth.*
- Asheton William**, an English divine and theological writer; the first proposer of a plan to provide for clergymen's widows, b. 1641. d. 1711. *Watt's life of Asheton.*
- Affouci Charles**, French satiric poet, b. 1604. d. 1679. vid. *Bayle.*
- Astruc John**, a celebrated French phy-

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- ician and medical author, b. 1634. d. 1766. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Astyages**, the Mede, a great warrior, d. 540 B. C. *Usher.*
- Astydamas**, Athenian comic poet, fl. 374 B. C. *Arund. Marbles.*
- Athalia**, Queen of Judah, assassinated, 878 B. C. *Usher.*
- Athanasius**, Bishop of Alexandria (canonized) Author of the creed named after him: antagonist of the Arians, who procured his banishment at different times. Theological writer, d. A. D. 373. *Du Pin.*
- Athelstan**, King of England, 924. a great warrior, d. 940.
- Athenagoras**, of Athens, divine and philos. an early writer in defence of Christianity, d. 177. *Eusebius.*
- Athenæus**, of Cilicia, the pneumatic, phys. fl. 70. vid. *Pliny, Nat. Hist.*
- Athenæus**, of Naucrates, crit. fl. 190.
- Athæus**, architect, fl. 262. vid. *Félibien's Recueil Hist. des Architectes.*
- Athenion**, Greek historical painter, fl. 300 B. C. *Pliny.*
- Athenis**, of Chio. sculptor, fl. 538 B. C. *Vitruvius.*
- Athenodorus**, Agesander, and Polydore, three excellent sculptors, who together made the celebrated group of the Laocoon at Rome, fl. A. D. 75. *Vitruvius.*
- Athias Joseph**, a famous Jew printer at Amsterdam, d. in 1700. *Niceron.*
- Atkins Sir Robert**, an eminent English judge, and a political and law author, b. 1621. d. 1709. *Biog. Brit.*
- Attalus I.** King of Pergamos. Founder of that monarchy. A great warrior, and patron of learning: the inventor of parchment, d. 198 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Atterbury Lewis**, an English divine and theological writer, b. A. D. 1656. d. 1731.
- Atterbury Francis**, his younger brother, Bp. of Rochester, a celebrated poet, and controv. and polit. writer, b. 1662. tried and condemned to perpetual banishment, for correspondence

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ponding with the pretender, 1723. d. at Paris 1731. *Biog. Britan.*
Atticus, Titus Pomponius, a Roman knight, and an elegant Latin poet, d. 32 B. C. ag. 77. *Vossius.*
Attila, the Hungarian conqueror and tyrant, d. A. D. 454.
Attilius Marcus Regulus, the Roman consul, celebrated for his conquests in Africa, and his patriotism; being taken prisoner by the Carthaginians, they sent him to Rome, to persuade the senate to a disadvantageous peace; instead of which he urged his countrymen to continue the war: for this, the Carthaginians put him to death, 251 B. C. vid. *Livy.*
Aubery Anthony, French biographer and historian, d. A. D. 1695. ag. 78. *Dufresnoy.*
Aubery Louis, historian of Holland, d. 1667. *Nowv. Dict.*
Aubigne Theodore Agrippa d', French universal historian from 1550, to 1601. d. 1630. *Nowv. Dict.*
Aubrey John, an English natural philosopher and antiquary, b. 1626. d. 1700. *Mon. Angl.* vol. 2.
Audebert, a French lawyer and poet, d. in 1598.
Audley Thomas, Lord Audley, statesman, and lord chancellor under Henry VIII. d. 1544. *Lives of the Lord Chancellors.*
Audran Gerard, a celebrated French engraver, b. 1649. d. 1703. *Dufresnoy.* (There have been several painters and engravers of this family in France, the last of note was John Audran, d. in 1756.)
Aved James, Andrew, Joseph, a French portrait painter, b. 1702. d. 1766. *Nowv. Dict.*
Aventin John, Bavarian analist. d. 1534. *Vossius.*
Avenzoar, or **Abenzoar**, the son of Zoar; a celebrated physician of the 12th century, *Le Clerc.*
Averani Benedict, a learned Florentine, author of miscellaneous works in

prose and poetry, 3 vol. in folio, b. 1645. d. 1707. *Dufresnoy.*
Averroes, an Arabian philosopher and commentator of the Greek authors, d. 1206. *Bartolucci, Bibl. Rabbi.*
Ausidius Crenias, Roman historian, fl. ab. 100 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
Augustus Cæsar, Caius, Julius, Octavius; grandson of Julia, sister to Julius Cæsar. The first Roman emperor; a renowned general; patron of learning, and of the polite arts, styled the father of his country, and his reign the Augustan age; b. 63 B. C. d. A. D. 14. vid. *Bartolucci.* PART 1. and *Suetonius.*
Augustulus, the last Roman emperor; deposed by Odoacre King of the Herules, A. D. 476. *Tillemont.*
Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, cultivated and patronized literature; author of *the Evangelic Harmony*; fl. in the 17th century.
Avicenna, an Arabian philosopher, physician and mathematician, b. in 989. d. 1036. *Bayle.*
Avienus, Rufus Festus, Latin poet, fl. ab. 286.
Avila Gilles Gonfalez d', Spanish historian, d. 1658. *Nowv. Dict.*
Aviler Augustin Charles, French architect, b. 1653. d. 1700. *Filibien.*
Avitus, Marcus Auxilius, general of the Roman cavalry under Maximus the tyrant; was proclaimed emperor at Thoulause, A. D. 455. but quitted the throne, and became Bp. of Placentia in Lombardy, in 457.
Aurelian, the Roman emperor, (the first who wore a diadem,) a conqueror and tyrant over his enemies: assassinated, in 275. *Tillemont.*
Aurelius victor, an African. Rom. hist. fl. 378.
Aurengzebe, the great mogul, a famous conqueror but a detestable paricide, who poisoned his father, to possess his throne, d. 1707. ag. near 100.
Avrigny Hyacinth Robillard d', French Jesuit, universal historian and chronologer,

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nologer, from 1600 to 1710. b. 1676. d. 1715. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Aufonius Julius, philosopher and physician, fl. ab. 360. *Vossius.*
 Aufonius Decius Magnus, his son, celebrated Latin poet, d. ab. 394. *ib.*
 Austin, or Augustin, the first Archbishop of Canterbury, originally a monk in the convent of St. Andrew at Rome. Canonized by the Romish church, d. 605. *Biog. Brit.*
 Augustine, a primitive father of the Romish church, canonized, d. 430.
 Aungerville Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, eminent for his piety,

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moderation, learning and benevolence, b. 1281. d. 1345. *Biog. Brit.*
 Autolicus, a Greek philosopher and mathematician, d. 330 B. C. *Pliny.*
 Auzout, celebrated French mathematician, d. 1691. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Aylmer John, Bishop of London, an eminent divine and opposer of Popery. b. 1521. d. 1594. *Strype.* and *Biog. Britan.*
 Azpilcueta Martin, of Navarre, (styled Navarrus) a celebrated civilian, and moral philosopher and law author. His works make 6 vol. in folio, d. 1586. ag. 92. *Bayle.*

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B Accalaryfanna (Dom Vincent,) Marquis of St. Philip. Statesman and hist. d. in 1726. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Bacchini Benedict, of Parma, author di Giornale Letterati, and other works, b. 1651. d. 1721. *ibid.*
 Bacchylides, the Lyric Poet, fl. 452 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
 Baccio Andrew, Rom. phys. and med. author, d. A. D. 1586. *Dufresnoy.*
 Bachovius Renier, German law author, b. 1544. d. 1614. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Bacici, Genoese, a celebrated portrait painter at Rome, b. 1639. d. 1709. *De Piles.*
 Bacon Roger, an English Franciscan friar, a celebrated natural philosopher and mathematical author, b. 1214. d. 1294. *Dr. Jebb's preface to his edition of Bacon's Works.* (Dr. Freind, says, "he was the introducer of the knowledge of Chemistry in Europe, *Freind's Hist. of Physic.*)
 Bacon Sir Nicholas, statesman under Queen Elizabeth, b. 1510. d. 1578. *Strype's Annals.*
 Bacon Francis, Lord Verulam, son of Sir Nicholas, lord chancellor of England under James I. statesman, and political and scientific writer, b. 1561. d. 1626. *Biog. Brit.*

Baconthorp John, styled the resolute doctor, an English divine and theological writer, d. 1346. *Leland. comment. de Script. Brit.*
 Badius Conrad, and Stephen Robert, his brother; french refugees; celebrated as printers at Geneva; and Conrad as an author, he d. ab. 1566. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Bajazet I. Sultan of the Turks, a renowned warrior, but a tyrant; conquered by Tamerlane, and exposed by him in an iron cage; the fate he had destined for his adversary if he had been the victor. Dashed his head against the bars of this prison, and killed himself in 1413. *Cbalcondiles hist. Turc.*
 Bainbridge Christopher, Cardinal Archbishop of York, and statesman, d. 1514. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
 Bainbridge John, English physician and astronomical author, b. 1582. d. 1643. *Biog. Dict.*
 Baillet Adrian, a French divine, theological, critical and biograph. writer, b. 1649. d. 1706. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Baker Sir Richard, English hist. and chron. from the Roman invasion to Charles II. b. 1584. d. 1644.
 Baker Thomas, an English geometric

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- and mathematical writer, d. 1690. *Biog. Dict.*
- Bakhuysen Ludolph, painter and engraver, b. at Embden, 1631. d. 1709. Excelled in sea pieces, particularly storms. *De Piles Vies des Peintres.*
- Balboa Vasco Nugnes de, a Castilian: a celebrated navigator, and one of the first discoveries of South America; beheaded by the Spanish governor of St. Mary, through jealousy of his growing reputation, 1517. ag. 42. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Baldi Bernardi, of Urbino; mathematician and mechanical writer, d. 1617. *Dufresnoy.*
- Baldinucci Philip, of Florence. Connoisseur in the polite arts; Continuator of Vasar's lives of the painters, d. 1696. ag. 72. *ibid.*
- Baldwin I. Earl of Flanders, chosen emperor of the East in 1204. a brave, but unfortunate warrior; he was vanquished and taken prisoner by the Bulgares in 1205. d. in prison 1206. *Dufresnoy.*
- Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, theolog. writer, fl. in the reigns of Henry II. and Rich. I. *Biog. Dict.*
- Baldus Jacobus, the most excellent Latin poet, that Germany has produced, b. 1609. d. 1668. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Baldus de Ubaldis, an eminent Civilian and canon law author, d. 1423. *Dufresnoy.*
- Bale John, Bishop of Ossory, British biog. and comment. d. 1563. *vid. Fuller's worthies of Suffolk.*
- Balechou N. eminent French engraver, b. 1719. d. 1764. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Balsomon Theodore, canon law writer, d. 1214.
- Balthasar, the last King of Babylon, was slain by Darius the Mede, who ascended his throne, 538 B. C. *vid. The Bible.*
- Balthazarini, a celebrated Ital. musician, fl. ab. A. D. 1581. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Baluze Stephen, a celebrated French writer: librarian to the great Col-

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- bert, genealogist, biographer, hist. critic and commentator, b. 1631. d. 1718. *Niceron. Hommes Illustres.*
- Balzac, John Louis Guez de, French politic writer and poet, b. 1594. d. 1654. *ibid.*
- Banck, a Swede; Civil law and political writer, d. 1662. *Dufresnoy.*
- Bangius Thomas, Danish divine and an elegant Latin writer on the origin of languages, and a variety of other subjects, b. 1600. d. 1661. *Biog. Dict.*
- Bandinelli Baccio, Florentine sculptor and painter, b. 1471. d. 1559. *Felibien mem. des Archib.*
- Banduri Anselm, Italian Bendiſt. friar, antiq. and crit. d. 1743. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Banier Authony, French antiquarian, mythological and historical writer, d. in 1741. *Dufresnoy.*
- Baniſter John, English phyſician and chirurgical author of the 16th century. *Biog. Dict.*
- Banks John, English tragic poet, d. after 1706. *Cibber's lives of the poets.*
- Baranzano, Italian philosopher and mathematical author, d. in France 1622. *Dufresnoy.*
- Barbarus, or Barbaro Hermolaus, Venetian poet and commentator, b. 1454. d. 1493. *Bayle.*
- Barbarus Daniel, mathematician and critic, in architect: and drawing, &c. d. 1569. *ibid.*
- Barbadillo, de Salas, Spanish comic poet, d. 1630. *Dufresnoy.*
- Barbatus Andrew, Italian, law author, d. 1482. *ibid.*
- Barberini Francis, Tuscan poet, d. after 1300. *ibid.*
- Barbeyrac John, a French civilian, political, historical, moral and critical author and commentator, b. 1674. d. 1747. *Moreri.*
- Barboſa Auguſtin, Spanish civil and canon law author, d. 1649. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Barclay, ar Barclay Alexander, an elegant English writer, on a variety of subjects in prose and verse, d. 1552. *Biog. Britan.*

Barclay

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Barclay William, Scotch civilian, d. in France 1605. *Nicaron vies des hommes illustres.*

Barclay John, his son, an elegant Latin poet and critic, b. at Paris, 1582. d. at Rome 1621. *Nicaron.*

Barclay Robert, the celebrated apologist of the Quakers, and the first who printed at regular account of the religious principles and practice of that sect, b. at Edinburgh, 1648. d. 1690. *vid. Biog. Brit.*

Barrellier John, French Dominic friar, botan. author, d. 1673. *Dufresnoy.*

Barlaeus Jasper, of Antwerp; an elegant Latin poet, b. 1584. d. 1648.

Barland Adrian, of Zeland; Latin commentator, historian and chronologer, d. 1542. *Novw. Dict.*

Barlowe William, an English divine, natural philosopher and mathematical author. The first writer on the nature and properties of the Loadstone. And inventor of the hanging compass, and compass-boxes used by navigators; and improver, in other respects, of the use of the Loadstone, d. 1625. *Biog. Dict.*

Barlowe Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, a learned theol. and contriv. writer, b. 1607. d. 1625. *Biog. Brit.*

Barnard Sir John, an eminent citizen of London, who distinguished himself in the service of this country in parliament, and had a statue erected to his memory by his fellow-citizens, d. 1767.

Barnes Joshua, an English divine and Greek writer, b. 1654. d. 1712.

Barneveldt, John d' Olden, the celebrated Dutch statesman, and one of the founders of the civil liberty of Holland. His patriotic zeal, inducing him to limit the authority of Maurice prince of Orange, the second Statholder of Holland; the partisans of that prince, falsely accused him of a design to deliver his country into the hands of the Spanish monarch. On this absurd charge he was tried by 26 commissaries, deputed from the 7 provinces, condemned, and beheaded in 1619. His sons William and René, with a view of revenging their father's death, formed a conspiracy against the Statholder, which was discovered. William fled; but René was taken and condemned to die; which fatal circumstance has immortalized the memory of his mother, of whom the following anecdote is recorded. She solicited a pardon for René, upon which Maurice expressed his surprise that she should do that for her son, which she had refused for her husband. To this remark, she replied with indignation, "I would not ask a pardon for my husband, because he was innocent, I solicit it for my son, because he is guilty." *vid. Aitzema. Hist. Holland.*

Baroche Frederic, of Urbino. Poet, and historical painter, (in the style of Corregio) b. 1528. d. 1612. *Vies de Peintres.*

Baron Michael, a celebrated French actor, and comic poet, d. 1729. *Novw. Dict.*

Baronius Cæsar, a Neapolitan cardinal and librarian of the Vatican. Author of ecclesiastical annals from A. D. 1, to 1198, &c. b. 1538. d. 1607. *Nicaron.*

Barre (Louis François Joseph de la) of Tournay. Author of several works printed at Paris. Amongst others, Imper. Orientale, Recueil des Medailles, des Empereurs, memoirs for the history of France, &c. b. 1688. d. 1738. *Novw. Dict.*

Barratier Philip, a Prussian. Hebrew Lexicograph. before 10 years of age. Master of the mathematics at 12. Author of enquiries concerning Egyptian antiquities, &c. d. 1740. ag. 19 and 8 months. *Novw. Dict.*

Barre Joseph, chancellor of the university of Paris, ecclesiastical and profane hist. d. 1764. ag. 72. *ibid.*

Barreme Francis, French mathem. and arithm. writer, d. 1703. *Dufresnoy.*

Barrington (John Shute) Lord, theolog. logical

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- logical and philosophical writer, d. 1734. ag. 56.
- Batros**, or di Barros John, Portuguese historian of Asia and the Indies, b. 1496. d. 1570. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Barrow** Isaac, English divine, theol. and mathem. author, b. 1630. d. 1677. *vid. Hill's life of Barrow.*
- Barth** John, a brave fisherman of Dunkirk, who rose to the rank of an admiral; and is celebrated for his signal valour and naval exploits, in the annals of France, d. 1702. ag. 51. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Barthelemi** (of St. Marc) a celebrated Flor. painter, d. 1517. *Dufresnoy.*
- Barthius** Gaspard, a Prussian critic, commentator and Latin poet, b. 1587. d. 1658.
- Bartholet** Flameel, Liegeois, painter, b. 1612. d. 1675. *De Piles.*
- Bartholin** Gaspard, Danish phys. l. c. b. 1585. d. in 1629. *Metaphys. author.*
- Bartholin** Thomas, his son, an eminent phys. and anatom. med. and anatom. author, b. 1616. d. 1680.
- Bartholin** Erasmus, mathem. astron. and nat. hist. d. 1698. *Dufresnoy.*
- Bartholome** Breenberg, D. of Utrecht. Painter, excelled in landscapes and animals, d. 1660. *De Piles.*
- Bartolucci** Julius, a Neapolitan Cistercian monk. Professor of the Hebrew language at Rome, author of an Hebrew and Latin catalogue of the Hebrew writers and writings, b. 1613. d. 1687. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Basil** I. a Macedonian. A common soldier; taken prisoner by the Bulgares; escaped, and asked alms to support him on his journey, and at Constantinople; where, he became Emp. of the East. He was dreaded by his enemies, the Saracens, whom he frequently vanquished; and beloved by his subjects for his justice and clemency, d. 886. *Chancondilas.*
- Basil** canonized Bishop of Cæsaria; a theological, controversial and moral writer, b. 329. d. 379. *Baronius.*
- Basnage** Henry, French refugee in Holland, Latin author, b. 1656. d. 1710. *Niceron.*

BAU

- Basnage** James, his son, a French refugee and divine at Rotterdam; historian, antiquarian and theological author, b. 1653. d. 1723. *Niceron.*
- Bassan** James du Pont, or le Bassan, a celebrated Venet. paint. excelled in landscapes and animals, b. 1510. d. 1592. Francis and Leander, his sons, distinguished themselves in the same art; but inheriting a species of lunacy from their mother, both came to an untimely end, *Vies des Peintres.*
- Basta** George, (of Rocca near Tarentum) a general officer, in the service of the Emp. Rodolphus II. Author of two celebrated military tracts, d. 1607. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Bates** George, English physician and medical writer, b. 1630. d. 1680.
- Bates** William, eminent English divine and theological author, b. 1625. d. 1699. *vid. Calamy's life of Bates.*
- Bathylles** and **Pylades**, inventors of pantomime entertainments on the stage. Bathylles succeeded in representing comedy. Pylades in tragedy. The art consisted in expressing the passions by gestures, attitudes, and dumb shew: not, as in modern times, in machinery, and the fooleries of Harlequin. They fl. at Rome, under Augustus, ab. A. D. 10. *vid. Univ. Hist.*
- Batistin** (John Baptist Struck, or le) a Florentine; celebrated musician and composer, d. 1740.
- Battaglini** Marc, of Rimini; historian, d. 1717. *Dufresnoy.*
- Bathurst** Ralph, an English divine, physician and poet, b. 1620. d. 1704. *Biog. Dict.*
- Baudelot** Charles Cæsar, of Paris; antiquary, and author of an excellent treatise on the utility of travelling, b. 1648. d. 1722. *Dufresnoy.*
- Baudier** Michael, of Languedoc; historian, fl. ab. 1640. *Bayle.*
- Baudius** Dominic, of Lisse; professor of history at Leyden. Historian and poet, b. 1561. d. 1613. *Bayle.*
- Baudot**

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- Baudot de Juilli, Nicholas.** French hist. b. 1678. d. 1759. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Bauhin Jasper,** a Frenchman; phys. at Wirtemberg. med. and botan. author, b. 1560. d. 1623. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Baur William,** of Strasburgh. Painter and engraver. Excelled in pieces of architecture and landscapes, d. at Vienna, 1640. *Vies des Peintres.*
- Baxter Richard,** an English nonconformist divine and theological writer, b. 1615. d. 1691. *Biog. Brit.*
- Baxter William,** an eminent grammarian and critical Latin author, b. 1650. d. 1723. *ibid.*
- Bayle Peter,** a French protestant refugee in Holland; author of the well-known biographical, historical and critical dictionary, and of several other philosophical, literary and theological works, d. 1706. *vid. his Life by Des Maizeaux.*
- Beatoun or Beaton James,** Archbishop of St. Andrews, and an eminent statesman, d. 1539.
- Beatoun David,** his nephew, a cardinal; Archbishop of St. Andrews, and a celebrated statesman; but infamous in history for his bloody persecutions of his Protestant countrymen, for which he was assassinated in his castle in 1546. ag. 52. *Buchanan and Robertson's Hist. of Scotland.*
- Beatoun James,** Archbishop of Glasgow, (nephew to the cardinal) statesman, d. 1603.
- Beauchamps Peter Francis,** French dramatic poet and critic, d. 1761. ag. 72. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Beauford Henry,** cardinal; Bishop of Winchester, chancellor of England; statesman, guardian to Henry VI. d. 1447.
- Beaulieu, (Sebastian de Pontault de)** celebrated French engineer, and field-marshal under Louis XIV. Published plans of all the military expeditions of his master, with military lectures annexed, d. 1674. *Du Fresnoy.*
- Beaumont Francis,** the celebrated English dramatic poet, b. 1586. d.

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1615. *vid. Fletcher John,* in conjunction with whom he wrote most of his plays, *Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*
- Beaumont Sir John,** (his elder brother) English poet, b. 1582. d. 1633. *ibid.*
- Beaufobre (Isaac de)** French refugee, and chaplain to the King of Prussia, theological and critical writer, b. 1659. d. 1738. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Beccari Augustin,** the first Italian pastoral poet, fl. ab. 1550. *Bayle.*
- Becher, John Joachim,** of Spire; phys. chem. and med. writer, b. 1625. d. at London, 1682. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Becket Thomas,** (canonized) Archbishop of Canterbury; memorable only for his pride, insolence and ingratitude to his Sovereign Henry II. to which he sell a sacrifice: four of Henry's courtiers misinterpreting some angry expressions of the King against the Archbishop, assassinated him in the cathedral at Canterbury 1171. in the 52d year of his age. He was a man of no learning; but is extolled for his piety, and the austerity of his life, by popish authors. *vid. Rapin, Hume and other bist. of England.*
- Bede, or Beda** (surnamed the Venerable) an English monk, and an eminent theological writer; but his chief work is an Ecclesiastical History of England, from Julius Cæsar's invasion to A. D. 723. b. 673. d. 735. *Collier's Eccles. Hist.*
- Bedell William,** an eminent Irish div. Bp. of Kilmore, and Armagh. b. 1570. d. 1641. *Burnet's life of Bedell.*
- Bedford, (John Duke of)** a renowned English general. Regent of France for Henry VI. in his minority, conquered the French by sea, and at land, and entered Paris, at the head of his victorious army, when he caused Henry to be crowned King of France in 1431. d. 1435. *Rapin.*
- Beger Lawrence,** a learned German and a Latin writer on antiquities, b. 1653. d. 1703. *Nouv. Dict.*

B E L

Behn Aphara, a celebrated English poetess, dramatic writer and novelist, d. 1689. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets*.
 Beierlink Lawrence, Archdeacon of Antwerp, theological Latin author, d. 1627. *Bayle*.
 Bek David, of Delft; an eminent portrait painter, d. 1656. *Moreri*.
 Bekker Balthasar, Dutch div. theol. and philos. writer, b. 1624. d. 1698. *Hoograten. Dutch Hist. Dict.*
 Bell Matthew, Hungarian; historian of Hung, d. 1749. ag. 66. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Belidor (Bernard Forest de) a Catalonian, Engineer in the service of France. Member of the Academies of sciences at Paris and Berlin and of the Royal Society at London. A celebrated mathematician. Author of a number of military tracts, in which the science of mathematics is applied to military uses, d. in 1765. ag. 70. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Belisarius, the famous Roman general under the Emperor Justinian. Memorable for his signal and numerous victories, but still more so by his misfortune; being dismissed from all his employments by his ungrateful master, and reduced to beg alms at the gates of Constantinople, d. ab. 563. *Univ. Hist.*
 Belarmin Robert, Italian Jesuit and Cardinal; theological and contro. writer, b. 1542. d. 1621. *Bailler*.
 Bellay (William du, Lord of Langley) a French general under Francois I. author of a history of France (lost) and a treatise on the military art, d. 1543. *Dufresnoy*.
 Bellay John, (second brother) cardinal and poet, d. at Rome 1560.
 Bellay Martin, (third brother) statesman and general; author of historical memoirs, d. 1559. *ibid.*
 Bellay Joachim, of the same family; poet, d. in 1560. *ibid.*
 Belle Stephen de la, a Florentine designer and engraver, b. 1610. d. 1664. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Belleau Remi, French pastoral poet, d. 1528. d. 1577. *Dufresnoy*.

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Belleforest Francis de, French historian, b. 1530. d. 1583. *Moreri*.
 Bellinger Francis, French gram. and critic, d. 1749. ag. 61. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Bellin Gentil, a Venetian painter, d. 1501. ag. 80. *Vies des Peintres*.
 Bellin John, his brother, (a more delicate and correct pencil) fl. at the same time.
 Bellini Laurentius, a Florentine phys. and med. author, b. 1643. d. 1703.
 Bellori, John Peter, of Rome; a celebrated antiq. and connoisseur in the polite arts. Author of the lives of the modern painters, archit. and sculpt. and of other works on antiq. and medals, d. 1696. *Dufresnoy*.
 Belon Peter, French physician, medical and natural philosophy author, b. 1518. assassinated near Paris, 1564.
 Bembo Peter, a noble Venetian cardinal; historian and poet, b. 1470. d. 1547.
 Benavitus Marcus, Civilian of Padua. Law author, d. 1582. *Dufresnoy*.
 Benedette le, (or Benedict Castiglione) Genoese painter: excelled in hist. and portraits, but preferred painting pastoral pieces, marches and animals. He was also an engraver, b. 1616. d. 1670. *Vies des Peintres*.
 Benedict, (canonized) founder of the religious order named after him, b. 480. d. ab. 547. *Baronius*.
 Bene Paul, Italian critic, and comment. b. 1599. d. 1625. *Niceron*.
 Benefield Sebastian, English divine and theological writer, b. 1559. d. 1630. *Biog. Dict.*
 Benjamin of Tudela, a Jew and historian, d. 1173. *Moreri*.
 Bennet Christopher, English physician and medical author, b. 1617. d. 1655. *Biog. Brit.*
 Bennet Henry, Earl of Arlington, statesman, and author of esteemed letters to Sir William Temple, &c. d. 1685. *ibid.*
 Bennet Thomas, English divine, theological and controversial writer, b. 1673. d. 1728. *ibid.*
 Benedict XIV. Pope, (Prosper Lambertini

B E R

- Bertini of Bologna) celebrated for his learning and moderation, which gained him the esteem of all sensible protestants. He was the patron of learned men, and celebrated artists; and an elaborate writer, on theol. subjects. His works make 12 vols. in folio, b. 1675. d. 1758.
- Benoit William, a French law author, d. 1520. *Dufresnoy*.
- Benoit René, French div. Doctor of the Sorbonne, and though a Roman catholic, a writer in favour of the prot. and of toleration. d. 1608. *ibid*.
- Benoit Elias, a French protestant divine, fled to Holland after the revocation of the edict of Nantz; theological and historical writer, b. 1640. d. 1728. *Nouv. Dict*.
- Benserade Isaac, French poet, b. 1612. d. 1691. *Dufresnoy*.
- Benson George, eminent dissenting divine, theological and controversial author, b. 1699. d. 1763.
- Bentivoglio Hercules, Ital. comic poet, fl. in the 16th cent. *Nouv. Dict*.
- Bentivoglio Guy, cardinal, statesman and celebrated hist. in Italian, b. at Ferrara in 1579. d. 1644. *Moreri*.
- Bentley Richard, English divine; a critical and controversial writer, b. 1662. d. 1742. *vid. Biog. Brit*.
- Beolcus, Ital. poet, d. 1542. *Niceron*.
- Berenger, a French divine; and head of the sect of Sacramentarians, d. 1082. *Bayle*.
- Berghem Nicholas, Dutch painter and engraver, d. 1683. *De Piles*.
- Bering Virus, of Copenhagen. Latin lyric poet, fl. ab. 1650.
- Berkeley George, Bishop of Cloyne; philosophical writer, discoverer of the virtues of tar-water as a medicine, on which subject he published a treatise. b. 1680. d. 1753.
- Bernard, (canonized) a French friar, b. 1091. d. 1170. *Dufresnoy*.
- Bernard Edward, a celebrated English mathematician and astronomer, b. 1638. d. 1696. *Biog. Dict*.
- Bernard James, a French protestant divine and refugee in Holland. Pro-

B E S

- fessor of philos. and mathem. theol. and hist. writer, b. 1658. d. 1718.
- Bernardi John, a celebrated engraver and architect, d. 1555. *Moreri*.
- Bernier Francis, French physician, historian and philosophical writer, d. 1688. *Dufresnoy*.
- Bernier Nicholas, of Mantua; celebrated musician and composer, d. 1734. *ibid*.
- Bernini, or Bernin, the chevalier. A Neapolitan architect, sculptor, painter and mechanic. d. at Rome, 1680. *Moreri*.
- Bernoulli James, a Swiss; a celebrated mathematician, b. 1654. d. 1705. *Nouv. Dict*.
- Bernoulli John, his brother, equally eminent in the same art, b. 1667. d. 1748. *Nouv. Dict*.
- Berosus, the Chaldean historian, fl. 284 B. C. *Univ. Hist*.
- Berriman William, English divine, and theological author, d. A. D. 1750.
- Berryat James, French phys. and med. writer, d. 1754. *Nouv. Dict*.
- Bersman George, German phys. and crit. b. 1538. d. 1611. *ibid*.
- Berthault Peter, French historian, d. 1681. *Dufresnoy*.
- Bertet John, French poet and grammarian, b. 1622. d. 1692. *Nouv. Dict*.
- Bertin Nicholas, French painter, b. 1664. d. 1736. *ibid*.
- Bertius Peter, Flemish mathem. and philos. writ. b. 1565. d. 1629. *ibid*.
- Bertram Cornelius, a Frenchman, commentator and critical writer, b. 1531. d. 1594. *ibid*.
- Bertrand John Baptist, French physician and medical author, b. 1670. d. 1752. *ibid*.
- Berulle Peter, (cardinal) a Frenchman, theological and controversial writer, b. 1575. d. 1629. *ibid*.
- Besekeel and Ooliah, architects, sculptors and painters, supposed to have made all the ornaments in brass, silver, &c. of the first tabernacle in the wilderness, 1490 B. C.
- Besoigne Jerome, French div. and theol. writer, d. 1763. ag. 77. *ibid*.

B I D

B L O

Besoldus Christopher, German civilian, law and political writer, d. 1638. *Dufresnoy*.

Bessarion, Cardinal, a Greek commentator and critic, d. 1472. *ibid*.

Betterton Thomas, a celebrated English actor; and a dramatic writer, b. 1635. d. 1710. *vid. Biog. Brit.*

Betuleius Sixtus, a German grammarian, poet, and philosopher, b. 1500. d. 1554. *Bayle*.

Beveridge William, Bishop of St. Asaph, a celebrated author, on various subjects, particularly on the oriental tongues; sacred antiquarian and theol. b. 1638. d. 1707. *Biog. Brit.*

Beverland Adrian, a Dutch critical writer, d. 1712. *Nouv. Dict.*

Beverly (John of) Archb. of York, and theol. writer, fl. in the 8th cent.

Beverwyck, (John Van) an eminent Dutch physician, and medicinal author, d. 1647. *Dufresnoy*.

Beuf (John le) French historian, b. 1687. d. 1760. *Nouv. Dict.*

Beys Giles, a celebrated printer at Paris, and the first introducer of the consonants, j and v, fl. 1550. *Dufresnoy*.

Beys Charles, French poet and dramatic author, d. 1659. *Nouv. Dict.*

Beza Theodore, a French refugee and Calvin. divine at Geneva; an early and zealous controversial writer, in defence of the protestant religion, b. 1519. d. 1605. *Moreri*.

Bianchini Francis, of Verona, antiq. critic. and poet, b. 1662. d. 1729.

Bianchi Peter, a famous painter of Rome, b. 1694. d. 1734. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bias, of Caria, one of the seven sages of Greece, fl. ab. 608 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Biblander Theodore, Germ. div. hist. and comment. d. A. D. 1564. *Bayle*.

Bibiena (Ferdinand Galli) of Bologna; architect and painter, d. 1740. *Dufresnoy*.

Biddle John, an English, theological controversial writer of the sect of Socinians; he was severely per-

secuted for his singular opinions, b. 1615. d. in prison, 1662. *Biog. Brit.*

Bidloo Godfrey, a celebrated Dutch physician; medical and anatom. author, b. 1649. d. 1713. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bignon Jerom, of Paris, antiquary, hist. and crit. b. 1589. d. 1656.

Billaut Adam, French poet, d. in 1662. *Dufresnoy*.

Bilney Thomas, a protestant British divine, and martyr; burnt in 1531. *Burnet's Hist. of the Reform.*

Bilson Thomas, Bishop of Winchester, theolog. writer, b. 1565. d. 1616.

Bin ham Joseph, a learned Engl. div. and theol. writer, b. 1668. d. 1723.

Bion (of Proconnesus) philosopher and historian, fl. 544 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Bion (of Smyrna) Greek poet, fl. ab. 288 B. C. *ibid*.

Bion (of Borysthenes) philosophical poet and musician, fl. 276 B. C.

Biondi Francis, a Greek historian, in Italian, d. A. D. 1644. *Vossius*.

Biondo (or Blondus) Flavio; Italian historian in Latin, d. 1461. *ibid*.

Birague Clement, a Milanese engraver, and the inventor of the art of cutting diamonds, fl. 1580. *Moreri*.

Birkenhead Sir John, an English political author, b. 1615. d. 1679. *Wood's Fasti Oxon.*

Blackmore Sir Richard, English physician and poet, d. 1729. *Biog. Dict.*

Bizot Peter, a Frenchman; author of the Metalline history of Holland, d. 1696. *Nouv. Dict.*

Blaeu William, a celebrated Dutch printer and geographical author, d. 1638. ag. 67. *Nouv. Dict.*

Blagrove John, English mathematician, d. 1611. *Biog. Dict.*

Blake Robert, a renowned English admiral, b. 1589. d. 1657. *vid. Rapin Hist. of Eng.*

Blanchard James, an eminent French painter, b. 1600. d. 1638. *Dufresnoy*.

Blanchard James, a French, law author, d. 1724. *ibid*.

Bloemart Abraham, an eminent Dutch painter,

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- painter, b. 1567. d. 1647. *Vies des Peintres*.
- Bloemart Cornelius, (his son) an excellent engraver, d. 1680.
- Blondel David, French protestant divine and historian, d. 1655. *Bayle*.
- Blondel Francis, French architect and mathematical writer, d. 1686. ag. 68. *Dufresnoy*.
- Blondus Flavius, an Ital. hist. b. 1388. d. 1463. *Vossius de bist. Latin*.
- Blount Thomas, English philos. and law writer, d. 1679. *Biog. Brit.*
- Blount Sir Henry, author of a voyage to the Levant, b. 1602. d. 1682. *ibid.*
- Blount Charles, (another son of Sir Henry) political and philosophical writer, b. 1654. d. 1693. *ibid.*
- Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, (his son) critical, philosophical and moral writer, b. 1649. d. 1697. *ibid.*
- Boadicia, a celebrated British heroine, defeated and ill used by the Romans. She poisoned herself, A. D. 61. *vid. Rapin*.
- Boccace John, a celebrated Ital. poet and hist. b. 1313. d. 1375. *Bayle*.
- Boccalini Trajan, of Rome. Satyrist and political writer. Assassinated, ab. 1630. *Moreri*.
- Bocconi Sylvio, of Palermo; nat. hist. b. 1633. d. 1704. *ibid.*
- Bochart Samuel, a French protestant divine, theological and critical writer, b. 1599. d. 1667.
- Bochius John, of Brussels; Latin poet, b. 1555. d. 1609. *Vossius*.
- Bodin John, a French lawyer; law, natural history, and critical writer, d. 1596. *Dufresnoy*.
- Bodley Sir Thomas, statesman, and founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, b. 1544. d. 1612. *Biog. Brit.*
- Boecler John Henry, a German, historian of Sweden, and commentator, b. 1611. d. 1686. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Böhmen Jacob, a German sectarist, and theological writer, b. 1575. d. 1624. *ibid.*
- Boerhaave Herman, a celebrated Dutch physician, botanist, chemist and me-

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- dical author, b. 1668. d. 1733. *Burton's Life of Boerhaave. Friend's Hist. of Physic*.
- Boethius Hector, historian, of Scotland in Latin, &c. b. 1470. d. 1522. *Mackenzie's lives of Scot. writers*.
- Boetius, or Boethius, of the noble Roman family of the Anicii; poet and philosophical writer; beheaded at Pavia, by order of Theodoric King of the Ostrogoths, in 525. *Cave's Hist. Literat.*
- Boetius Epo, Flemish law author, b. 1529. d. 1599. *Bayle*.
- Boffrand Germain, French architect, b. 1667. d. 1755. *Dufresnoy*.
- Bohnius John, of Leipzig; phys. and med. writer, fl. 1679 *Nouv. Dict.*
- Boiardo Malto Maria, Italian poet, d. 1494. *Moreri*.
- Boileau, Nicholas Despréaux, celebrated French poet, b. 1636. d. 1711. (There are several French writers, but of little note, of this name.) *Dufresnoy*.
- Boissard, John James, a Frenchman; antiq. and biog. Latin author and poet, b. 1528. d. 1602. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Boissy Louis de, French dramatic poet, b. 1694. d. 1758. *ibid.*
- Boivin François de, Piedmontese; historian of the wars of Piedmont, from 1550 to 1561. *Bayle*.
- Bol John, of Mechlin; Flemish painter, d. 1593. *Vies des Peintres*.
- Boleslaus I. the first King of Poland, a celebrated warrior, d. 1025.
- Bolingbroke (St. John) Viscount, statesm. political and philosophical author, d. 1751. ag. 73.
- Bollandus John, Flemish Jesuit; author of Acta Sanctorum, including the chronology of the Popes, b. 1596. d. 1665. *Niceron*.
- Bologne John of, (pupil of Michael Angelo) sculpt. d. 1600. *Feliben*.
- Bolton Edmund, English antiquary, historian and crit. fl. the beginning of the 17th cent. *Gen. Biog. Dict.*
- Boleyn Ann, Queen of Henry VIII. of England; memorable in the English history, as the first cause of

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the reformation, and as the mother of Queen Elizabeth, under whom it was completely established. b. 1507. beheaded 1536. *vid. Rapin's Hist. of Eng.*

Bolwert Scheldt, Flemish engraver after Rubens, Vandyke and Jordans, fl. 1656. (Adam and Bocci Bolwert, were Eng. but not so eminent.)

Bomberg Daniel, of Antwerp; a celebrated printer at Venice, principally in Hebrew characters. The Talmud was printed by him; and his Hebrew Bible, 4 vol. folio, Venice 1525, is highly esteemed, d. 1550. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bona John, (Cardinal) a Piedmontese; theolog. and philosophical writer, b. 1609. d. 1674.

Bonanni, Italian Jesuit; nat. hist. and antiq. d. at Rome 1704. *Nouv. Dict.*
Bonanno, architect; in conjunction with Guillaume, a German, built the famous tower of Pisa, fl. 1174. *Felicien.*

Bonarelli, Italian pastoral poet, b. 1563. d. 1608. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bonaventura, Cardinal, (canonized) a Tuscan; theological writer and commentator, b. 1221. d. 1274.

Bond John, English critic and commentator, b. 1550. d. 1612. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Bonet Theophilus, of Geneva; physician and medical author, b. 1620. d. 1649. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bonsadros James, an Italian, historian of Genoa, from 1528 to 1550; and poet; beheaded on a false accusation 1560. (having given offence to the republic by his hist.) *Nouv. Dict.*

Bonsinius Anthony, an Italian, historian of Hungary, d. 1498. *vide Sambuc, his continuator.*

Bongars James, of Orleans, privy counsellor to Henry IV. of France, and an elegant Latin writer, d. 1612. *Dufresnoy.*

Bonnesons John, a Frenchman, and Latin poet, d. 1614. *ibid.*

Bonner Edmund, Bishop of London, and the bloody persecutor of the

Protestants under Queen Mary; canon law and theological writer, b. 1512. d. 1569. *vide Burnet's History of the Reformation.*

Bontius Gerrard, physician of Leyden.

A medical composition of his invention, called *Pilula tartaræ Bontii*, has preserved his name, d. 1599.

Bontikoe Cornelius, Dutch physician and med. auth. fl. 1651. *Dufresnoy.*

Booth Henry, Lord Delamar and Earl of Warrington, a celebrated English patriot and political writer, d. 1693. *Walpole's Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors.*

Booth Barton, a celebrated English actor, chiefly trag. b. 1681. d. 1733.

Bordone, Paris; Italian history painter, disciple of Titian, d. 1587. *age 75. Vies des Peintres.*

Borel Peter, French physician and mathematic. writer, d. 1678. *Dufresnoy.*

Borelli, John Alphonso, Neapolitan; a celebrated natural philosopher and mathematician, b. 1608. d. 1679.

Borgarutius Prosper, Italian phys. and anat. author, d. after 1569. *Bayle.*

Borgia Cæsar, a natural son of Pope Alexander VI. a brave general, but a most notorious villian; slain in battle 1507. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Borlace Edmund, English physician, medical and historical author, d. 1603. *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Borrichius Olaus, Danish physician, medical and philosophical writer, b. 1626. d. 1690. *Nouv. Dict.*

Borzoni Luciano, a Genoese historian, and portrait painter, d. 1690. (His three sons were professors of the same arts, but only one, Francis Maria succeeded, in sea-pieces, particularly storms. *De Piles.*

Boscan John, of Barcelona; Italian poet, d. 1543. *Moreri.*

Boscawen, a brave English admiral, d. 1761.

Boschaerts, (Thomas Vuillebos) Flemish painter, b. 1603. d. 1670. *De Piles. Vies des Peintres.*

Bosquet Francis, Bishop of Montpelier;

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lier; theological and biographical author, b. 1605, d. 1676. *Niceron*.
 Bosse Abraham, French engraver, and writ. on his art, fl. 1650. *Dufresnoy*.
 Bossu René le, of Paris; philosopher and poet, b. 1631. J. 1680. *ibid*.
 Bossuet, (James Benigne) Bishop of Meaux; a celebrated historian, theological and controversial author, b. 1627. d. 1704. *Niceron*.
 Botal Leonard, a Piedmontese; phys. and medical writer, fl. 1582. *Bayle*.
 Both, (John and Andrew) Flemish painters, and pupils of Bloemart. The union of these brothers was very singular; they were inseparable in their studies, travels and paintings. John painted the landscape-part of their pictures in the manner of Lorrain, and Andrew, the figures and animals in the style of Bambocche: they both d. in 1650. *De Piles*.
 Bouchardon Edmund, French sculptor, b. 1698. d. at Paris 1762. *Dufresnoy*.
 Boucher Francis, of Paris, celebrated French painter, b. 1704. d. 1770. *Nouv. Dict*.
 Bouchet John, French historian and poet, d. 1550. *ibid*.
 Boudewins Michael, Flemish physician and medical writer, d. 1681.
 Bouelles Charles, French mathematical author, d. 1555. *Dufresnoy*.
 Boufflers (Louis François, Duke of) an illustrious French general, b. 1644. d. 1711. *Henault*.
 Bourgeant William, French jesuit, historian, philos. and dramatic writer, b. 1690. d. 1743. *Nouv. Dict*.
 Bougie Peter, French mathematician, d. 1758. ag. 63.
 Bouhier John, French civil law, and antiquarian, and critical author, b. 1673. d. 1746. *Nouv. Dict*.
 Bouhours Dominic, French jesuit, grammarian, and critical writer, b. 1628. d. 1702. *Niceron*.
 Boulainvilliers Henry, a Frenchman, historian, b. 1658. d. 1722. *ibid*.
 Boulanger (Nicholas Anthony) of Pa-

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ris, historian and philosopher, b. 1722. d. 1759. *Nouv. Dict*.
 Boullier (David Renaud) Dutch divine, theological, philosophical, and crit. auth. b. 1699. d. 1759. *ibid*.
 Boullongne Ben, of Paris, painter, b. 1649. d. 1717. *Nouv. Dict*.
 Boullongne Louis, his younger brother, b. 1654. d. 1734. (The paintings in the chapels at Versailles and Trianon are of these artists.) *ibid*.
 Boulter Hugh, Abp. of Armagh in Ireland; memorable for his patriotic establishments and benefactions in that country, particularly the protestant charity-schools: d. 1742. *Biog. Diß*.
 Bourbon Nicholas, a Frenchm. Latin poet, b. 1503. d. 1544. *Dufresnoy*.
 Bourbon Nicholas, jun. Greek and Latin poet, d. 1644. ag. 70. *ibid*.
 Bourdeline Claude, French physician and chymist, d. 1699. *ibid*.
 Bourdaloue Louis, French jesuit, and celebrated theological writer, b. 1632. d. 1704. *Niceron*.
 Bourdelot John, French lawyer, commentator on Latin authors. d. 1638. *ibid*.
 Bourdelot Peter, of Geneva, physician and medical writer. b. 1610. d. at Paris 1685. *ibid*.
 Bourdon Sebastian, of Montpellier, painter and engraver, b. 1616. d. 1662. *De Piles*.
 Bourget Louis, of France, but retired to Switzerland, natural philosopher. d. 1742. *Dufresnoy*.
 Bourignon Antonietta, of Lisse, a famous enthusiastic preacher, and pretended prophetess. She dressed like an hermit; and travelled to France, Holland, England, and Scotland: in the last, she made a strong party, and some thousand sectarists, known by the name of *Bourignonists*: she published many theological works. b. 1616. d. 1680. *vide Bayle*.
 Bourfaut Edmund, French dramatic writer, b. 1638. d. 1701. *Dufresnoy*.

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Bouffet (Jean Baptiste) French music: composer, d. 1725. *ibid.*
 Bouffet (René Drouard de) French musician and composer, b. 1703. d. 1760. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Boutard Francis, French poet, d. 1729. *ibid.*
 Boutaric Francis, French law author, b. 1672. d. 1733. *ibid.*
 Bouterays, or Botereius, French historian and poet, d. 1630. *Dufresnoy.*
 Bouvier (Gilles de) French herald, and chronologist, d. 1462. *ibid.*
 Boxhorn (Marc Zuerius) a Dutchm. historian, chronologist, and critic, b. 1612. d. 1653. *Niceron.*
 Boyce Samuel, English poet, b. 1708. d. 1749. *Biog. Dict.*
 Boyer Abel, a French refugee in England, grammarian, lexicographer, and political author, d. 1729. ag. 65. *Dufresnoy.*
 Boyer Nicholas, French law author, d. 1539. *ibid.*
 Boyle Richard, (styled the Great Earl of Corke) statesman and general under Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. b. 1566. d. 1643. *Biog. Brit.*
 Boyle Roger, (fifth son of Richard) Earl of Orrery, statesman and general, political, military and dramatic auth. b. 1621. d. 1679. *ibid.*
 Boyle Robert, (seventh son of Richard) the celebrated English, natural philosopher and author. His works on natural philosophy and theology consist of 5 vol. folio, published by Dr. Birch, to which is prefixed his life. b. 1627. d. 1691. *ibid.*
 Boyle Charles, (of the same family) Earl of Orrery, mathematician and miscellaneous writer: inventor of the machine representing the solar system, named after his title, *The Orrery.* b. 1676. d. 1731. *vide Budgell's Memoirs of the Boyles.*
 Boyle John, Earl of Orrery, critic on Pliny's letters, &c. and poet, b. 1707. d. 1762.
 Boze, Claude de, of Lyons, antiqua-

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ry and historian, b. 1680. d. 1754. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Braccelli — Genoeſe historian, fl. 1435. *Dufresnoy.*
 Bracciolini Francis, Italian poet, d. 1645. ag. 80. *Bayle.*
 Braſton Henry, an eminent English law author, fl. 1244. *Biog. Brit.*
 Braddock — English general, ſlain in battle 1755.
 Bradley James, English mathematician, b. 1692. d. 1762.
 Bradwardin Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury; controverſial writer, d. 350. *Collier's Eccleſ. Hiſt.*
 Brady Robert, phyſician and English hiſt. b. 1643. d. 1700. *Biog. Brit.*
 Brady Nicholas, English divine, theological writer and poet, b. 1659. d. 1726. *Biog. Dict.*
 Brahe Tycho, celebrated Daniſh aſtronomer, b. 1546. d. 1601. (Sophia, his ſiſter, was ſkilled in mathematics, d. 1646) *Dufresnoy.*
 Bramante, D'Urbino, celebrated architect, b. 1444. d. 1514. *Felicien.*
 Bramhall John, Archbiſhop of Armagh, theological and controverſial writ. b. 1593. d. 1663. *Biog. Brit.*
 Brandi Hyacinth, Roman painter, b. 1633. d. 1691. *De Piles.*
 Brandon Charles, Duke of Suffolk, ſtatesman and favourite to Henry VIII. d. 1545. *Rafin.*
 Brandt Gerrard, Dutch divine and hiſtorian, b. 1626. d. 1695. *Bayle.*
 Brantom (Peter Bourdeille de) French hiſtorian, d. 1614. *Dufresnoy.*
 Bravavolus (Antonio Muſa) Italian phyſ. and med. author, fl. 1543. *ibid.*
 Bratidas, Lacedemonian general, and deliverer of his country, d. 424 B. C. *Univ. Hiſt.*
 Brave (N. de) German poet, d. A. D. 1757. *Dufresnoy.*
 Bray Thomas, English divine, author of the firſt plan for propogating the goſpel in foreign parts, and theol. writer, b. 1656. d. 1740. *Biog. Brit.*
 Brebeuf George de, Norman poet, d. 1661. ag. 43. *Dufresnoy.*
 Brennus I. general of the Gauls, and con-

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- conqueror of Rome. *fl.* 388 B. C. *Un v. Hist.*
- Brerewood Edward, celebrated English mathematician and antiquary, *b.* A. D. 1565. *d.* 1613. *Biog. Dict.*
- Breemberg Bartholomew, Dutch painter, *d.* 1660. *De Piles.*
- Breugel Peter, (stiled Old Breugel) eminent Dutch painter, chiefly of rural sports, *b.* 1565. *d.* uncertain. *Vies des Peintres.*
- Breugel John, (his son) eminent for his landscapes, *b.* 1575. *d.* 1642. *ibid.*
- Breugel Peter, the younger, (another son) excelled in painting furies, fires, magicians, castles, &c. and was therefore stiled Breugell of Hell, his *b.* and *d.* are unknown, *ibid.*
- Breul James de, French historian, *b.* 1528. *d.* 1614. *Nicéron.*
- Briet Philip, French Jesuit; geographer and universal chronologist, *b.* 1601. *d.* 1668. *ibid.*
- Briggs Henry, celebrated English mathematician, *b.* 1556. *d.* 1630. *Ward's Lives of the Gresham Prof.*
- Briggs William, English physician and medical author, *d.* 1704. *ibid.*
- Brill Matthew, Flemish landscape painter, *d.* at Rome, 1584. *De Piles.*
- Brill Paul, his son, continued his paintings in the Vatican, *d.* 1626. *ib.*
- Brissotius Barnaby, an eminent French lawyer, and law author, *b.* 1580. strangled, by the Leaguers, 1591. *Bayle.*
- Brissot Peter, French phys. and med. author, *b.* 1478. *d.* 1522. *Dufresnoy.*
- Britanicus, son of the Emperor Claudius, poisoned by Nero, A. D. 55. *Univ. Hist.*
- Britannicus John, an Ital. gram. and Latin critic, *d.* 1510. *Bayle.*
- Brito Bernard, Portuguese historian, *b.* 1569. *d.* 1617. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Brodeau John, comment. and critic of ancient authors, *d.* 1563. *Bayle.*
- Brokes (or Brook) Sir Robert; English judge, and law author, *d.* 1558. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
- Brokees (Berthold-Henry) of Ham-
burgh, Germ. poet, *d.* 1734. *Dufres.*

BRU

- Brorchorst John, German mathema-
tician, *d.* 1570. *ibid.*
- Brossard Sebastian, French musician
and celebrated composer, *d.* 1733.
ag. 70. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Brosse, James de, French architect;
(designed the Louvre) *fl.* 1615. *Fe-
libien.*
- Broughton Hugh, English divine and
theol. writer, *d.* 1612. *Biog. Dict.*
- Broukhufius (or Broekhuysin) John,
of Amsterdam; sea captain and ce-
lebrated Latin poet, *b.* 1649. *d.*
1707. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Brouwer Adriaen, eminent Flemish
painter, excelled in rural sports and
comic scenes, *b.* 1608. *d.* at Ant-
werp, 1640. *De Piles.*
- Brown Robert, founder of the sect of
Brownists, but recanted for a bene-
fice in the church of England; the-
ological writer, *b.* 1580. *d.* 1630.
vide Collier's Eccles. Hist.
- Brown, (Ulysses Maximilian de)
Count, one of the most celebrated
generals of the present age; in the
Austrian service, *b.* 1705. *d.* of the
wounds he received at the battle of
Prague 1757.
- Browne George, Archbishop of Dub-
lin under Henry VIII. Memorable
in history, as the first promoter of
the reformation in Ireland, *d.* 1556.
Collier's Eccles. Hist.
- Browne, Sir Thomas, celebrated phy-
sician, nat. philos. antiq. and med.
writer, *b.* 1605. *d.* 1682. *Biog. Brit.*
- Browne Edward (his son) phys. nat.
historian, *b.* 1642. *d.* 1708. *ibid.*
- Browne William, pastoral poet, *b.*
1590. *d.* 1645. *Lives of the Poets.*
- Brown Thomas, miscellaneous writer,
d. 1704. *Biog. Dict.*
- Brown Peter, Bishop of Corke; the-
ological and contriv. writ. *d.* 1735.
- Brucioli Anthony, Italian commenta-
tor of ancient authors, and transla-
tor of the Bible, *fl.* 1546. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Brueys David Augustin, French drama-
tist, *b.* 1640. *d.* 1723. *ibid.*
- Bruges, John of, (real name John
Van-Eyck) Flemish painter; in-
ventor

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BUF

ventor of the art of mixing colours with oil, fl. in the 15th century.

De Piles Vies des Peintres.

Bruin John, Dutch mathem. and nat. philos. author, b. 1620. d. 1675.

Bruhier, d'Alaincourt, John-James, French physician and medical author, d. 1756. *Nouv. Dict.*

Brumoy Peter, French Jesuit, translator of Greek tragedies; poet, and moral writer, in prose, b. 1688. d. 1742. *ibid.*

Brun Charles le, of Paris; celebrated history painter, b. 1618. d. 1690. *De Piles.*

Brun Peter le, French divine; theological and historical writer, b. 1661. d. 1729. *Nouv. Dict.*

Brun Anthony Louis de, French poet, b. 1680. d. 1743. *ibid.*

Brunelleschi Philip, of Florence; architect, d. 1446. *Felibien.*

Bruni Antonio, Italian poet, d. 1536. *Nouv. Dict.*

Bruno, of Cologne; (canonized) Founder of the order of Carthusians, and commentator, b. 1060. d. 1101. *Auberti Mirai, Origines. Carthus.*

Bruno Signunfis, (canonized) theological and contro. writer, d. 1125.

Bruno Jordano, Neapolitan; author of several Italian tracts; which, in this enlightened age would be styled philosophical; but his notions, in a famous treatise, intitled, *Spazio della bestia trionfante*, being declared atheistical, he was burnt at Venice by the inquisition in 1600. *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Bruichius Gaspard, Bohemian; Latin poet and ecclesiastical historian of Germany, b. 1518. assassinated, 1559. *Melchior Adam in vitæ Philos.*

Brutus (Lucius Junius) the avenger of the rape of Lucretia, and founder of the Roman republic, fl. 509 B. C. *Livy.*

Brutus Marcus, a brave general; but a blind politician, who hastened the ruin of the Roman republic, by the assassination of Julius Cæsar. Slew himself, 42 B. C. *ibid.*

Bru'us John Michael, a Venetian; historian and commentator, d. A. D. 1590. *Bayle.*

Bruyere, John de la, French writer, well known for his characters of Theophrastus, d. 1696. *ibid.*

Bruyn Cornelius, Dutch painter; but more famous for his travels to Muscovy; Persia and the East Indies, from 1674 to 1708. Printed in 1718. d. uncertain.

Bruys Francis, a Frenchman; biog. and hist. d. 1738. *Nouv. Dict.*

Buc George, English antiquary and historian, fl. ab. 1610. *Biog. Dict.*

Bucer Martin, of Alsace; first a Dominican friar, then a convert to the reformation, which he zealously promoted by his writings, d. (professor of theology at Cambridge) 1551. *Melchior Adam in vitæ Philos.*

Buchanan George, celebrated Scots historian and Latin poet, b. 1506. d. 1582. *Melville's Memoirs.*

Buchorer Augustus, German poet and moralist, d. 1661. *Bayle.*

Bucholzer Abraham, a German chronologist, b. 1529. d. 1584. *ibid.*

Buckingham (George Villiers) Duke of, statesman, assassinated by Felton, 1628. *Rapin Hist. of England.*

Buckingham (George Villiers) Duke of, statesman and poet, author of the Rehearsal, b. 1627. d. 1687. *ibid.*

Buckingham (John Sheffield) Duke of, General and Admiral; critic and poet, b. 1646. d. 1721. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

Buddeus, John Francis, an Italian; theological, philosophical and hist. auth. b. 1667. d. 1705. *Nouv. Dict.*

Budeus William, of Paris; critic and commentator on Greek and Latin authors, and the languages; on ancient coins, &c. b. 1467. d. 1540.

Budgell Eustace, English political and miscellaneous writer, b. 1685. d. 1736. *Biog. Dict.*

Buffier Claude, Polish Jesuit; historical, geograph. and miscellaneous writer, b. 1661. d. 1737. *Dufresnoy.*

Bufalmaco

BUR

- Bufalmaco** Boramico, an Italian painter; the first who put labels to the mouths of his figures with sentences; since followed by bad masters, but more frequently in Caricatura engravings, d. 1340. *De Piles*.
- Bularchus**, Greek painter; the first who introduced (at least amongst the Greeks) different colours in the same picture, fl. 740 B. C.
- Bull George**, Bishop of St. David's; theol. and contriv. writer, b. A. D. 1634. d. 1709. *Nelson's Life of Bull*.
- Bull John**, celebrated English musician and composer, b. 1563. d. 1620. *Ward's lives of Gresham Prof.*
- Bullart Isaac**, of Rotterdam; biographer, d. 1672. *Dufresnoy*.
- Bulleyn William**, English physician, medical and botanical author, d. 1576. *Friend's Hist. of Physic*.
- Bullialdus Ismael**, a French astronom. writer, b. 1605. d. 1694. *Moreri*.
- Bullinger Henry**, Swiss, Protestant divine, theological writer, b. 1504. d. 1575. *Bayle*.
- Bunel Peter**, of Toulouse; an elegant Latin writer, d. 1546. *ibid. Moreri*.
- Bunyan John**, author of the Pilgrim's Progress, b. 1628. d. 1688. *Biog. Dict.*
- Buonacorsi**, a Tuscan painter, b. 1505. d. 1547. *Vies des Peintres*.
- Buonamici**, an Italian officer; author of an hist. of the last war in Italy, in elegant Italian, d. 1762. *Dufresnoy*.
- Buonfiglio Joseph**, Neapolitan, historian of Sicily, d. 1604. *Bayle*.
- Bupalus**, Greek sculptor, fl. 540 B. C. *Plinii. Hist. Nat.*
- Burkitt William**, English divine, commentator on the New Testament, b. 1650. d. 1703. *Biog. Brit.*
- Burlamaqui John James**, of Geneva; political author, b. 1694. d. 1748. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Burleigh (William Cecil) Lord**, one of the ablest statesmen that ever sat at the helm of the English government; his loyalty to his Sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, his love for his country, his political abili-

BYN

- ties, and his incorruptible integrity, were the happy means, under providence, of preserving the religion, and the civil polity of England, from falling a prey to foreign tyranny, Popish superstitions, and horrid persecutions, b. 1518. d. 1598. *vide, Rapin Hist. of England*.
- Burman Francis**, Dutch divine, theological writer and commentator, b. 1628. d. 1679. *ibid.*
- Burman Peter**, commentator of ancient authors and miscellaneous Latin author, d. 1741.
- Burnet Gilbert**, Bishop of Salisbury, a Scotchman; historical and polit. writ. b. 1643. d. 1714. *Biog. Brit.*
- Burnet Thomas**, a Scotchmn; divine, theological and philosophical writer, b. 1651. d. 1715. *ibid.*
- Burton Robert**, English mathematician, b. 1576. d. 1639.
- Busbec Auger Gissin**, a Fleming antiq. and hist. b. 1522. d. 1592.
- Busby Richard**, the celebrated grammarian, master of Westminster school upwards of fifty-five years; and author of several Greek gramm. works, d. 1695. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
- Buschetto, da Dulichio**, architect, fl. ab. 1020. *Felicien*.
- Bussy (Rabutin Comte de)** statesman, historian and miscellaneous writer, d. 1693. *Moreri*.
- Butler Samuel**, a celebrated English poet, b. 1612. d. 1680. *Biog. Brit.*
- Butler Joseph**, Bishop of Durham; author of the Analysis of natural and revealed Religion, b. 1692. d. 1753.
- Buxtorf John**, of Westphalia; Hebrew grammarian and lexicographer, d. 1629. ag. 65. *Moreri*.
- Buxtorf John**, his son, equally eminent in the same profession, d. 1664. *ibid.* (Two other of the same family and prof.) the last, d. 1732.
- Byng George**, Lord Torrington; renowned English admiral, b. 1663. d. 1733.
- Byng**, an English admiral, who has given many proofs of courage; was

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CÆS

shot, upon a dubious sentence for neglect of duty, 1757.

Synæus Anthony, Dutch div. theol. writer, b. 1654. d. 1698. *Bayle*.

CÆS

Bzovius Abraham, Polish Dominican friar; continuator of Baronius's Ecclesiastical Annals, from 1198 to 1572. d. 1637. ag. 70. *Bayle*.

C

C A A B, at first a Jew Rabbi, and then a Mahometan; assisted Mahomet in composing the Alcoran, Arab. poet, d. A. D. 622. *Moreri*.
Cabot Sebastian, celebrated English navigator, was the son of John Cabot a Venetian, settled at Bristol. Sebastian, if not the first, was an early discoverer of the continent of America, and settled the English on the coasts of Newfoundland. He presented an information against the German corporation of merchants, styled, The Steel-Yard Company, who monopolized the exportation of our manufactures, and the importation of most foreign articles. On Cabot's representation to Edward VI. the channels of commerce were laid open to his fellow subjects, and the exclusive charter taken from the steel-yard corporation. In 1552, he projected the plan of the first voyage of the English to Russia, and thus laid the foundation of the commerce still carried on between the two nations; in consequence of which, he was made governor for life, of the first Russian Company in England, b. 1477. d. 1557. *Biog. Brit.*

Cæmus, K. of Thebes, vid. **THEBES**, Part I. A. 1045. B. C.

Cæmus Milesius, the first Greek historian in prose, A. ab. 550 B. C.

Cæsalpinus Andreas, celebrated Italian philosopher and physician, medical, nat. philos. and botan. author, d. A. D. 1603. ag. 84. *Bayle*.

Cæsar, Caius Julius, the illustrious Roman general and historian; was

b. 98 B. C. and by his valour and eloquence soon acquired the highest reputation in the field and in the senate; beloved and respected by his fellow-citizens, he enjoyed successively, every magisterial and military honour the republic could bestow, consistent with its own free constitution; but at length, having subdued Pompey, the great rival of his growing power; his boundless ambition effaced the glory of his former actions; for pursuing his favorite maxim, "that he had rather be the first man in a village, than the second in Rome;" he procured himself to be chosen perpetual dictator, and not content with this unconstitutional power, his faction had resolved to raise him to the Imperial dignity; when the friends of the civil liberties of the republic, rashly and basely assassinated him, in the senate-house, where they should only have seized him, and brought him to a legal trial for usurpation. By this impolitic and treacherous measure, they defeated their own purpose, involving the city in consternation and terror, which produced general anarchy and paved the way to the revolution they wanted to prevent; the monarchical government being absolutely founded on the murder of Julius Cæsar. He fell in the 56th of his age, 43 B. C. *Livy*. (His Commentaries contain a complete history of his principal voyages, battles and victories. The London edition of 1712 in folio, is preferred.)

Cæsar,

CAL

Cæsar, Sir Julius, an eminent English Civilian, and master of the rolls, in the reign of Charles I. b. A. D. 1557. d. 1639. It is very remarkable, that the manuscripts of this lawyer were offered (by the executors of some of his descendants) to a cheefemonger for waste-paper, but being timely inspected by Mr. Samuel Paterfon, this gentleman discovered their worth, and had the satisfaction to find his judgement confirmed by the profession, to whom they were sold in lots for upwards of 500l. in the year 1757.

Cagliari Paul, of Verona, stiled the *Veronese*; history painter, b. 1522. d. 1588. *De Piles*.

Cahusac, Louis de, French dramatic author, d. 1759. *Nouv. Dict.*

Cajado, Henry of Rome, Latin poet, d. 1508. *Vossius*.

Cajetan Cardinal, of Cajeta, (his family-name was, de Vio) celebrated commentator upon Aristotle, and translator of the Bible from the Hebrew, b. 1469. d. 1534. *Moreri*.

Caille Nicholas, Louis, l'Abbé, eminent French mathematical and astronomical author, b. 1714. d. 1762. *Nouv. Dict.*

Cain, the eldest son of Adam, the first example of the fatal fury of jealousy; slew his brother Abel, 3875 B. C. *vid. The Bible*.

Caisan, the son of Enos, and the fourth descendant from Adam, d. 2769. B. C. ag. 910. *ibid.*

Caius, or Gaius, an ancient Roman Civilian, often quoted in the old law books, fl. ab. A. D. 168.

Caius, or Kayes, John, a celebrated English physician and antiquary, medical and Britannical antiq. author, b. 1510. d. 1573. *Biog. Brit.*

Calamy Edmund, English dissenting divine, theolog. and controvers. author, b. 1600. d. 1666. *ibid.*

Calamy Edmund, his grandson, also an eminent dissenting divine and celebrated controversial writer, b. 1671. d. 1732. *ibid.*

CAL

Calasio Marius, a learned Franciscan friar; professor of Hebrew at Rome, and author of a Hebrew concordance of the Bible, fl. 1621. *Niceron*.

Calcar, John of, a Frenchman; and celebrated painter, in the stile of Titian his master, d. at Naples, 1546. *De Piles, Vies des Pientres*.

Calderini Domitio, of Rome; author of learned notes on, and editor of several of the ancient Latin writers, d. 1477. *Bayle*.

Calderon, de la Barca, a Spanish officer, who after having signalized himself in the military profession, quitted it for the ecclesiastical, and then commenced dramatic writer. His dramatic works make 9 vol. in 4to. and some Spanish authors have compared him to Shakespeare, fl. ab. 1640. *Nouv. Dict.*

Calderwood David, an eminent Scotch divine; author of a celebrated Latin treatise, entitled, *Altare Damascenum*, &c. and an ecclesiastical history of Scotland, d. after 1638. *Mackenzie's Lives of Scot. Writers*.

Calentius Elifius, a Neapolitan poet, and prose author: he was preceptor to Frederic, the son of Ferdinand King of Naples, and the earliest writer on the illegality of putting criminals to death, except for murder, d. 1503. *Moreri*.

Calecas Manuel, Greek divine, Greek theological author, fl. ab. 1363.

Calepini Ambrose, Venetian friar; author of a dictionary of eight languages, fl. ab. 1490. *Niceron-vies des hommes illustres*.

Caligula, the Roman Emperor and tyrant, A. D. 37. began his reign, with every promising appearance of becoming the real, not the titular father of his people; but at the end of eight months, he was seized with a fever, which it is presumed left a phrensy upon his mind, for his disposition totally changed, and he committed the most atrocious acts of impiety, cruelty, and folly; such as proclaiming his horse Consul feeding

feeding it at his table, introducing it to the temple in the vestments of the priests of Jupiter, &c. and causing sacrifices to be offered to himself, his wife, and the horse. After having murdered many of his subjects with his own hands, and caused others to be put to death without any just cause, he was assassinated by a tribune of the people, as he came out of the Amphitheatre, A. D. 41. in the 29th of his age, and 4th of his reign, *Suetonius*.

Callicrates, Athenian architect, fl. 472 B. C. *Pliny*.

Callimachus of Corinth, Greek architect; inventor of the Corinthian order, fl. 540 B. C. *Pliny Hist. Nat.*

Callimachus of Cyrene, Greek elegiac poet, d. 244 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Callinicus, of Heliopolis; inventor of a composition to burn in the water, called the Greek, and since, Wild-fire. Gunpowder is at present used in the composition, but it is supposed it was not then known. It is certain, however, that the Emperor, Constantine Pogonat, made use of it to set fire to the Saracen fleet. fl. ab. A. D. 670. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Callinus, of Ephesus, a very ancient Greek poet; inventor of elegiac verse: some specimens of which are to be found in the collection of Stobæus, fl. ab. 776 B. C.

Callippus, celebrated Athenian astronomer; the first observer of the revolutions of eclipses, fl. 336 B. C. *Pliny*.

Callithenes, the philosopher, disciple and relation of Aristotle, by whose desire he accompanied Alexander the Great in his expeditions; but proving too severe a censurer of the Hero's conduct, he put him to the torture, (on suspicion of a treasonable conspiracy) under which he d. 328 B. C. *Stanley's Lives of Philos.*

Callistratus, Archon of Athens, and celebrated orator (for whom Demosthenes forsook Plato) the au-

thority he gained by his eloquence, occasioned his perpetual banishment 350. d. 345 B. C.

Callot James, an eminent French designer and engraver, b. A. D. 1593. d. 1635.

Calmet Augustin, a celebrated French Benedictine friar; author of an historical, chronological, geographical and critical dictionary of the Bible; of comment. on the same books, &c. b. 1672. d. 1757. *Niceron*.

Calpurnius Julius, a Sicilian; Buco-lick poet, fl. 281. *Bayle*.

Calvart Denis, Flemish painter and architect, b. 1552. d. 1619. *De Piles*.

Calvert George, Lord Baltimore; English statesman under James I. settled the province of Avalon in Newfoundland; and afterwards obtained the grant of a country on the North part of Virginia, from Charles I. who called it Mary-land in honour of his queen; d. in April 1632. ag. 50. before the patent was made out; but it was filled up to his son Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore: it bears date June 20, 1632. It is held from the crown, as part of the manor of Windsor, on one very singular condition: to present two Indian arrows yearly, on Easter Tuesday at the Castle; where they are kept, and shewn to visitors.

Calvin John, the celebrated reformer of the Christian church, from Romish superstitions and doctrinal errors; and founder of the sect, since called Calvinists: he was the son of a cooper of Noyon in Piccardy; and his real name was Chauvin, which he chose to latinize, into Calvinus, styling himself in the title-page to his first work, "a commentator on *Seneca de Clementia*," Lucius Calvinus civis Romanus; an early proof of his pride, at about 24 years of age; and of which he afterwards gave a cruel confirmation in burning Servetus, for no other reason, but because he was his rival in learning and zeal for promoting

C A M

ing a further reformation. Calvin was b. 1509. In 1529 he was rector of Pont l'evêque, and in 1534 he threw up this benefice, separating himself entirely from the Romish church. The persecution against the Protestants in France (with whom he was now associated) obliged him to retire to Basle in Switzerland; here he published his famous Institutes of the Christian religion in 1535. The following year he was chosen professor of divinity, and one of the ministers of the church at Geneva; but in 1537, upon a dispute about administering the Sacrament, he was banished the republic, and retired to Strasburgh; but in 1541 he returned to Geneva, upon an invitation from the citizens; and now he so firmly established his authority in spiritual matters, that he exercised a jurisdiction as tyrannical and absolute as any Roman Pontiff. *Vide Servetus Michael.* Independent of his spiritual pride, his life was an example of sobriety, frugality, and disinterestedness, virtues strongly inculcated in his theological works, d. 1564. *Vide Beza's Life of Calvin.*

Calvisius Sethus, a German universal chronologist, to 1605, in Latin, upon Scaliger's plan. b. 1556. d. 1617. *Dufresnoy.*

Calvus Cornelius, Roman orator, fl. 65 B. C. *Horace.*

Cambert, French musician and composer, d. at London A. D. 1677. *Now. Dict.*

Camden William, celebrated English historian, antiquary and Greek grammarian; styled, by foreigners, the *Pausanias* of England. Founder of an historical lecture at Oxford, b. 1551. d. 1623. *Biog. Britan.*

Camerarius Joachim, a learned German, distinguished by his translations into Latin of ancient Greek auth. &c. b. 1500. d. 1754. *Moreri.*

Camerarius Joachim, his son, an eminent physician and chymist, botanical auth. &c. b. 1534. d. 1598. *ibid.*

C A M

Cameron John, Greek professor at Glasgow, but quitted Scotland, and settled in France, theological and philosophical auth. d. 1625. *Moreri.*
Camillus, the renowned Roman general and dictator, d. 365 B. C. *Livy.*

Camoens Lerois, celebrated Portuguese poet, b. A. D. 1524. d. 1579. *Now. Dict.*

Campanella Thomas, an Italian Dominican friar, persecuted for his great learning, by the Inquisition, on the accusations of an old Dominican of Calabria, enraged at the reputation he acquired in a theological dispute with him: he remained 27 years in prison; and during this confinement, wrote his famous work, intituled, *Atbeismus Triumphatus*. d. 1639. ag. 71. *Bayle.*

Campani Matthew, of Spoleto, curate at Rome; wrote a curious treatise on the art of cutting glasses for spectacles, and made several improvements in optics, assisted by his brother and pupil, Joseph. *Campani*, d. after 1678. *Now. Dict.*

Campanus, John Anthony, of Capua, from a peasant became Bishop of Crotona, Latin poet and critic, b. 1427. d. 1477. *Niceron.*

Campi Peter, of Placentia, Italian historian, fl. 1650. *Bayle.*

Campi Bernardine, of Cremona, Italian painter, author of an admirable treatise on the art, fl. in the 17th century. *De Piles.*

Campion Edmund, of London, b. 1540 and educated in the blue-coat school Christ's hospital. Took his degree M. A. at Oxford, went into orders and had a fair prospect of preferment, from the notice taken of him by Queen Elizabeth for an oration pronounced before her at Oxford in 1566; but in 1568 he went to Ireland, where he wrote an history of that country, and embraced the Romish religion; after which he became an enemy to the Protestants, to his country, and to his Sovereign.

C A M

Sovereign: in 1573 he took the habit of the Jesuits at Rome, and was sent by the General of the order into Germany: at Vienna he composed a tragedy, which was acted before the Emperor with great applause. In 1580 he was sent to England by Pope Gregory XIII. and, like a zealous Jesuit, was not only diligent in propagating his religion, but in alienating the affections of Queen Elizabeth's subjects, for which practices he was tried, convicted of high-treason, and executed 1581. Besides other works, he wrote an universal chronology in Latin. His learning having given him a place in all biographical collections, it was my duty to record the chief events of his life: because some of the jesuitical authors, from whom others have copied, impudently style him, the Prince of English martyrs.

Campistron, celebrated French dramatic author. Racine directed his poetical talents to the theatre, and assisted him in his first pieces, b. 1656, d. 1723. *Dufresnoy*.

Campo Antonio, Italian historian of Cremona; the best edition is that of 1585, folio, most highly esteemed, principally on account of the cuts engraved by Augustine Carracci, d. after 1590. *Moreri*.

Campra Andrew, celebrated French musician and composer, b. 1660. d. 1744. *Nouv. Dict.*

Camps, L'Abbé des, French medalic historian, b. 1643. d. 1723. *ibid.*

Camus John Peter, French prelate. Author of a number of pious romances (the taste of his time), and other theological works, to the amount of 200 vols. His definition of politics is remarkable. "Ars non tam regendi quam fallendi homines." b. 1582. d. 1652. *Niceron*.

Camus Charles Stephen, celebrated French mathematical author, d. 1768. ag. 58. *Nouv. Dict.*

Camusat Nicholas, French divine, Latin and French historian, and

C A N

antiquary, b. 1575. d. 1655. *Niceron*.

Canaye Philip de la (Sieur du Fresne), French statesman under Henry III. of France, ambassador to England and Germany; and to the republic of Venice under Henry IV. His embassies and negotiations make 3 vol. folio, d. 1610. *Daniel's History of France*.

Candiac John Lewis, a premature genius, b. at Candiac, in the diocese of Nismes in France, 1719. In the cradle he distinguished his letters; at 13 months he knew them perfectly; at 3 years of age he read Latin, either printed or in manuscript; at 4 he translated from that tongue; at 6 he read Greek and Hebrew, and was master of the principles of arithmetic, history, geography, heraldry, and the science of medals; and had read the best authors on almost every branch of literature: d. (of a complication of disorders) at Paris, 1726. *Nouv. Dict.*

Cange du, celebrated French hist. crit. and antiq. b. 1610. d. 1688. *Boyle*.

Canini John Angelo, and Marc Ant. brothers and Romans, celebrated for their love of antiquities. John excelled in designs for engraving on stones, particularly heads; Marc engraved them: encouraged by Colbert, they undertook to publish a succession of heads of the heroes and great men of antiquity, designed from medals, antique stones, and other ancient remains; but John d. at Rome soon after the work was begun: Marc Anthony however, procured assistance, finished, and published it in Italian, 1669. The cuts of this edition were engraved by Canini, Picard, and Valet, and a curious explanation is given, which discovers the skill of the Canini's in history and mythology. The French edition of Amsterdam, 1731, is spurious.

CAN

- Cangiage**, or Cambiasi, chief of the Genoese painters and sculptors, d. at Madrid 1585. *De Piles*.
- Canisius** Henry, German lawyer; canon and civil law author, d. 1609. *Moreri*.
- Canitz** Baron, of Berlin; celebrated German poet, d. 1699. ag. 45.
- Cantacuzenus** Johannes, of Constantinople; statesman and General, Regent of the empire during the minority of John Paleologus (the son of Andronicus); discharged his trust with fidelity; but being declared a traitor by the Empress Dowager and her faction, the principal nobility and the army requested him to accept the crown 1342. A civil war ensued; the young Prince was associated with him; and they reigned together; but jealousies and animosities continually arising, Cantacuzenus, to prevent further commotions, retired to a convent, took the habit of a Monk, and the name of Joasaphus; in this retreat he wrote an excellent history of the affairs of the Greek empire from 1320 to 1355. being the period of his own administration: also a defence of the Christian religion against the Mahometan, d. 1411. ag. 100. *Cousin's Histoire de Constantinople*.
- Cantarini** Simon, of Pesaro, painter; pupil of Guido, d. at Verona, 1648. *De Piles*.
- Cantemir** Demetrius, son of a prince of Moldavia; disappointed by not succeeding his father, in that dignity, held under the Ottoman Port; he went over with his army to the Czar Peter the Great, against whom he had been sent by the Grand Signior; he signalized himself in the Czar's service; and in the republic of letters, by a Latin History of the Origin and Decline of the Ottoman empire, &c. b. 1673. d. 1723.
- Cantemir** Antiochus (his son) Russian statesman and poet, d. 1744. ag. 34.

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- Canterus** William, of Utrecht; commentator, critic and translator of ancient Greek and Latin authors, b. 1542. d. 1575. *Moreri*.
- Canwell** Andrew, an eminent Irish phys. and med. author, d. 1764.
- Canute**, the Dane, King of England, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, b. 1017. d. 1036. *vide, Rapin*.
- Capella** Marcius, Latin poet, fl. ab. 490. *Bayle*.
- Capellus** Lewis, French protestant divine, Hebrew critic and commentator, d. 1658. *ibid*.
- Capilupi** Lelio, of Mantua; celebrated Latin poet, d. 1560. ag. 62. *Moreri*.
- Capitolinus** Julius, Latin historian; *Vita Imp. Roman.* fl. ab. 310. *Bayle*.
- Capreolus** Elias, Italian lawyer, historian of Italy, d. 1519. *Dufresnoy*.
- Capriari**, Genoese; historian of Genoa, d. 1646. *Dufresnoy*.
- Caracalla**, usurper of the Roman empire, by the murder of Geta; and tyrant. Assassinated by one of the Pretorian band, in 217. ag. 43. *Capitolinus in Vita Imp.*
- Caracci** Lewis, of Bologna; celebrated history painter, b. 1545. d. 1619. *Vies des Peintres*.
- Caracci** Augustine, (cousin to Lewis) painter and engraver, b. 1557. d. 1602. *ibid*.
- Caracci** Annibal, (Augustine's brother,) the most celebrated painter of the three; they opened a school, to teach their art in conjunction, from which the painters their pupils, and those who followed their style, have been called, of the School of the Caracci. Jealousy frequently separated them; Hannibal excelled in portraits as well as history: invited to Rome by Cardinal Farnese, he painted the famous gallery, which bears the Cardinal's name; his brother assisted him at first, but disagreeing, Augustine went to Parma, and he finished it. The poor recompence given him for this inestimable work, of 8 years labour,

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bour, (little more than 200 l.) threw him into a state of despondency ; which operating on a constitution weakened by debaucheries, carried him off in 1609. ag. 49. *ib.*

Caraccio Anthony, Epic and dramatic Italian poet, d. after 1690.

Caractacus, a renowned King of the ancient Britons, called Selures, (inhabiting South Wales) having valiantly defended his country against the Romans seven years, he was at length defeated, and flying to Cartismunda Queen of the Brigantes, (inhabitants of Yorkshire) was by her treacherously delivered up to the Romans, and led in triumph to the Emperor Claudius, then at York, where his noble behaviour, and heroic, but pathetic speech, obtained him not only his liberty, but the esteem of the Emperor, A. D. 52. d. uncertain. *Rapin.*

Caranus, *vide. Macedonia, PART I.*

Carausius a Roman General ; usurped the Sovereignty of Britain, 286. d. 293. *Rapin.*

Caravaggio, (whose real name was Armegiri) Ital. painter, d. 1609. ag. 40.

Carchidamus Athenian dramatic poet, fl. 317 B. C.

Caradale Paul, a learned English dissenting div. author of several books and tracts, chiefly in defence of the unitarian doctrine, d. 1775. ag. 70.

Cardan Jerom, Italian ; mathematician and physician, mathematical and natural philosophy author, b. 1501. d. 1575. *Melebius Adam.*

Carew Thomas, English poet, d. 1633. *Lives of the Poets.*

Carleton Sir Dudley, eminent English statesman and political writer, b. 1573. d. 1631. *Biog. Brit.*

Carlone John, a Genoese ; history painter, d. 1630. (his brother Baptist, and several of the family were likewise skilful painters.) *Vies des Peintres.*

Carneades, of Cyrene ; Greek philosopher and orator ; founder of the Pyrrhonic third academy, d. 128 B. C. ag. 90. *Stanley's Lives of Philos.*

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Caro Annibal, Italian poet and orator, b. A. D. 1507. d. 1566.

Carpus Jacobus, (his real name was Berenger) Italian surgeon, anatomist and commentator : discoverer of the method of curing the venereal disease by mercurial frictions, fl. ab. 1522. *Nouv. Dict.*

Carfughi, Tuscan Jesuit, and admired Latin poet (his chief work, "Ars bene scribendi") d. 1709. *Moreri.*

Carte Thomas, English historian down to 1654. translator of Thuanus ; and politic writer, b. 1686. d. 1724.

Cartwright William, English div. and poet, b. 1611. d. 1643. *Biog. Brit.*

Carteret John, Earl of Granville ; eminent English statesman, b. 1690. d. 1763.

Carvalho, D'Acosta, Portuguese mathematician, geog. and astron. author, b. 1650. d. 1715. *Nouv. Dict.*

Carus Marcus, Aurelius ; raised from a low station, by his great merit to be Emperor of Rome in 282. He shewed himself worthy of the empire ; subdued its enemies ; gave the Romans a prospect of happy days, when unfortunately he was killed by lightning in 284. *Capitolinus in vit. Imp.*

Cary Robert, English div. univ. chron. to 1677. d. 1688. *Biog. Brit.*

Casa Nova, of Rome ; Latin poet, d. 1527. *Dufresnoy.*

Casas des Las, Spanish historian of the conquest of America, and other treatises in favour of the natives, whose liberty he endeavoured to restore, d. 1566.

Casati Pau', Italian Jesuit, celebrated mathematical author, b. 1617. d. 1708. *Nouv. Dict.*

Casaubon Isaac, of Geneva, divine ; invited to Paris by Henry IV. (who made him his Librarian) and after his death, to England, by James I. He was a most learned critic and commentator of ancient Greek and Latin authors, b. 1559. d. at London, 1614. *Niceron.*

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- Casaubon** Meric, his son, English divine; he is memorable for having refused considerable offers made to him by Oliver Cromwell, to write the history of the civil war; and for the refusal of a present from him, tendered without conditions; though he was in indigent circumstances. He was author of some comments and criticisms, in the manner of his father, but had not his learning, b. 1599. d. 1671.
- Cases** Peter James, of Paris, the most eminent painter of the French school: the churches of Paris and Versailles abound with his works. d. 1754. ag. 79. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Casimir III.** styled the Great, King of Poland; a renowned general, and an excellent prince. d. 1570. in the 61st of his age, and 38th of his reign. *Joan. Herberti. Chron. Polon.*
- Casimir Matthias Sobiewski**, Polish Jesuit, celebrated Latin poet, b. 1597. d. 1640. *Moreri.*
- Cassander**, King of Macedon, a famous warrior, d. 304 B. C.
- Cassini**, celebrated Piedmontese mathematician and astronomer, b. A. D. 1625. d. 1712. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Cassiodorus**, Italian, statesman and philosopher: chronological and philosophical author, b. 463. d. 562.
- Cassius Spurius**, a renowned Roman General and Consul, whose enemies accusing him of aspiring to royalty, he was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock 485 B. C. *Livy.*
- Cassius Longinus**, celebrated Roman lawyer, fl. 113 B. C. *Cicero.*
- Cassius Caius**, one of the murderers of Julius Cæsar: after his defeat by Marc Anthony at the battle of Philippi, he ordered one of his freed-men to put him to death with his own sword. 41 B. C. *Livy.*
- Cassius Avidius**, celebrated Roman Captain, whose merit with the army raised him to the dignity of Emperor in Syria, after the death of Lucius Verus; but Marcus Aurelius

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- being acknowledged at Rome, Cassius was treacherously slain, A. D. 175. *Suetonius.*
- Castagno André del**, eminent Tuscan painter, b. 1410. d. 1480. *Vies des Peintres.*
- Castalio**, (whose real name was Cha-teillon) French protestant divine, commentator, critic, Greek and Latin poet, b. 1515. d. 1563. *Bayle.*
- Castel**, Louis Bernard, French Jesuit, mathematical author, b. 1688. d. 1757. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Castelli Bernard**, Genoese painter, b. 1557. d. 1629. *Vies des Peintres.*
- Castelli Valerio** (his son) painter, excelled in battles, b. 1625. d. 1659. *ibid.*
- Castelnau Henrietta**, Countess of Mar-rat, French novelist and poet, d. 1716. ag. 45. *Dufresnoy.*
- Castelverto Ludovico**, of Modena, critic and commentator on Aristotle's poetics, &c. b. 1505. d. 1571. *Moreri.*
- Castiglioni Balthazar**, of Mantua, statesman, political author and poet, b. 1478. d. 1529. *ibid.*
- Castle Edmund**, English divine, professor of Arabic at Cambridge. Author of Lexicon Heptaglotton, a dictionary of the seven oriental languages, d. 1685. *Biog. Brit.*
- Castor**, historian of Rhodes, quoted by Eusebius, fl. ab. 50 B. C.
- Castro Paul de**, Florentine law author, d. A. D. 1437. *Dufresnoy.*
- Castruccio**, an illustrious Italian general, d. 1328, ag. 44. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Cat Nicholas le**, a famous French surgeon, philosopher, medical and anatomical author, b. 1700. d. 1768. *ibid.*
- Cataline**, d. 62 B. C. *vide Conspiracii, PART I.*
- Catharine of Medicis**, only daughter of Laurentius de Medicis, b. at Florence 1519; married in 1533 to the Dauphin, afterwards Henry II. of France. She was three times Regent of France, and, during her administrations, made a conspicuous

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ous figure in the annals of Europe, by her political genius; At one time she protected the French Protestants, at another, she joined their enemies; and she is strongly suspected of having advised the horrid massacre of St. Bartholomew; Charles IX, her imbecile son, being at the time totally under the influence of her intriguing spirit, d. 1589. *Henault's History of France.*

Catherine I, Empress of Russia, was raised to that dignity, from the low condition of a menial servant, by the discerning Peter the Great, who married her in 1711. She attended the Emperor in all his expeditions, and when he was surrounded by the Turks on the banks of the Pruth, his army was saved by her advice. She was crowned in 1724. Peter d. in 1725, when she reigned alone; and it is more than probable that the reigning illustrious Empress Catherine II, has considered her as a bright example; for Catherine I established the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, now brought to such perfection. She likewise increased the naval force of Russia, and set on foot a design for discovering the N E passage to China, d. 1728, in the 39th year of her age, and 3d of her reign.

Catinat Marshal, an illustrious French general under Louis XIV. b. 1637. d. 1712.

Cato Marcus Portius, (the Censor) a renowned Roman General and magistrate, the reformer of the manners of his fellow-citizens, for which a statue was erected to his memory, d. 148 B. C. æg. 86. *Livy.* Cato of Utica, celebrated Roman patriot, and Stoic philosopher; unable to survive the independency of his country, which he saw submitted to Cæsar after the battle of Pharsalia, he fell upon his sword; and by this rash deed carried his patriotism to the highest degree of political frenzy; for Cato dead could be of no service to his country, but had

he preserved his life, his counsels might have moderated Cæsar's ambition, and, as Montesquieu observes, have given a different turn to public affairs, d. 46 B. C. æg. 48. *vide. Livy.*

Catrou Francis, French Jesuit, historian of the Mogul empire, &c. b. A. D. 1659. d. 1737. *Nouv. Dict.*

Catullus, celebrated Latin poet, b. at Verona, 86. d. 40 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Catullus, the Roman Consul and General, fl. 77 B. C. *Livy.*

Catz James, Dutch statesman and poet, b. A. D. 1577. d. 1660. *Du-fresnoy.*

Cavalcanti Guido, Florentine philosopher and poet, d. 1300. *ibid.*

Cavalieri Bonaventure, of Milan, mathematician, geometrical author, &c. b. 1598. d. 1647. *Moreri.*

Cavallini Peter, of Rome, sculptor and painter, of the 14th cent.

Cave William, English divine, theological and historical author, b. 1637. d. 1713. *Biog. Brit.*

Cavedone James, of Modena, painter, in the style of Hannibal Caracci, b. 1580. d. 1660. *Vies des Peintres.*

Cavendish Thomas, celebrated British navigator, (the first who sailed round the globe) d. 1592. *Lediard's Naval History.*

Cavendish William, Duke of Newcastle, statesman and General under Charles I and II; author of an excellent treatise on horsemanship and dramatic poetry, b. 1592. d. 1676. *Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.*

Cavendish William, the first Duke of Devonshire; and one of the most distinguished patriots, in the British annals, b. 1640. In 1677, being then member for Derby, he vigorously opposed the venal measures of the court; and the following year, was one of the committee appointed to draw up articles of impeachment against the Lord-treasurer Danby. In 1679, being re-elected to serve for Derby in a new

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parliament; Charles II thought fit to make him a privy councillor, but he soon withdrew from the board, with his friend Lord Russell, when he found that Popish interest prevailed. He carried up the articles of impeachment to the house of lords, against Lord Chief Justice Scroggs, for his arbitrary and illegal proceedings in the court of King's Bench; and when the King declared his resolution not to sign the bill for excluding the Duke of York (afterwards James II) he moved the house of commons, that a bill might be brought in for the association of all his Majesty's protestant subjects. He also openly named the King's evil counsellors, and voted for an address to remove them from his presence and councils for ever. He nobly appeared at Lord Russell's trial, in defence of that great man, at a time when it was almost as criminal to be an accomplice as a witness for him. The same fortitude, activity, and love of his country animated this illustrious patriot to oppose the arbitrary proceedings of James II; and when he saw there was no other method of saving the nation from impending slavery, he was the foremost in the association for inviting over the Prince of Orange, and the first nobleman who appeared in arms to receive him at his landing. In a word, the subjects of Great Britain are in a great measure indebted for the preservation of their civil and religious rights, and the King for his throne, to this renowned, honest politician. His last public service, was in the union with Scotland, for concluding of which he was appointed a commissioner by Queen Ann, d. 1707.

Cassini Nicholas, French Jesuit; theologist and rhetorical author, b. 1583. d. 1651. *Niceron*.

Caxton William, agent for the Merchant's Company of London, in Hol-

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land, Flanders and Zealand; memorable for being the first introducer of the art of printing; the first printing-press being set up by him in London, ab. 1474. He was likewise a translator of some valuable works, from the French, d. 1491. ag. 70. *Biog. Brit.*

Caylus Anne Claude, &c. Count, of Paris; celebrated antiquary and historical author, b. 1692. d. 1765. *Nouv. Dict.*

Ceba Ansaldo, Genoaese; Italian historian, politician and dramatic author and poet, of the 17th century, d. uncertain.

Cebes, of Thebes; celebrated Socratic philosopher, author of the admired Table of Cebes; or dialogues on the birth, life and death of mankind, fl. 405 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Cecco d'Ascoli, (whose real name was Francisco de Stabili) Italian mathematician and poetical author, b. A. D. 1257, burnt by the inquisition for practising judicial astrology in 1327. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Cecil, *vide Burleigh*.

Cecil Sir Robert, Earl of Salisbury; an eminent English statesman under Queen Elizabeth and James I, b. 1550. d. 1612. *Biog. Brit.*

Cecrops, founder of Athens. *vide Athens*, PART I.

Cedrenus, a Greek Monk, author of a general chronology in Greek, from Adam to A. D. 1057. fl. in the 11th century.

Ceillier Remi, French Benedictine; author of a general history of sacred and ecclesiastical writers, with a catalogue of their works, &c. b. 1688. d. 1761. *Nouv. Dict.*

Cellarius Christopher, German historian and geographical author; editor and comment. of ancient Latin authors, b. 1638. d. 1707. *ibid.*

Cellini Benvenuto, celebrated Florentine; painter, sculptor and engraver. b. 1500. d. 1570. *vide Goldsmith's life of this Artist.*

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Celsus Cernelius, of Rome, or Verona; so eminent a physician, that he is styled the Hippocrates of the Latins; and it appears by his works, that he understood agriculture, and the military art; medical and and philos. author, fl. ab. A. D. 17.

Celsus, the Epicurean philosopher, memorable for a treatise against the Christian Religion, which engaged him in a famous controversy with Origen, fl. ab. A. D. 150.

Celtes Conrad, a German; Latin poet, d. 1508. *Melchior Adam*.

Censorinus, of Rome; Latin grammarian, critic, antiquary, and historian, fl. ab. 238.

Centlivre Mrs. (maiden name Susannah Freeman) celebrated English dramatic writer and actress, d. 1723. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets*.

Cephalodorus, the Athenian, tragic poet, fl. 434. B. C.

Cephalodorus, Greek architect (son of Praxitelles) fl. 340 B. C.

Cerceau Andronet du, French architect; (particularly of le Pont-Neuf at Paris) d. A. D. 1578. *Dufresnoy*.

Cerceau Anthony du, French Jesuit; Latin and French poet and historian. b. 1670. d. 1730. *Nouv. Dict.*

Cerda, a Spanish Jesuit; commentator on Virgil and Tertullian, &c. d. 1643. *ibid.*

Cerdic, King of Wessex in England, d. A. D. 534.

Ceres, the heathen goddess of plenty, said to have taught the Egyptians the art of husbandry, fl. 1030 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Cerintus, of Corinth; the first Christian writer against the divinity of Christ, d. ab. A. D. 80.

Cervantes Saavedra Michael, the celebrated author of Don Quixote; Spanish novelist, satirist and dramatic writer, b. 1549. d. 1616.

Cerularius Michael, Greek divine and controversial author, d. 1058.

Chabras, the renowned Athenian General, d. 357 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Chaise Francois de la, French Jesuit; confessor and minister of state to

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Louis XIV. b. 1624. d. 1709. *Moreri*.

Chalcidius, Greek philosopher, commentator on Plato's *Timaeus*, fl. ab. 345. *Stanley*.

Chancondilas, of Athens; historian of the Turks, from 1298 to 1462. d. uncertain.

Chalcondyles, of Constantinople; Greek grammarian and critic, d. 1513. ag. 80.

Charles Claud de, French Jesuit; mathematical author, b. 1621. d. 1678. *Niceron*.

Chalon, (Philibert de) Prince of Orange, a valiant general under the Emperor Charles V, killed at the siege of Florence in 1534. ag. 30. He left an only daughter, who by marriage carried the titles and estates of the Princes of Orange, into the house of Nassau.

Chaloner, Sir Thomas, English statesman under Henry VIII, and Latin poet, b. 1515. d. 1565. *Biog. Brit.*

Chamberlayne Edward, English hist. and antiq. b. 1616. d. 1703. *ibid.*

Chambers Ephraim, English philosopher, author of the celebrated dictionary of arts and sciences, d. 1740. *ibid.*

Chamier Daniel, French protestant divine; theological and controversial author, d. 1621. *Bayle*.

Chambre (Martin Cureau de) French physician; medical and philosoph. author, d. 1669. ag. 75. *Dufresnoy*.

Chamilard Stephen, French Jesuit; antiquary and medalic author, b. 1656. d. 1730. *Nouv. Dict.*

Champagne Philip, Flemish painter, pupil of Poussin, b. 1602. d. 1674. *De Piles, Vies des Peintres*.

Champlain, Samuel de, celebrated French navigator, the founder of new France, or Canada: he built Quebec, and was the first governor of the Colony, in 1603. d. after 1649. *Nouv. Dict.*

Champmesle Maria, French dramatic writer and actress, b. 1644. d. 1698. *Dufresnoy*.

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Chandler Samuel, eminent English dissenting divine and theological author, b. 1693. d. 1766.

Chandler Mrs. Mary, (his sister,) English poetess, b. 1687. d. 1745.

Change du, eminent French engraver, d. 1757. ag. 90. *Dufresnoy*.

Chopelain John, French poet and miscellaneous writer, b. 1595. d. 1674. *ibid*.

Chapelle, Claud Emanuel Lullier, celebrated French poet, d. 1686. *ibid*.

Chapelle John de la, French dramatic poet, political author, &c. b. 1655. d. 1723. *ibid*.

Chapman George, English dramatic author and poet, b. 1557. d. 1634. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets*.

Chardin John, of Paris; travelled into Persia and the East Indies, of which countries he has published a description in his voyages, d. at London 1713. *Nouv. Dict*.

Chares, of Lindus; celebrated architect and sculptor; built the famous Colossus of Rhodes, fl. 288 B. C. *Univ. Hist*.

Charilaus, Greek dramatic poet, fl. 326 B. C.

Charlemagne, or **Charles I**, King of France by succession, and Emperor of the West by conquest in 800. (which laid the foundation of the dynasty of the Western Franks, who ruled the empire 472 years, till the time of Radolphus Auspurgensis, the founder of the house of Austria). Charlemagne was as illustrious in the cabinet as in the field; and though he could not write his name, was the patron of men of letters, the restorer of learning, and a wise legislator; he wanted only the virtue of humanity to render him the most accomplished of men; but when we read of his beheading 4500 Saxons, solely for their loyalty to their Prince, in opposing his conquests, we cannot think he merits the extravagant encomiums bestowed on him by some historians, d. 814. in 74 of his age,

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and 47 of his reign. — France has had nine Sovereigns of this name, of whom **Charles V**, merited the title of "the Wise;" crowned 1364. d. 1380. and **Charles VIII**, signalized himself in the field by rapid victories in Italy; crowned 1483. d. 1498. in the 27 of his age, and 15th of his reign. The rest do not deserve a place in this work, we therefore refer the historical student to Henault's history of France.

Charles le Gros, Emperor of the West in 881. King of Italy and Suabia, memorable for his reverse of fortune, being dethroned at a diet held near Mentz, by the French, the Italians and the Germans in 887. after which he was obliged to subsist on the bounty of the Archbishop of Mentz, d. 888.

Charles IV, Emperor of the West, or of Germany, 1347. his reign is rendered famous by the institution of the celebrated Golden Bull, made at the diet of Nuremburg in 1356. d. 1378. *vide Germany*, PART I.

Charles V, the renowned **Charles le Quint**. King of Spain 1517. elected Emperor of Germany 1519, to the exclusion of his rival **François I**, King of France, which occasioned a war between them, in 1521. The detail of his victories and negotiations, exceeding the limits of our plan, *Robertson's* life of this great man is recommended. Suffice it to add, that in his latter days, his enemies proved successful against him, and being vexed at this reverse of fortune, and oppressed by sickness, he resigned the empire to his son **Ferdinand** in 1556, and passed the remainder of his days in a monastery. He d. in 1558. in the 58 of his age. *vide Robertson's Hist. of Charles V*.

Charles I. King of England; succeeded his father **James I**. in 1625. and was married the same year 19

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Henrietta of France, daughter of Henry IV. The first two years of his reign, were a prelude to the tragedy that ensued. He ascended the throne, with such ideas of the extent of the Royal Prerogative as were incompatible with the freedom of the English constitution; and to this fundamental error may be ascribed his subsequent tyranny. Finding that no parliamentary supplies could be obtained, for the support of his government, till the national grievances complained of were redressed, he dissolved two parliaments in the course of three years; and in 1629. informations were exhibited in the star-chamber against some of the representatives of the people for doing their duty in the house of commons; the seizing members of parliament and prosecuting them for freedom of speech in the house, or for voting in opposition to the Crown, was so flagrant a violation of his coronation oath, that from this time, Charles may properly be said, to have declared war against the constitution of his country. The same year it was adjudged by a corrupt court of King's bench, that the members in custody should be imprisoned during the King's pleasure, when Sir John Elliot and others died in prison: the bare recital of this event, confirms him a tyrant, and overthrows every argument tending to exculpate him from the guilt of involving the nation in a bloody civil war, and of being the deliberate destroyer, instead of the protector of the lives, liberties, and properties of his subjects. The final proceedings against this obstinate misguided monarch, were as illegal, arbitrary and tyrannical as any part of the King's conduct; this will appear in our memoirs of Cromwell, to which the reader is referred. In the last act of his life alone, he shewed himself wor-

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thy of a milder fate. He met death with true greatness of soul, and verified an observation which had been frequently made concerning this unfortunate family, "That the Stuart's supported adversity, much better than prosperity." Beheaded, January 30th 1649. in the 49th of his age, and 24th of his reign.

Charles II, King of England, son of Charles I, after remaining an exile from 1648 to 1660. was restored to the throne, and crowned in 1661. when the joy of the nation was so great, that little or no attention was paid to the security of those civil rights, which had been preserved at the expence of so much blood; they were now infringed with impunity, and the son, who possessed the public vices without the private virtues of his father, notwithstanding his impiety, prodigality, and debauchery, enjoyed a long and peaceable reign; neither his dastardly conduct with respect to foreign affairs, nor his arbitrary proceedings at home, exciting more than ineffectual murmurs from the people; fond of the external parade and tinsel of Majesty, and inebriated with the intoxicating pleasures of a luxurious court, which set the example of profligacy and indolence to the whole nation. But it must not be forgot, that the fine arts were patronised and flourished in this reign, and that the science of philosophy received considerable assistance from the institution of the Royal Society, d. 1685. in the 35th of his age, and 25th of his restoration.

Charles XII. King of Sweden 1697. the hero, or rather the madman of the North, of whom it may be truly said, he sought death, and he found it. He made Alexander the Great his model, and his preceptor observing that he lived only to 32 years of age; Charles replied, is
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not that long enough, when one has conquered kingdoms: upon this plan he set out, and Frederick IV, King of Denmark; Augustus King of Poland; and the Czar Peter the Great, were successively defeated by this young hero, when he was scarce 18. In 1706. he dethroned Augustus, and gave the kingdom of Poland to Stanislaus. Sound policy should have induced him now, at the summit of military reputation, to have made peace with the Czar; but his restless ambition suggested to him the conquest of Russia. With this view, he set out from Saxony in 1707. with a powerful army; the Muscovites in all quarters either fled before him, or treated with him; and after several advantages gained over Peter's detached forces, he marched towards Moscow by the deserts of the Ukraine: but fortune abandoned him at the battle of Pultowa in 1709. he was defeated by the Czar, his army entirely cut to pieces or made prisoners, and himself wounded and obliged to fly to Turkey. The Ottoman court giving him no hopes of assistance, he fortified his house at Bender, and with forty domestics defended it against the Russian army, not abandoning it till they had set it on fire. From Bender he escaped to Demotika, but displeased with this retreat, he resolved to keep his bed as long as he should be obliged to stay in it; this he actually did for 10 months, feigning himself sick: his enemies took the advantage of his absence to recover all they had lost, and to retaliate upon his dominions. At length, travelling post, with only two companions, through Franconia and Mechlenburgh, he arrived at Stralsend in November 1714. Besieged in this city, he escaped to Sweden in the most deplorable condition. Yet these misfortunes did not abate his

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rage for fighting: he raised a new army, attacked Norway, and laid siege to Frederick's-hall, where a cannon-ball took off his head as he was surveying the works of the engineers by star-light, 1718. in the 36th of his age, and 21st of his reign.

Charles Martel, a renowned conqueror, in the early annals of France; he deposed and restored Chilperic King of France; and had the entire government of the kingdom once with the title of Mayor of the palace, and afterwards as Duke of France; but he would not accept the Crown. d. regretted. in 741. *Henault.*

Charles, the Hardy, Duke of Burgundy; a renowned warrior, slain in battle, 1477.

Charles Emanuel I. Duke of Savoy; (falsely styled the Great.) He gained reputation by his valour, but lost it by his invasion of the law of nations, and of the rights of independent states, particularly of the republic of Geneva, d. 1630.

Charlton Gautier, English physician, medical and anatomical author, d. 1696. *Friend's Hist. of Physic.*

Charlevoix Peter, French Jesuit; historian of Japan, Paragua, &c. b. 1684. d. 1761. *New. Dict.*

Charondas, of Sicily; philosopher and legislator, fl. 446 B. C.

Charpentier Francis, French antiquary; critic and miscellaneous author, b. A. D. 1620. d. 1702. *Moreri.*

Charron Peter, French divine, theological and philosophical author, b. 1541. d. 1603. *Bayle.*

Chaucer Geoffrey, an ancient celebrated English poet, b. 1328. d. 1409. *Lives of the Poets.*

Chaulieu, L'Abbé, French poet, b. 1639. d. 1720. *Dufresney.*

Chauisse Michael dela, a Frenchman; author of *Museum Romanum*, &c. d. at Rome, 1724. *New. Dict.* Chavaz

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Chaveau Francis, of Paris; painter and engraver, b. 1613. d. 1676. *Dufresnoy*.

Chauvin Stephen, French protestant divine and refugee at Berlin; author of *Lexicon Philosophicum*, &c. d. 1725. *Nouv. Dict.*

Chazelles, celebrated French mathematician; astronomical and geog. author, b. 1637. d. 1710. *ibid.*

Cheke Sir John, preceptor to, and statesman under Edward VI. Greek critical author, b. 1514. d. 1557. *Biog. Brit.*

Chemin, Catharine du, celebrated French flower-painter, d. 1698.

Chemnitz Martin, German Lutheran divine; controversial author, b. 1522. d. 1586. *Bayle*.

Cherilus, Athenian tragic poet, fl. 534 B. C.

Cherilus, of Samos, Greek poet; sung the victory gained by the Athenians over Xerxes, and was rewarded with a piece of gold for every verse, fl. 479 B. C. *Herodotus*.

Cherefedin Ali, Persian historian, fl. A. D. 1424. *Moreri*.

Cheron Elizabeth Sophia, a French lady, admitted member of the academy of painting and sculpture at Paris, excelled in painting, music, and poetry, and the learned languages, b. 1648. d. 1711. *Nouv. Dict.*

Cheselden William, eminent English Surgeon; celebrated anatomical author. See APPENDIX.

Chesne André du, styled the father of French history; historian of France and England; biographer of the Popes, &c. b. 1584. d. 1640. *Nicéron*.

Chèvreux Urban, a Frenchman; historian, and miscellaneous author, b. 1613. d. 1701. *Dufresnoy*.

Cheyne George, an eminent physician, native of Scotland; but practised in London and at Bath; med. and philos. author, b. 1671. d. 1748.

Chiabrera Gabriel, Italian poet, b. 1552. d. 1638. *Dufresnoy*.

Chicheley Henry, Archbishop of Can-

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terbury in the reign of Henry V; and founder of All-Soul's College Oxford, ia 1437. He was an early opposer of the Papal jurisdiction in England, though no man carried ecclesiastical authority higher than himself, d. 1443. *vide Rapin and Collier's Eccles. Hist.*

Chiaromonti, Italian philosopher and astronomical author, d. 1652.

Chiari Joseph, Roman painter, d. 1727. ag. 73. *Nouv. Dict.*

Chifflet John James, French physician; polit. historical and medical author, b. 1588. d. 1680. *Nicéron*.

Chillingworth William, celebrated English divine, who was prevailed on to embrace the Romish Religion; but soon after abjured it, and became a famous controversial author against it, b. 1602. d. 1644. *Biog. Brit.*

Chilon, one of the seven sages of Greece, and of the Ephori of Sparta, fl. 556 B. C.

Chin-noung, or Kinnung, the second Chinese Monarch, succeeded Fohi, the founder, ab. 1998 B. C. He is reputed to have been the first who taught men (the Chinese) the art of husbandry, the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice. The Chinese historians also ascribe to him the origin of their manufactures; of geography, of the sciences of physic, and of music, *Univ. Hist.*

Ching I, Sovereign of China, 1115 B. C. He is said, to have shewn to the Ambassadors from Cochinchina, a machine which, self-moved, pointed always towards the South, and safely guided travellers by land or water; and this is what some authors have mistaken for the compass, *ibid.*

Chirac Peter, eminent French physician, medical author, b. 1650. d. 1732. *Dufresnoy*.

Chiron, a fabulous personage of antiquity, supposed to have taught Esculapius the arts of medicine and surgery

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- surgery and to have educated Achilles, Castor and Pollux, Hercules and Jason, ab. 900 B. C.
- Choisi Labbe de, French historian and miscellaneous author, b. 1644. d. 1724. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Chopin René, celebrated French law author, fl. 1592. *Dufresnoy.*
- Chosroes I, King of Persia; styled the Great, on account of his conquests; and his having made the Roman empire tributary to him, d. 586.
- Christina, Queen of Sweden, succeeded her father Gustavus Adolphus in 1633. She is memorable for her resignation of the crown; for her great learning; and her generous patronage of learned men. Upon her abdication of the throne in 1654; she caused a medal to be struck with this legend, "Parnassus is worth more than a throne," d. 1689. and ordered the following inscription on her tomb, "D. O. M. vixit Christina, ann. 62."
- Chrysippus, Stoic philosopher; disciple of Zeno, d. 207 B. C. ag. 73.
- Chrysoloras Emanuel, Greek grammarian and critical author, d. 1415. ag. 60.
- Chrysostom, of Antioch, Bishop of Constantinople; theological author, d. 417. ag. 55. *Niceron.*
- Chubb Thomas, an extraordinary English philosopher, who was put apprentice first to a glover, then to a tallow-chandler; but notwithstanding these disadvantageous situations, and want of education, by the strength of a natural genius for learning, became with the assistance of English books only, a celebrated polemical and deistical writ. b. 1679. d. 1747. *vide Biog. Brit.*
- Chudleigh Lady Mary, English miscellaneous author and poet, b. 1656. d. 1710. *Walpole.*
- Churchill Sir Winston, father of the Great Duke of Marlborough, and author of a political essay on the history of England, intitled, *Divi*

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- Britannici*, containing remarks on the lives of the Kings of Britain, from the year of the world 2855, to A. D. 1660, &c. b. 1620. d. 1688.
- Churchill John, Duke of Marlborough; and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; the most renowned English general of modern times. The description of whose numerous victories, and successful negotiations cannot be brought within any moderate compass. We must therefore refer the reader to Lediard's life of this great man, b. 1650. d. 1722.
- Churchill Charles, an admired English poet, d. 1764.
- Ciaconius Peter, of Toledo, mathematician; employed by Gregory XIII. to correct the calendar, commentator of ancient authors. b. 1525. d. 1581. *Moreri.*
- Cibber Colley, celebrated English comedian, dramatic author and poet, b. 1671. d. 1757.
- Cibber Mrs. (her maiden name Susannah Arne) the most celebrated English actress of the present century, or probably of any preceding period, in tragedy: admired also in comedy, d. 1766. ag. 57.
- Cicero Marcus Tullius, the celebrated Roman orator, b. 106 B. C; assassinated, 43 B. C, by order of Marc Anthony, against whom he had made several famous, but severe orations.
- Cid le, (Roderigo Dias) a Castilian officer, who was very successful against the Moors, under Ferdinand II, King of Castile; but whose name would hardly have been remembered, if Corneille had not made his passion for Chimene the subject of an admired tragedy, founded on a simple, but affecting incident. The Cid is desperately in love with Chimene daughter of the Count de Gomez, but he is at variance with the Count, and being challenged

challenged by him, kills him in a duel. The conflict between love and honour in the breast of Chimene, who at length pardons and marries the Cid, forms the beauty of the piece, d. 1098.

Cignani Charles, of Bologna; hist. painter, b. 1628. d. 1719. *De Piles*.

Cimabue Giovanni, celebrated Florentine, architect and painter, d. 1300. ag. 70. *Felibien*.

Cimon, the renowned Athenian general, d. 449 B. C. ag. 51.

Cincinnatus, the Roman dictator, was taken from the plough, to be advanced to the dignity of consul, in which office he restored public tranquillity, and then returned to his rural employments. Being called forth a second time, to be dictator, he conquered the enemies of Rome, and refusing all rewards retired again to his farm, after he had been dictator only sixteen days: the same circumstances occurred once more in the 80th year of his age, b. 456. d. 376 B. C. *Livy*.

Cinna, Roman general, the scourge of his country, d. 84 B. C.

Cinnamus, Greek histor. of the Eastern empire during the reigns of John and Manuel Comnenes, from 1118 to 1143. His style is reckoned the best of the modern Greek authors, d. after 1183.

Cinus, or Cyno, Italian law author and poet, d. 1336. *Vossius*.

Ciro-Ferri, Roman architect and painter, b. 1624. d. 1689. *Felibien*.

Cissonius Quintus, Roman architect and engineer, fl. ab. 204.

Civoli, or Cigoli, (his real name was Ludovico Cardi) celebrated Florentine, painter and poet, b. 1559. d. 1613. *De Piles*.

Clauberge Thomas, English dramatic poet, d. 1570. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets*.

Claughton Alexis, celebrated French mathematician; author of treatises on astronomy, geometry and algebra, b. 1711. d. 1765. *Nouv. Dict.*

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of, English histor. of the civil war between Charles I. and his subjects, &c. d. 1674. ag. 67. *Biog. Brit.*

Clarke Samuel, one of the most eminent divines the church of England ever produced, whose memory is endeared to all lovers of true piety divested of absurd mysteries and idle superstitions, for his strenuous endeavours to promote a further reformation in the liturgy of the church of England, in which is retained many of the dregs of the Romish mass-book: "he wished to see the occasions of good and learned men's scruples removed out of the established forms of public worship; and that no subscription should be required from the clergy, except to the belief of the gospel."

Dr. Clarke, though supported by the most learned men of the age, was so warmly opposed by those who are called the Orthodox Bishops and Clergy, that he had not the happiness of living to see any fixed plan of church reformation carried into execution: It has however just been accomplished successfully in a select congregation, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Lindsey, who has published, and uses in his society, the reformed liturgy left in M. S. by Dr. Clarke, *vide Unitarians*, PART I.—For a satisfactory account of Dr. Clarke's religious sentiments and conduct, and of his theological, polemical, philosophical and critical works, the reader is referred to Bishop Hoadley's life of this great and amiable divine; and to Whiston's historical memoirs of Dr. Clarke's life and writings, b. 1675. d. 1729.

Clauberge John, German mathematician; author of a celebrated treatise, intitled, *Logica Vetus & nova*, &c. b. 1622. d. 1665. *Malctior Adam*.

Claudian, the Latin poet, fl. ab. A. D. 397.

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- Claudius I.** Roman emperor, A. D. 41. the beginning of his reign was very promising, but it was soon discovered that little better than an idiot filled the throne, who might easily be made a tyrant; accordingly he became a very cruel one, through the influence of his empress, the infamous Messalina; after her death, he married his niece Agrippina, who caused him to be poisoned to make way for Nero, A. D. 54. *Suetonius.*
- Claudius II,** Marcus Aurelius, Roman emperor in 298. a renowned general, an equitable judge, and a good prince, d. 270. ag. 56. *ibid.*
- Claude,** of Lorraine, celebrated landscape painter, b. 1600. d. 1682. *Vies des Peintres.*
- Claude John,** French protestant divine; theological and controversial author, b. 1619. d. 1695. *Bayle.*
- Clavius Christopher,** French jesuit; mathematical author, d. 1612. ag. 75. *Niceron.*
- Cleanthes,** Stoic philosopher; disciple of Zeno, d. 240 B. C. ag. 99.
- Clearchus,** Greek histor. of Persia, fl. 323 B. C.
- Clemens Romanus,** one of the primitive fathers of the Christian church; cotemporary with St. Paul, d. ab. A. D. 102. *Niceron.*
- Clemens Alexandrinus,** another eminent Christian father; theological and philosoph author, d. 215. *ibid.*
- Clement V,** pope, the first who made a public sale of indulgences; he transplanted the Holy See to Avignon in France, and greatly contributed to the suppression of the Knights Templars; author of a compilation of the decrees of the general councils of Vienna: styled Clementines, d. 1314. *vide Bower's Lives of the Popes.*
- Clement VII,** Julius de Medicis, pope, memorable for his refusing to divorce Catharine of Arragon from Henry VIII; and for the bull he published upon the king's mar-

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- riage with Ann Bulleyne; which, according to the Romish authors, lost him England, d. 1534. *ibid.*
- Clenard Nicholas,** a Flemish, Greek and Latin grammarian and critic, d. after 1606.
- Cleobulus,** one of the seven sages of Greece, fl. 540 B. C.
- Cleomedes,** Greek mathematician, fl. 540 B. C.
- Cleomenes III,** king of Lacedemon, a renowned warrior and legislator, d. 219 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Cleopatra,** the celebrated queen of Egypt, whose extraordinary beauty subdued the two renowned Roman generals Julius Cæsar and Marc Anthony: the latter of whom, it is thought, lost the empire of Rome by his attachment to her. At length, Marc Anthony being subdued by Octavius Cæsar, she tried the force of her declining charms upon the conqueror, but in vain; upon which, expecting no mercy from him, she poisoned herself, 30 B. C. According to some authors, she was the restorer of the Alexandrian library, to which she added that of Pergamos, and it is said, that she studied philosophy, to console her for the absence of Anthony.
- Cleophantes,** painter of Corinth, fl. 654 B. C.
- Cleostratus,** Greek astronomer and mathematician, fl. 542 B. C.
- Clerc Daniel le,** of Geneva; physician, surgeon and medical author, d. A. D. 1728. *Moreri.*
- Clerc John le,** his brother, celebrated divine; theological, controversial, philosophical and historical author, b. 1957. d. 1736. *ibid.*
- Clerc Sebastian le,** of Metz, eminent engraver; and author of an esteemed treatise on architecture, geometry and perspective, b. 1637. d. at Paris 1714. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Clinias,** Pythagorean philosopher and musician, fl. 520 B. C.
- Clisthenes,** a famous Athenian magistrate, the author of the mode of banish-

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banishing ambitious citizens by ostracism, or writing their names upon a shell: the intention was patriotic, but it was abused, like all other human institutions; some of the worthiest citizens of Athens having been thus exiled, d. 510 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Clitomachus of Carthage; academician and philosopher, d. ab. 100 B. C.

Clodius Publius, the Roman senator; a factious citizen, whose party became very powerful in Rome, and procured the banishment of Cicero: he was killed on the Appian way, by one of Milo's servants, 53 B. C. *vide, Cicero's Oration in defence of Milo.*

Clovio, Sclavonian painter, excelled in miniature, d. at Rome, A. D. 1578. *De Piles.*

Clovis I; the real founder of the French monarchy; for he was the first conqueror of the several provinces of Gaul, possessed before his time by the Romans, Germans, and Goths: these he united to the then scanty dominions of France; removed the seat of government from Soissons to Paris, and made this the capital of his new kingdom, d. 511. in the 46th of his age, and 31st of his reign, *Henault's Hist. of France.*

Cluverius Philippus, of Dantzick, celebrated geographer and antiquary, b. 1580. d. 1623. *Melchior Adam.*

Codrington Christopher, a brave English officer, and not less distinguished for his learning and benevolence: he was governor of the Leeward Islands; and left two considerable plantations, by his will, to the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts; and a library to All-Soul's College Oxford, of which he was a fellow, b. 1668. d. 1716.

Codrus, the last king of the Athenians, fell in the defence of his country against the Heraclides, 1095 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Cocceius, celebrated Roman architect, fl. ab. A. D. 45.

Cocceius John, of Bremen; professor of theology at Leyden, founder of a sect called Cocceians: they held, amongst other singular opinions, that of a visible reign of Christ in this world, after a general conversion of the Jews and all other people to the true Christian faith, as laid down in the voluminous works of Cocceius, d. 1699. ag. 66.

Cocceius Henry, German lawyer, and eminent law author, d. 1719.

Coccio Sabellius, Venetian; historian of Venice and poet, d. 1506.

Cochin Charles Nicholas, eminent French engraver, d. 1754. ag. 66. *Dufresnoy.*

Cockburne Catherine, English poet and miscellaneous writer, b. 1679. d. 1749.

Coeck, or Koeck, Flemish painter and architect; author of a treatise on architecture, geometry and perspective, d. 1451. *Felibien.*

Cohorn Memnon, famous Dutch engineer; author of a treatise on fortification, b. 1632. d. 1704.

Coignet Michael, Flemish mathematician; author of a treatise on navigation, d. 1623.

Coke Sir Edward, a most eminent English lawyer and law author; chief justice of England under James I. b. 1549. d. 1634. *Biog. Brit.*

Colbert, John-Baptist, marquis of Seignelai, reputed the greatest statesman France ever produced. He was prime minister to Louis XIV, and was equally renowned in every department of his extensive administration. The polite arts, commerce and manufactures stood indebted to him for some signal advantage every year of his ministry. His attention to the Marine service was no less conspicuous, for he built arsenals at Marseilles, Toulon, Brest and Rochfort, which

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- he kept well provided with naval and military stores. The regulations he effected in the courts of of judicature, and in the finances, completed his character, and render it more renowned than that of Sully; because his views were more extensive, b. at Paris 1619. d. 1683. —The house of Colbert, has produced several eminent men in the church, the army and the cabinet of France; *Moreri, Henault, &c.*
- Cole William, English natural philosopher and botanical author, b. 1626. d. 1662. *Biog. Brit.*
- Coles Elisha, English and Latin grammarian and lexicographer, b. 1640. d. 1680. *ibid.*
- Colet John, eminent English divine; founder of St. Paul's School, b. 1466. d. 1519. *ibid.*
- Coligni, Gaspard de, the celebrated admiral of France, who bravely supported the cause of the French protestants against the duke of Guise and his adherents, and after several victories gained over their persecutors, at last fell a victim to the glorious cause of protecting the oppressed, being basely assassinated by one of the duke of Guise's domestics, in the beginning of the horrid massacre of Paris; on the eve of St. Bartholomew's-day, 1572. ag. 56. *vide Henault's Hist. of France.*
- Collet Peter, French divine and celebrated theological author, b. 1693. d. 1770. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Collier Jeremy, English divine and celebrated theological, polem. and political author; and British eccles. hist. b. 1650. d. 1726. *Biog. Brit.*
- Collins John, English mathematician, geometrical and arithmetical author, b. 1624. d. 1683.
- Collins Anthony, a famous English polem. author, b. 1676. d. 1729.
- Collins William, celebrated English lyric and pastoral poet, b. 1721. d. 1756. *Langbourn's life of Collins prefixed to his Poems 1771.*

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- Colombel Nicholas, French painter, b. 1646. d. 1717.
- Colonna, Pompey, cardinal and poet, d. 1532.—The house of Colonna has produced several great men in the Romish, and some brave generals in the Sicilian and Spanish services.
- Colonna, or Columna, Fabio, a Neapolitan; botanical author, b. 1567. d. 1630. *Dufrenoy.*
- Columbanus, (canonized) b. in Ireland in 560, Latin poet; retired from the world, and lived a solitary life in the mountains of Wales for some years; he next went over to France and built a monastery, but being exiled from that country, he travelled to Italy, where he founded the Abbey of Bobio, and d. in it, in 615. *Niceron's vies des hommes illustres.*
- Columbus Christopher, a Genoese, the celebrated navigator, and the first discoverer of the Islands of America. b. 1442. d. 1506.
- Columbus Bartholomew, his brother, famous for his marine charts and spheres, which he brought to England and presented to Henry VII. d. 1514.
- Columbus Don Ferdinand, son of Christopher, and writer of his life: he entered into the ecclesiastical state, and founded a library which he bequeathed to the church of Seville, to this day called the Columbine library, d. 1560.
- Columella of Cadiz, philosopher; author of a treatise on agriculture, fl. ab. A. D. 43.
- Coluthus, Greek poet, fl. ab. 518.
- Comber Thomas, English divine; theological author, b. 1645. d. 1699. *Biog. Brit.*
- Comenius John Amos, Moravian divine, and celebrated grammarian, b. 1592. d. 1671. *Melchior Adam.*
- Comiers Claude, French mathematician, author, d. 1693. *Dufresnoy.*
- Commandinus, Italian mathematician; translator and commentator

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of the ancient Greek mathematical authors, b. 1509. d. 1575. *ibid.*

Commelin Jerom, an eminent Flemish printer, corrector and annotator, settled at Heidelberg, d. 1598.

Commines Peter de, a Fleming, historian of France, and of the general affairs of Europe from 1664 to 1498. d. 1509. ag. 64. *Bayle.*

Commire John, French jesuit and poet, b. 1625, d. 1702. *ibid.*

Commodianus Garcus, Latin poet, fl. ab. 326.

Comnena Ann, daughter of Alexius Comnenes, emperor of the East; memorable for her great learning and virtue, and for her history of the life and actions of her father, which is highly esteemed, fl. ab. 1117. *Du Gange.*

Compton Henry, bishop of London, distinguished himself as a zealous promoter of the revolution. He published some translations from the Italian, and pastoral letters, b. 1632. d. 1713. *Biog. Britan.*

Comte Louis le, of Bologna, sculptor, his chief works are at Paris, d. 1694. *Dufresnoy.*

Comte Florent le, of Paris, sculptor and painter, but better known for his cabinet of curious works of architecture, painting, sculpture and engraving, d. 1712. *ibid.*

Concina Daniel, Italian Dominican, and theological author, b. 1686. d. 1756. *Nouv. Dict.*

Confucius, the father of the Chinese philosophers, d. 479 B. C.

Congreve William, celebrated English dramatic author and poet, d. A. D. 1729. ag. 57. *Lives of the Poets.*

Connor Bernard, Irish physician and philosopher, has rendered himself memorable for a philosophical and medical treatise in Latin, tending to explain the miracles performed by Christ, as natural events, upon the principles of natural philosophy, b. 1666. d. 1698.

Conon, the renowned Athenian general and admiral, fl. 394 B. C.

Conon, of Samos, celebrated Greek astronomer and hist. fl. 300 B. C.

Conrad II, elected emperor of Germany 1204; he was obliged to take the field against most of the German dukes who revolted from him; and he put Ernest, duke of Suabia, under the ban of the empire. This being one of the earliest instances of such a proscription, the formula is inserted here for it's singularity.

"We declare thy wife a widow; thy children orphans; and we send thee, in the name of the Devil, to the four corners of the world." It was in the reign of this prince that the German siefs became hereditary, d. 1039. *Barré.*

Conrad III, emperor of Germany, 1138. The duke of Bavaria opposed his election; but being put under the ban of the empire, and deprived of his dutchy, he could not sur vive his disgrace. The margrave of Austria was ordered by the emperor to take possession of Bavaria, but Welfti, uncle to the deceased duke, attacked him, and was defeated near the castle of Winsburg: the battle fought upon this occasion is famous in history; having given rise to the party-names of Guelphs and Gibbelines afterwards assumed in Italy. The parole of the day with the Bavarians was Welfti, from the name of their general; that of the Imperialists Weiblingen, from a small village, in which Frederick, duke of Suabia, their commander, had been nursed: by degrees these names served to distinguish the two parties: and the Italians, who could not accustom themselves to these rough words, formed from them their Guelphs and Gibbellines, d. 1152. *ibid.*

Conrad of Lichtenau, or Abbas Uspersensis, author of an universal chronology from the creation to 1229: continued, by an anonymous writ., to Char. V. Conrad, d. in 1240.

Conradin, or Conrad junior, son of

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Conrad IV, was acknowledged emperor by the Gibellines, who received him in triumph at Rome; but pope Alexander IV. had published a crusade against this orphan, and Urban VII, his successor, gave the empire to Charles of Anjou, brother to Louis IX, king of France; and the unfortunate youth, though powerfully supported even by the Turks, lost a battle in which he was taken prisoner, and was beheaded, by order of his base opponent publicly, at Naples 1229. in the 18th year of his age; and in him ended the race of the dukes of Suabia, which had produced several kings and emperors.

Conringius Hermannus, of Norden in Frizeland; celebrated German lawyer, and Latin law, historical and political author, b. 1606. d. 1681. *Melchior Adam in vitæ philo-
sop. Germ.*

Constantine the Great; the first emperor of the Romans who embraced Christianity. His father, Constantius Chlorus, rendered himself famous by his victorious expeditions to Germany and Britain; upon the abdication of Diocletian, he shared the Roman empire with Galerius Maximinus in 305, and was at that time at York, where he d. in 306; having first caused his son Constantine the Great to be proclaimed emperor by his army, and by the English. Galerius at first refused to admit Constantine to his father's share in the Imperial throne, but after he had gained several battles, he consented in 308. Maxentius, who succeeded Galerius, opposed him, but was defeated and drowned himself in the Tyber. The senate then declared Constantine, chief or first Augustus, and Licinius his second associate in the empire, in 313. These princes published an edict in their joint names in favour of the Christians; but soon after Licinius, jealous of Constantine's renown, conceived an

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implacable hatred against him, and renewed the persecutions against the Christians; this brought on a rupture between the emperors, and a battle, in which Constantine was victorious; a short peace ensued, but Licinius, having shamefully violated the treaty, the war was renewed, when Constantine totally defeated him, he fled to Nicomedia, where he was taken prisoner and strangled in 323. Constantine now became sole master of the Western and Eastern empires, immediately formed the plan of establishing Christianity, as the religion of the state, for which purpose he convoked several ecclesiastical councils; but finding he was likely to meet with great opposition from the Pagan interest at Rome; he conceived the design of founding a new city, to be the capital of his Christian empire, *vide Constantinople*, PART I.—The glory Constantine had acquired by establishing the Christian religion, was tarnished by the part he took in the persecutions carried on by the Arians, towards the close of his reign, against their Christian brethren who differed from them: seduced by Eusebius of Nicomedia, he banished several eminent prelates; soon after which he d. in 337, the 66th of his age, and 31st of his reign.

Constantine VII, Emperor of the East in 1002; left the care of the empire to his wife Helena, who loaded the people with taxes, and sold all the offices in church and state to the highest bidders, while the emperor employed himself in reading, writing, and the fine arts, till he became as good an architect and painter, as he was a bad prince: he wrote several biographical and geographical works, which would have done honour to his name, if he had not neglected his duty to compose them, d. 959.

Constantine VIII, Dracoles, the son of Emanuel Paleologus, was placed upon the imperial throne by Sultan Amurath in 1448. But Mahomet II, his successor, resolving to dethrone him, laid siege to Constantinople by sea and land, and took it by assault in 1453, after it had held out 58 days. The unfortunate emperor, seeing the Turks enter by the breaches, threw himself into the midst of the enemy, and was cut to pieces; the children of the imperial house were massacred by the soldiers, and the women reserved to gratify the lust of the conqueror; and thus terminated the dynasty of the Constantines 1123 years after its establishment at Constantinople.

Constantine Robert, of Caen, physician and Grammarian, Greek and Latin lexicographer and antiquary, d. 1605. ag. 103. *Niceron*.

Constantino (the African) of Carthage, the first introducer of the Greek and Arabic practice of physic into Italy; medical author, fl. 1070. *Moreri*.

Contarini (cardinal) of Venice; statesman, political, philosoph. and theol. author, d. 1541. ag. 59. *Niceron*.

Conti-Giusto de, Florentine poet of the 14th century.

Conti L'Abbé, of Venice, Italian dramatic poet, and miscellaneous author, d. 1749. ag. 71. *Nouv. Dict.*

Conto Pestana, Portuguese poet, d. at Lisbon 1735. *ibid.*

Cootwich John, of Utrecht, civilian and traveller. His voyage from Jerusalem to Syria in Latin, is very scarce and in high esteem; published 1619 d. uncert. *Nouv. Dict.*

Cooper Thomas, Bishop of Winchester; continuator of an universal chronology, begun by Thomas Languet, who died at premature age, and the bishop continued it: it commences with the creation, and is brought down to 1560. Author also of a Latin and English dic-

tionary, and some theological tracts, b. 1517. d. 1549. *Biog. Brit.*

Cooper Samuel, English portrait painter, in the style of Van Dyck, b. 1609. d. 1672. *Walpole*.

Cop William, Swedish physician and medical author, d. at Paris 1540.

Copernicus, the celebrated mathematician; and astronomical author, b. at Thorn in Regal Prussia 1473. d. 1543. *vide Gassendus' life of Copernicus*.

Coques Gonzales, Flemish portrait painter, b. 1618. d. 1684. *De Piles*.

Coram Thomas, a patriotic English mariner, styled Captain Coram, from being master of a vessel trading to the Colonies, was the sole projector of that excellent institution the Foundling Hospital: he also promoted the settlement of the Colonies of Georgia and Nova Scotia, and by his advice and interest the first bounty was given for the importation of naval stores; his whole time, after he quitted the sea, was employed in planning and executing beneficial designs for the public, b. ab. 1668. d. 1751.

Corbet Richard, bishop of Norwich, and Engl. poet, d. 1635. *Biog. Brit.*

Corbeuil François, French poet, fl. ab. 1461. *Dufresnoy*.

Cordemoi Geraud de, histor. of France, during the two first races of its kings; and philosophical, political and metaphysical author, d. 1684. *Moreri*.

Cordus Caius Mutius, Roman architect of the temples of honour and virtue, 104 B. C.

Cordus Euricius, of Hesse, phys. botan. author and poet, d. A. D. 1535.

Cordus Valerius, his son, physician; medical and botanical author, d. at Rome 1544. *Melch. Adam*.

Corelli, the famous Italian musician; and composer, d. at Rome 1733. ag. 63. *Nouv. Dict.*

Corinna, a Theban lady, who gained the prize for Lyric poetry from Pindar: but Pausanias observes, that her

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- her beauty made the judges partial.
fl. 495 B. C.
- Corio Bernardine, histor. of Milan,
d. A. D. 1500. *Moreri*.
- Coriolanus, the celebrated Roman general, put to death by the Volci,
488 B. C. *Livy*.
- Cornarius, or Haguenbot, John, German physician; medical author and translator into Latin of the Greek medical writers, d. A. D. 1558.
Melchior Adam.
- Cornaro Lewis, a noble Venetian, author of a celebrated Latin treatise on the advantages of temperance: by following his own rules, he lived to upwards of 100 years of age,
d. 1566. *Moreri*.
- Corneille Peter, the celebrated French dramatic poet; and styled by their writers, the father of the French theatre, b. 1606. d. 1684. *Dufresnoy*.
- Corneille Thomas, his brother, dramatic poet and author of a dictionary of arts and sciences, and of another of geography and history, b. 1625. d. 1709. *ibid*.
- Corneille Michael, French painter and engraver, d. 1708. *ibid*.
- Cornificius, Greek poet and critic, fl. 30 B. C.
- Coronelli Vincent, celebrated Italian mathematician; mathematical and geog. author, d. 1718. *Nouv. Dict*.
- Corradini de Sezza, (cardinal) antiquary, and critical author, b. 1658. d. 1743. *ibid*.
- Corrado Sebastian, of Bologna, Latin grammarian and critic, d. 1556.
- Corregio, Antonio Allegri, b. at Corregio, in the dukedom of Modena, in 1594, a most excellent painter, said to be the first who placed figures in the air, or sky of history pieces, and to have excelled in the art of fore-shortning, and in "the magic of cielings." d. 1634. *De Piles Critique sur les Peintres*.
- Corfini, an Italian friar, professor of philosophy at Pisa; and celebrated mathematical author, b. 1702. d. 1765. *Nouv. Dict*.
- Cort Cornelius, an eminent Dutch en-

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- graver, settled at Rome, ab. 1560. d. uncertain, *Dufresnoy*.
- Cortes, or Cortez Ferdinand, a Spanish general, famous for the conquest of Mexico, and other victories over the natives of South America; but infamous for the cruelties he committed upon the vanquished, without regard to rank, age, or sex: it is probable that on this account he was but coolly received at his return to Europe, by his royal master Charles le Quint; it is even asserted that the emperor asked him, who he was? to which Cortez replied. "I am the man, who have given you more provinces, than your ancestors have left you towns," d. 1554. ag. 63. *Mariana de rebas Hispanicis*.
- Cortone Peter de, or Berretini, Florentine painter and archit. d. 1669.
- Coryate Thomas, a famous English traveller, chiefly on foot: he visited almost all parts of the world; and published relations of his voyages and travels; but the singularity of the titles, and of his manners, exposed him to much ridicule, and occasioned the character of his works to be misrepresented, as well as that of their author, who was certainly a man of great learning. Coryate was the son of a clergyman in Somersetshire. He was b. in 1577, and d. at Surat in the East Indies 1617.—An anonymous English writer lately published very useful and entertaining observations made in a journey through Flanders and Holland in 1767, under the title of Coryate or Coriat, junior.
- Cosin John, bishop of Durham; theological author, b. 1594. d. 1672. *Collier's Eccles. Hist*.
- Cosmo de Medicis I, grand duke of Tuscany, the restorer of literature and the fine arts in Italy, and founder of the University of Pisa: Tuscany was made a grand duchy for this prince, by Charles le Quint. d. 1574. ag. 55.

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- Costa, Christopher à, b. in Africa, but practised physic in Spain; author of a treatise on Indian drugs and simples, &c. d. after 1578.
- Costa Emanuel à, Portuguese civilian and law author, d. 1560.
- Costanzo Angelo di, Neapolitan; histor. of Naples, and Latin poet, b. 1507. d. after 1582. *Moreri*.
- Cota Roderigo, of Toledo; tragic poet, fl. 1540. *ibid*.
- Cotelier John Baptist, or Cotelinius, a celebrated French critic in the Hebrew and Greek languages. Ecclesiastic, antiquary, historian and comment. b. 1628. d. 1686. *Niceron*.
- Cotes Roger, a celebrated English professor of experimental philosophy and astronomy at Cambridge; mathematician and philosoph. author, b. 1682. d. 1716. *Biog. Brit*.
- Cotta Caius Aurelius, the celebrated Roman orator, fl. 75. B. C.
- Cotte Robert de, of Paris, architect to Louis XIV. His works are distinguished at Paris, Versailles and Trianon. b. 1657. d. 1735. *Nouv. Dict*.
- Cotton Sir Robert, a celebrated English antiquary, who, from the age of eighteen, commenced collector of valuable MSS. His writings upon subjects of policy, history, antiquities, manners and customs are numerous, but his chief benefaction to his country, was his valuable library, *vide Libraries*. PART I. b. 1570. d. 1631.
- Cotton Charles, English poet, d. 1688. *vide Granger's Biog. Hist. of England*.
- Couperin Francis, French musician and composer, d. 1733. *Nouv. Dict*.
- Couplet Philip, Flemish Jesuit; Latin histor. of Siam, and commentator on the philosophy of Confucius, d. 1693. *Niceron*.
- Courtiz Gatién de, (Sieur de Sandras) b. at Paris in 1644, was at first an officer in the French army, but retired to Holland, where he published a number of political histories and memoirs of illustrious persons in the French court, which

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- were so much disliked by the ministry (though his countrymen affect to style them Romances) that on his return to Paris, he was confined three years in the Bastille; he afterwards married the widow of a bookseller and d. 1712. His works are very numerous, and contain many curious historical and political anecdotes, *Nouv. Dict*.
- Courtois James, styled le Bourguignon, eminent French painter, excelled in battles, sieges, &c. b. 1621. d. 1670. *De Piles*.
- Cousin John, the most ancient of the French artists, painter and sculptor, and author of a treatise on geometry and perspective, d. 1589. *ibid*.
- Coustou Nicholas, eminent French sculpt. b. 1658. d. 1733. *Dufresnoy*.
- Couston William, his brother, sculptor, d. 1746. *ibid*.
- Cowel John, an eminent English civilian, and law writer, b. 1554. d. 1611. *Biog. Brit*.
- Cowley Abraham, celebrated English poet, b. 1618. d. 1657. *Lives of the Poets*.
- Cowper William, eminent English surgeon; and anatomical author, d. after 1658.
- Cox Richard, Bishop of Ely: his zeal for the Protestant religion occasioned his imprisonment on the accession of Queen Mary; and when released, he fled to Strasburgh; but returned home upon her death, and was the chief framer of the liturgy, and translator of the Bible, called the Bishop's Bible, made in the reign of Elizabeth. d. 1581. ag. 82. *Biog. Brit*.
- Coyzel Noël, eminent French painter, b. 1629. d. 1707. *De Piles*.
- Coyzel Anthony, his son, equally eminent in the same art, b. 1661. d. 1722. — There were two more of this family, painters, but of inferior merit. *Dufresnoy*.
- Craig Sir Thomas, eminent Scotch civilian, and law author, d. 1698. *Mackenzie's Lives of Scotch Writers*,
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- Craig John**, Scotch mathematician; author of a very curious little tract, but little known, printed at London, in 1699, and at Leipfick in 1755, intituled, *Theologia Chriftiana Mathematica*, d. uncertain, *ibid.*
- Cramer Gabriel**, of Geneva, mathematician, mathematical author, b. 1704. d. 1752. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Cranmer Thomas**, the celebrated archbishop of Canterbury; whose eminent piety and learning stand unquestioned, but whose political character, on account of the variations in his conduct, is differently treated by historians and controversial writers: it is certain, however, that he suffered at last for the protestant cause; for though he had been attainted of high treason for appearing openly in favour of Lady Jane Grey, yet Queen Mary thought proper to pardon him the treason, and to have him condemned as a heretic, that he might suffer the punishment for heresy; he was accordingly burnt at Oxford in 1556. ag. 67. theological and contr. auth. *Biog. Brit.*
- Crantor**, Greek academical philosopher and poet, d. ab. 272 B. C.
- Craſſo, Julius Paulus**, of Padua, physician, translator into Latin of the ancient Greek medical authors, d. A. D. 1574. *Moreri.*
- Craſſus Licinius**, a celebrated Roman orator, d. 91 B. C. ag. 48. *vide Cicero.*
- Craſſus Marcus**, a renowned Roman general; but who sullied the lustre of his military reputation by his extreme cupidity; slain by the Parthians 53 B. C. *Livy.*
- Crates**, of Thebes, Cynic philosopher, d. ab. 284 B. C. *Stanley's lives of the philosophers.*
- Crates**, of Athens, academical philosopher, d. ab. 250 B. C. *ibid.*
- Cratinus**, Athenian comic poet, fl. 431 B. C. *ibid.*
- Cratippus**, of Mytelene, peripatetic philosopher, fl. 53 B. C. *ibid.*
- Craton John**, (or Decraſtheim) German physician, and medical author, d. A. D. 1585. *Melchior Adam.*

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- Crayer Gaspard**, Flemish painter, fl. ab. 1600.
- Crebillon Prosper Joylot de**, celebrated French dramatic poet, b. 1674. d. 1762. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Creech Thomas**, English divine, poet, and critic, b. 1659. d. 1701.
- Crellius John**, an eminent Polish divine and unitarian, controversial and moral writer, d. 1632. ag. 42. *Melchior Adam.*
- Cremonini Cæſar**, Italian philosopher, d. 1620. *Moreri.*
- Cremutius Cordus**, Roman historian, d. A. D. 25.
- Crenius Thomas**, a German, corrector of the press at Rotterdam, and at Leyden, voluminous Latin author. His chief work, "Precepts on the manner of studying the liberal sciences." d. 1728. ag. 80. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Creon**, the first annual Archon of Athens, 684 B. C. *Arund. Martini.*
- Crescenzi**, a Rom. patrician, Lat. author on agriculture, fl. in the 14th cent.
- Crescimbeni**, Italian poet, and miscellaneous author, b. 1663. d. 1751.
- Cresconius**, an African Bishop, and canon law author, fl. ab. 690.
- Crespi Joseph**, of Bologna, hist. painter, b. 1665. d. 1747. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Crevier John Baptist**, of Paris, historian, and critic on ancient authors, b. 1693. d. 1765. *ibid.*
- Crida**, the first king of Mercia (Northumberland.) a great warrior, d. 595.
- Critarchus**, of Alexandria, Greek historian, fl. 332 B. C.
- Critias**, the first of the thirty tyrants of Athens, slain by his fellow-citizens 401 B. C.
- Crito**, of Athens, Socrat. philosopher, fl. 400 B. C.
- Critolaus**, the famous general of the Achæans, d. 146 B. C.
- Critolaus**, Peripatetic philosopher, d. 140 B. C.
- Croese Gerrard**, Dutch divine, historian and critic, d. A. D. 1710.
- Cræſus**, the fifth and last king of Lydia, 557 B. C. celebrated in his

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story for his conquests, his immense riches, and his patronage of learning and the polite arts : Subdued by Cyrus, which put an end to the kingdom of Lydia, 544 B. C. d. uncertain, *Univ. Hist.*

Cromer Martin, a Polish prelate; histor. of Poland, d. A. D. 1589. *Melchior Adam.*

Cromwell Thomas, earl of Essex, was the son of a blacksmith at Putney, b. in 1498. Without a liberal education, but endowed with a strong natural genius, he considered travelling as the proper means of improving his understanding, and to this early token of his sound judgement he stood indebted for the high rank and distinguished honours he afterwards enjoyed. He became by degrees the confidential favorite, and prime minister, of Henry VIII; and from the moment he acquired any authority in the cabinet, he employed it in promoting the reformation, to his zeal for which he became a victim; for, the more firmly to secure the Protestant cause, he contrived to marry the king to Ann of Cleves, whose friends were all Lutherans. Unfortunately Henry took a disgust to this Lady, which brought on Cromwell's ruin; the king, with his usual cruelty and caprice, taking this opportunity to sacrifice this minister to the Roman Catholic party, to whom he seemed desirous of reconciling himself, as soon as he had Catherine Howard in view. Cromwell was a great politician and a good man; but like most statesmen was guilty of great errors. In his zeal for the new Religion, he had introduced the unjustifiable mode of attainer in cases of treason and heresy; and his enemies, who were numerous, (consisting of two classes, the ancient nobility and gentry, who were enraged to see the highest honours bestowed on a man of his mean ex-

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traction, and the Roman Catholics who detested him) having preferred many complaints against him, availed themselves of his own law. He was attainted of treason and heresy; convicted unheard; and beheaded in 1540.—He was the chief instrument of the suppression of the Abbies and Monasteries, and of the destruction of Images and Relics; to him also we are indebted for the institution of Parish Registers of Births, Marriages and Burials.

Cromwell Oliver, the son of a private gentleman who resided at Huntingdon; where he was b. in 1599. and it appears by some part of his education, that he was intended for the law, being sent to Sidney College, Cambridge, and from thence, to Lincoln's Inn; but having married advantageously, and a comfortable estate devolving to him while he was very young, he settled in the Isle of Ely. He was elected a member of the third parliament, in the reign of Charles I, which met January 20, 1628; and being appointed one of the committee for Religion, he distinguished himself by his zeal against Popery, and the prelates who favoured it. His next political step was, an opposition to a plan for draining the fens in the Isle of Ely, set on foot by the earl of Bedford, in contract with the Crown: his resolution and activity upon this occasion, recommended him to the notice of the celebrated Mr. Hampden, through whose interest he soon formed a party in the House of Commons: he was chosen for Cambridge in the parliament called the Long parliament, and was the first and chief promoter of the remonstrance in 1641, which gained him the entire confidence of the famous patriots of that aera. It is probable, that at this time, he formed the outlines of his future public

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public character; for he took the earliest opportunity of the rupture between the king and the parliament, to raise a troop of horse at Cambridge, which he commanded in the parliament service. His military successes, early in the civil war, increased his reputation, and strengthened his parliamentary interest; and as he had the art to conceal his ambition, his subsequent promotion appeared to be only the just reward of his great merit: but when he was advanced to the post of lieutenant general of the army, without having passed through the subordinate gradations, and, in exception to an ordinance which he himself had brought into the house; the moderate opposers of the king's measures, upon true patriotic principles, began, too late, to discover the designs of this hypocritical self-denier. But his views became more conspicuous, when he opposed the resolution taken in parliament to disband part of the army, after the king was in the hands of the Scotch; for not being able to prevent some reduction, he had the interest to procure an exception for that part of it, under his own command. In November 1646, his victorious troops marched through London, in a kind of triumph: and now, perceiving that general Fairfax, and his friends in parliament, did not approve of his measures, he threw off the mask, and acted independant of both; for he marched to Oxford, took possession of it, together with the artillery and stores, and then found means to have the king seized and carried to the head-quarters of his army. This event happened in June 1647, and was his first act of avowed treachery; for the king, at this time, was in treaty with the commissioners from the parliament, and having experienced the perfidy of the Scotch, it is probable he might have consented to their terms.

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This Cromwell prevented, and afterwards deceived the king so effectually, by outward respect and assiduities, that he refused general Fairfax's offer to escort him back with the commissioners to Holmby. The king had not committed a greater error since his misfortunes; and it sealed his fate. The duplicity of Cromwell and his son-in-law Ireton, in persuading the king to reject the proposals of the parliament, on a supposition that the army was on his side, at the same time that Cromwell and his friends inveighed against him bitterly, in parliament, for not accepting them; was a master-piece of political villainy: but it did not deceive the people, nor the unprejudiced members of parliament; for in June 1648, the city petitioned for a personal treaty with the king, which was immediately debated, and though Cromwell's party had procured a vote to be passed a few months before, that no more addresses should be made to, or messages received from the king; the same parliament now rescinded that vote, renewed the negotiations with the king, and voted his majesty's concessions satisfactory: an attempt was also made by some of the members, to impeach Cromwell of high treason; but at this critical juncture, his faithful ministers, the army, arrived in London; and in a few days after, he garbled the house, leaving in it only such members as were disposed to enter into his most violent measures.—The remaining transactions of his life leave not the least doubt upon his character; and we may safely pronounce, that he was a greater tyrant in his domestic administration than Charles. For he dissolved the original constitution of his country in church and state, with impunity; and instead of being punished for the most violent

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lent acts of usurped authority, he was honoured with the title, of protector of the commonwealth of England, a title he would have merited, if he had been invested with legal powers, and entrusted only with the management of foreign affairs; it being on all hands agreed, that England was never more respected, or her political and commercial interests better promoted, than during his administration. He d. 1658. ag. 59.

Crouzas John Peter de, of Lausanne, philosophical author, b. 1663. d. 1748.

Crowne John, English dramatic author, d. 1703. *Lives of the Poets.*

Croxal Samuel, English divine and poet, d. 1751. *Biog. Brit.*

Crumnus, King of the Bulgares, a renowned warrior, d. 875.

Ctesias, of Cnidos, Greek physician, and historian, fl. 400 B. C.

Ctesibius, of Alexandria, architect, mathematician and mechanic; inventor of the wind organ, or Eolus's harp, fl. 136 B. C. *vide Pliny's Hist. Nat.*

Ctesiphon, or Chersiphron, Greek architect of the famous temple of Ephesus, fl. 544 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Cudworth Ralph, eminent English divine and theological author, b. 1617. d. 1688. *Biog. Brit.*

Cujus, or Cujacius James, celebrated French civilian, and law author, b. 1520. d. 1590. *Bayle.*

Cumberland Richard, Bishop of Peterborough; philosophical, theological and critical author, b. 1632. d. 1718. *Biog. Brit.*

Cunæus Peter, celebrated Dutchman, professor of civil law and politics at Leyden; law and critical author, b. 1586. d. 1638.

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Cunitz Maria, the daughter of a physician in Silesia, eminent for her knowledge of the learned languages, history, painting, music, poetry, mathematics and astronomy; astronom. authress, d. 1664. *Moreri.*

Cuper Gilbert, of Gueldres; hist. antiq. and critic, d. 1716. *ibid.*

Curiatii, *vide Rome, PART I.*

Curio, the Roman orator, d. 48 B. C.

Curio Cælius Secundus, professor of eloquence at Basle; theological philosophical and critical author, d. A. D. 1566. ag. 67. *Bayle.*

Curtius Quintus, a Roman, hist. of the life of Alexander, fl. A. D. 64.

Cusanus Nicholas, Italian divine, and theological author, d. 1464. *Niceron.*

Cuspinian John, German, statesman and physician; hist. of the Turks, Romans and Austrians, d. 1529. *Melch. Adam.*

Cyaxares I, king of Media, conqueror of Assyria, d. 595 B. C.

Cyneas, celebrated philosopher, orator and minister to Pyrrhus king of Epirus, fl. 280 B. C.

Cyprian (canonized) a Carthaginian convert to Christianity, ab. A. D. 240.—Became an eminent father of the church, and theological author. Beheaded by the Roman proconsul, at Carthage, in 258.

Cyrano Savinien, French dramatic poet, and miscellaneous author, b. 1640. d. 1655. *Dufresnoy.*

Cyril, patriarch of Jerusalem, (canonized) theological author, d. 386.

Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, (canonized) theological author, d. 444.

Cyrus I, styled the Great; founder of the ancient Persian empire, *vide Persia, PART I.* d. 529 B. C. *vide Herodotus, and Xenophon's Hist. of Greece.*

DAC John, of Cologne, painter to the emperor Rodolphus H. fl. 1580. *Nouv. Dict.*

Dacier Andrew, an eminent French commentator, critic, and translator of the ancient Greek and Roman authors, &c. b. 1651. d. 1722. *Dufresney.*

Dacier Madame Ann Je Fevre, his wife, equally eminent for her elegant translations of Greek and Latin authors, particularly three comedies of Plautus; the Iliad of Homer, Terence's comedies, &c. b. 1651. d. 1720. *ibid.*

Dædalus, the Greek architect, fl. 987 B. C.

Daille John, French Protestant divine; theological and controversial writer, b. 1594. d. 1676. *Bayle.*

Dalechamps James, French physician, commentator and translator of ancient anatomical and medical authors. b. 1513. d. 1588. *Nouv. Dict.*

Dalin Olaus, a Swede, hist. of Sweden, and poet, d. 1763. *ibid.*

Dalton John, English divine and poet, d. 1763.

Damasceus John, one of the fathers of the Greek church, and a zealous advocate for image-worship, in opposition to the emperor Leo III; theol. writer, d. ab. 750. *Nicoran.*

Damascius, Stoic philosopher of Damascus; philos. writer, fl. ab. 549.

Damasus, pope of Rome; Latin poet, d. 384. *Tillemont's Lives of Popes.*

Damhoudere Josse, Flemish law author, b. 1507. d. 1581.

Damiani Peter, cardinal, bishop of Ostia; theological writer, against the power of the popes, &c. d. 1072. *Bayle.*

Damon, Pythag. philos. fl. 400 B. C.

Damon, of Athens, poet and musician; banished for favoring, the designs of Pericles; he applied mu-

sical sounds to teaching of oratory, 430 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Damophiles, of Sicily; Greek painter, the first at Rome, 424 B. C. *ibid.*

Dampier William, a celebrated English navigator; histor. of his voyages, d. A. D. 1699.

Danaus, king of Argus, memorable for his fifty daughters, two of whom were sacrificed by lot, to Minerva, in the Isle of Rhodes, 1511 B. C. *Arund. Marches.*

Danchet Anthony, eminent French dramatic poet, b. A. D. 1671. d. 1748. *Dufresney.*

Dandini Jerom, Italian jesuit; commentator of Aristotle de anima, &c. d. 1634. *Nicoran.*

Dandini Hercules, of Padua, civil law author, b. 1691. d. 1745. *Nouv. Dict.*

Dandolo Henry, doge of Venice, a brave admiral and politician; with a Venetian fleet he took Constantinople in 1203, and had the moderation to refuse to be emperor, d. 1250. *Sabellici Hist. rerum Venet.*

Dandrieu John Francis, celebrated French musician and composer, d. 1740. *Nouv. Dict.*

Danet Peter, of Paris, Latin and French lexicographer and antiquary, d. 1709. *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Dangeau Louis Courcillon de, French grammarian, geographer and historian, b. 1643. d. 1723. *Dufresney.*

Daniel, the prophet, (not acknowledged as such by the Jews, on account of his predictions concerning Christ) d. ab. 555 B. C. *Ussher's Sacred Chronology.*

Daniel Arnold, Italian poet, d. ab. A. D. 1189. *Moreri.*

Daniel Samuel, English historian and dramatic poet, b. 1562. d. 1619. *Langbaine's Lives of the Poets.*

Daniel Gabriel, French Jesuit; and

Francis.

DAV

celebrated French historian, philosopher and critic, b. 1649. d. 1728.

Novv. Dict.

Dante Alighieri, celebrated Italian poet, b. 1265. d. 1321. *Moreri.*

Dante Peter Vincent, architect, mathematician and poet, d. 1512.—Julius his son, and Theodora his daughter, acquired great reputation for their skill in architecture and mathematics, *Dufresnoy.*

Dante Vincent, his grandson, mathematician, painter and sculptor, d. 1576. ag. 46. *ibid.*

Dante Ignatius, mathematician, geog. and mathem. author, d. 1586. *Bayle.*

Dantz, or Danz John Andrew, German divine; commentator, critic and grammarian; of Hebrew and Chaldee, b. 1654. d. 1727. *Novv. Dict.*

Dapper Oliver, Dutch physician; historian of the Eastern countries and of America, d. 1690. *ibid.*

Dares, historian of the siege of Troy, fl. 1209 B. C.

Darius, the Mede, or Cyaxares II. d. 560 B. C. *Usher.*

Darius, the son of Hystaspes; king of Persia, a famous warrior, d. 486 B. C. *ibid.*

Darius Codomantes, the last king of the ancient Persian Empire; conquered by Alexander the Great; and slain by Bessus his own general, 330 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Dastier, N. of Geneva, celebrated engraver of medals, d. after 1732. *Dufresnoy.*

Dati Carlo, Italian poet; and critic in the polite arts, d. 1675. *Bayle.*

Davenant John, bishop of Salisbury, theological writer, b. 1570. d. 1641. *Fuller's Church Hist.*

Davenant Sir William, English dramatic poet, b. 1605. d. 1668. *Jacob's Lives of the Poets.*

Davenant Charles, (his eldest son) LL. D. a celebrated writer on the commerce, polity and finances of Engl. b. 1656. d. 1714. *Biog. Brit.*

Davenport Christopher, an English Franciscan friar; and theological

DEC

writer, b. 1598. d. 1680. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

David, King of Israel, and Hebrew poet, b. at Bethlehem, 1085. d. 1014 B. C. *vide. The Bible.*

David, a famous Armenian philosopher of the 5th cent. *Novv. Dict.*

David Ganz, a Jew; Hebrew chronologist, fl. in the 16th century.

Davies Sir John, an eminent English lawyer and poet. b. 1570. d. 1626. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Davies John, commentator and critic of ancient Greek and Latin authors, b. 1679. d. 1732. *Biog. Brit.*

Davilla, of Cyprus; historian of the civil wars of France, in Italian; assassinated in 1634. *Bayle.*

Davis John, English navigator; discoverer of Streights in South America, which bear his name, 1685.

Davity Peter, a Frenchman; and general historian, b. 1575. d. 1635. *Dufresnoy.*

Dauidius Christian, German divine, gram. and crit. in the Greek and Latin languages, d. 1743. *Novv. Dict.*

Daurat John, French poet, b. 1507. d. 1588. *ibid.*

Dawes Sir William, archbishop of York; theological writer, b. 1671. d. 1724. *vide. Preface to his Works.*

Day John, an eminent English printer: the first who printed in Greek and Saxon characters in England, d. 1584.

Dechaes Claudius, of Savoy, mathematic. author of *Mundus Mathematicus*, &c. b. 1611. d. 1678. *Moreri.*

Dedalus, the architect, of whom many fables are related by the ancients, fl. 1240 B. C.

Decius Publius, the Roman consul, and brave general, memorable for devoting himself for his country in a battle with the Latins, 340 B. C.

Decius Mus, (his son) followed his father's example, as did a grandson. The custom was, that the officer who devoted himself to the Gods for the service of his country, after certain ceremonies of consecration,

DEM

- secration, rushed completely armed into the midst of the enemies foremost ranks, when their own despaired of victory; though this was an act of superstition, which proved fatal to the hero, it reanimated his party, and occasioned them to gain the battle, *vide Livy*.
- Dee John, English mathematician and astronomer, mathematical and philosophical author in Latin and English, b. 1527. d. 1608. *Smith's Life of Dee*.
- De Foe Daniel, English political writer and poet, d. 1731. *Jacob's Lives of Poets*.
- Delrio Martin, Flemish jesuit; theological writer and commentator of the tragedies of Sophocles, b. 1551. d. 1608. *Niceron*.
- Demades, of Athens, from a sailor became a celebrated orator and politician. Put to death 332 B. C. *Sigonius de repub. Athen.*
- Demetrius, Greek archit. fl. 424 B. C.
- Demetrius Poliorcetes, one of the successors of Alexander the Great. A renowned warrior, d. 289 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Demetrius Phalereus, philosopher and archon of Athens, d. 282 B. C. *Diog. Laertius in Vita Philo. op. b.*
- Democedes, of Crotona, a famous Greek physician, fl. 520 B. C.
- Democritus, of Thrace, Eleat. philosopher, d. 361 B. C. ag. 109. *Diog. Laert.*
- Demodochus, Greek musician: mentioned by Homer, fl. 1205 B. C.
- Demoivre, a Frenchman; and celebrated mathematician, d. in England, A. D. 1754.
- Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, d. 322 B. C. *Plutarch*.
- Dempster Thomas, a Scotchman; historian and commentator, d. in Italy, A. D. 1625. *Niceron*.
- Denham Sir John, celebrated English poet, b. in Ireland, 1615. d. 1668. *Waræus de Script. Hibern.*
- Dennis John, English dramatic poet, critic and miscellaneous writer, b. 1657. d. 1733.

DES

- Denores Jason, of Cyprus; philosophical author, d. 1590. *Dufresnoy*.
- Dentatus Curius, a renowned, distinguished Roman general; whose virtues render him more memorable than even his great military reputation, fl. 272 B. C. *Livy*.
- Denys, the Little, a Scythian, became Abbot of a monastery at Rome: he was the first who computed time from the birth of Dionysius to Christ, and fixed that great event, according to the vulgar Era.—He was also a learned canon law writer, d. ab. 540. *Cassiodorus Chronic.*
- Deparcieux Anthony, French mathematical author. b. 1703. d. 1768. *Newu. Diet.*
- Derham William, English divine and celebrated philosophical writer, b. 1657. d. 1735. *Biog. Dict.*
- Desaguliers John, a French refugee in England, divine and philosopher; philosophical author, d. 1749.
- Des Barreaux, a French nobleman and poet, b. 1602. d. 1674. *Dufres.*
- Descartes, a Frenchman; celebrated mathematician and philosophical author, b. 1596. d. 1650. *ibid.*
- Deschamps Francis; French dramatic poet, and historian of the French theatre, d. 1747. *Newu. Diet.*
- Desgodets Anthony, French architect, b. 1653. d. 1728. *ibid.*
- Delhays John Baptist, French history painter, b. 1730. d. 1765. *ibid.*
- Deslandes Andrew, French commercial historian, and critical writer, b. 1690. d. 1757. *ibid.*
- Desmarests Henry, French musician and composer, b. 1662. d. 1741. *ibid.*
- Desportes Francis, French painter, excelled in still life, b. 1661. d. 1743. *ibid.*
- Desportes John Baptist, French physician, medical and botanical author, b. 1704. d. 1748. *ibid.*
- Destouches Andrew, French musk. and composer, b. 1672. d. 1749. *ibid.*
- Destouches Philip, French dramatic writer, b. 1680. d. 1754. *ibid.*

DIE

Devaut John, French surgeon, medical and chirurgical author, b. 1649. d. 1729. *ibid.*

Deucalion, king of Theffaly; the universal flood, said to have happened in his time, was no more than an inundation of Theffaly, occasioned by heavy rains, and an earthquake, which stopped the course of the river Peneas, where it usually discharged itself into the sea. On these circumstances, the fable of Deucalion's flood is founded. d. ab. 1500 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Devereux Robert, earl of Essex, a brave English general, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, who fell a sacrifice to his own pride and ungovernable passion. He was beheaded A. D. 1601. *vide Birch's Life of Queen Elizabeth.*

Dewes Sir Symonds, Engl. histor. and antiq. b. 1602. d. 1650. *Biog. Dict.*

Dezillier D'Argenville, of Paris, nat. historian, d. 1766. *Nouv. Dict.*

Diago Francisco, Spanish Dominican, hist. of Arragon, d. 1615. *Niceron.*

Diagoras, styled the Atheist, native of Melos, philosopher and poet, fl. ab. 421 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Diaz Michael, Arragonian navigator, companion of Columbus, and discoverer of the gold mines of St. Christopher, in South America, in 1495. d. 1512.

Diaz John Bernard, Spanish prelate, canon law author, in Latin and Spanish, d. 1556. *Nouv. Dict.*

Dicarchus, of Messina, philosopher, historian and mathematician, fl. 310 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Dickinson Edmund, English physician and chemist, philosophical and critical writer, b. A. D. 1624. d. 1707. *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

Dilys, of Crete, reputed historian of the Trojan war, fl. ab. 1200 B. C. *Vossius de hist. Græc.*

Dalmius, of Alexandria, theological auth. d. A. D. 395. ag. 95. *Niceron.*

Diemerbroeck Isbrand, Dutch physician, medical and anatomical author, b. 1609. d. 1644. *Boyle.*

DIO

Diepenbeek Abraham, of Bois le duc, painter, disciple of Reubens, but excelled more in drawings, than painting, b. 1620. d. 1675. *Vies des Peintres.*

Dieu Louis de, Dutch divine, theological writer and commentator, b. 1590. d. 1642. *Boyle.*

Digby Sir Kenelm, celebrated English philosopher, natural and moral philosophical writer, b. 1603. d. 1665. *Biog. Brit.*

Digges Leonard, English mathematical author, d. 1574. *Biog. Dict.*

Digges Thomas, his son, mathematician and polit writ. d. 1595. *ibid.*

Digges Sir Dudley, his son, statesman, commercial and political writer, b. 1583. d. 1639. *ibid.*

Dillen John James, a German, botanical author in Latin, professor of botany at Oxford, d. 1747.

Dinarchus, the Athenian orator, fl. ab. 300 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Dinocrates, Macedonian archit. built Alexandria 331 B. C. *Pliny Hist. Nat.*

Dinolochus, Sicilian, comic poet, fl. ab. 418 B. C.

Dinos, celebrated Tuscan lawyer, civil law author and commentator, d. A. D. 1303. *Dufresnoy.*

Dinostratus, Greek mathematician, inventor of the quadratrice, fl. ab. 370 B. C. *Pliny.*

Dion Cassius, of Nicæa, Roman hist. fl. A. D. 230. *Vossius Hist. Latin.*

Diocles, Athenian tragic poet, fl. 433 B. C.

Diocles, mathematician, inventor of the geometrical curve called Cyssoides, fl. ab. A. D. 400.

Dioclesian, the Roman emperor, whose bloody persecution of the Christians, forms a chronological era, called the *Æra of Dioclesian*, or the *Martyrs*; it was for a long time in use in theological writings, and is still followed by the Copes and Abyssinians. It commenced Aug. 29th, A. D. 284. d. 313. ag. 80. *Tillemont. Vies des Emp.*

D I O

- Diodorus Siculus**, so called from his being born in Sicily. A celebrated ancient universal historian, fl. 44 B. C. *Vossius Hist. Græc.*
- Diogenes**, of Appollonius, Ionic philosopher, fl. ab. 450 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
- Diogenes**, the Cynic philosopher, d. 320 B. C. *ibid. and Plutarch in vit. Alexand.*
- Diogenes**, of Athens, sculptor at Rome for the Pantheon, fl. 20 B. C.
- Diogenes**, of Rhodes, architect and engineer, fl. 305 B. C.
- Diogenes**, of Laertes, Epicurean philosopher, biographer of the philosophers, d. ab. A. D. 122. *Vossius.*
- Dion**, of Syracuse, a brave general, opposer of the tyranny of Dionysius I, and drove Dionysius II from Syracuse: assassinated 354 B. C.
- Dion Pruseas**, styled also Chrysostom, on account of his wisdom, celebrated orator, philosopher, political and critical writer, d. A. D. 105.
- Dionis Peter**, French surgeon, surgical and anatomical author, d. 1718.
- Dionysius I**, from a private secretary became general and tyrant of Syracuse and all Sicily. He was likewise a poet, and having, by bribes, gained the tragedy-prize at Athens, he indulged himself so immoderately at table from excess of joy, that he died of the debauch, 386 B. C. but some authors relate that he was poisoned by his physicians. *Diodorus Siculus.*
- Dionysius II** (his son and successor) was a greater tyrant than his father; his subjects were obliged to apply to the Corinthians for succour; and Timoleon, their general, having conquered the tyrant, he fled to Athens, where he was obliged to keep a school for subsistence, d. after 343 B. C. *ibid.*
- Dionysius Hallicarnassensis**, author of the hist. and antiquities of Rome in Greek, and several rhetorical and critical writ. d. ab. 5 B. C. *Vossius.*
- Dionysius Perigetes**, geographer and poet, fl. ab. 2 B. C. *Pliny,*

D O M

- Dionysius**, patriarch of Alexandria, a convert to Christianity, theological writer, d. A. D. 264.
- Diophantus**, celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, said to be the inventor of algebra, fl. ab. 170.
- Dioscorides**, Greek physician and medical author, fl. ab. A. D. 60.
- Diotimus** Stoic philosopher, d. after 83 B. C. *Diog. Laertius.*
- Dipanus**, of Crete, the first sculptor in marble, fl. 568 B. C. *vide Pliny.*
- Dithmar**, German prelate, chronologist of the emperors of his time, d. A. D. 1108.
- Dotton Humphrey**, English mathematic, and theological writer, d. 1715.
- Dobson William**, eminent English history and portrait painter, b. 1610. d. 1647. *Walpole's anecdotes of painting.*
- Dodart Dennis**, French physician, medical and botanical author, b. 1634. d. 1707.
- Doddridge Philip**, English dissenting divine, theological writer, d. 1751. ag. 50.
- Dodons** or **Dodonæus**, Flemish physician, medical and botanical author, d. 1585.
- Dodley Robert**, dramatic poet and miscellan. author, d. 1764. ag. 61.
- Dodwell Henry**, professor of history at Oxford, controversial, historical, and miscellaneous writer, b. at Dublin 1641. d. 1711. *Biog. Britan.*
- Dolabella**, the Roman general and consul, d. 743 B. C. *Livy.*
- Dolce Louis**, Venetian poet, and critic on painters, b. 1508. d. 1568. *Dufresney.*
- Dolet Stephen**, French poet, commentator on the Latin tongue, and printer; was burnt at Paris, for importing heretical books, in 1546. ag. 37. (The Romish writers say he was put to death for being an Atheist.) *Bayle.*
- Dolon**, of Icarus, the first actor of comedy at Athens, 562 B. C. *A. rund. Marbles.*
- Domat**, or **Daumat**, John, French ci-
vil

D O N

vil law author, b. 1625. d. 1696. *Moreri.*

Dominic de German, Spaniard, founder of the order of preaching monks, styled Dominicans, (canonized) d. 1221. ag. 51. *Niceron.*

Dominico Zampieri, or Dominichino, Italian history painter, and architect, (disciple of the Caracci) b. 1581. d. 1641. *De Piles Vies des Peintres.*

Dominis Mark Anthony, at first a Jesuit, afterwards archbishop of Spalato in Dalmatia; came to England to unite the Protestants and Roman Catholics: wrote a celebrated book for that purpose, intitled, *De Republica Ecclesiastica*. Embraced the Protestant faith; recanted his opinions against popery, returned to Rome, wrote letters from thence to England, repenting his recantation; which being intercepted, he was imprisoned by Pope Urban VIII. and d. 1625. He was also the author of the first philosophical explanation of the rainbow, which before his time was accounted a prodigy. *vide Cave's Hist. Literar. and Moreri.*

Domitian, the Roman emperor and tyrant, assassinated A. D. 96. ag. 45. *Tillemont.*

Donato N. of Florence, architect and sculptor, fl. ab. 1528.

Donato Alexander, Italian Jesuit, antiquary of Rome, and poet, d. 1640.

Donato Jerom, a noble Venetian, statesman and political writer, d. 1513. *Vossius.*

Donatus Elius, of Rome, grammarian and commentator, fl. 54. *ibid.*

Donatus, bishop of Carthage, founder of the sect of Donatists, d. 355. *Cave's Hist. Liter.*

Dondus, or de Dondis, of Padua, celebrated physician and mathematician, medical and mathematical author, d. 1350. *Nouv. Dict.*

Donne John, English divine and poet, theological and poetical author, b.

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1573. d. 1631. *Walton's life of Donne.*

Doppel or Dopfer-moier, German mathematical author, b. 1677. d. 1750. *Dufresnoy.*

Dorat John, a Frenchman, Greek and Latin poet, d. 1588. ag. 80. *ibid.*

Dorbay Francis, French architect, d. 1697. *Felibien.*

Dorfling, a brave Prussian officer, under Frederic William, elector of Brandenburg; from a taylor's apprentice he became field marshal, and signalized himself against the Swedes in 1665. d. uncertain. *Nouv. Dict.*

Doria Andrew, Genoese, the greatest Admiral of the age he lived in. The restorer of the independency of Genoa, when under the French yoke, d. 1560. ag. 84.

Dorigny Michael, French painter and engraver, d. 1664. ag. 48. *De Piles.*

Dou or Dow, Gerrard, Dutch painter, disciple of Rembrandt, b. 1613. d. 1680. *ibid.*

Doujat John, French lawyer, celebrated canon and civil law author, and historian, d. 1688. ag. 79.

Doufa Janus, commonly called Vanderdoes, celebrated Dutchman, governor of Leyden; he defended it against the Spaniards, and when summoned to surrender, answered only by a refusal in Latin verses. Annalist of Holland in elegiac verses, and commentator of ancient Greek and Latin authors, d. 1604. ag. 59. His son Janus was an admired poet, and assisted him in his annals, d. 1597. *vide Aitzema's History of Holland.*

Draco, the celebrated legislator of Athens, whose laws were so severe, that it was a saying, they were written in blood, fl. 624 B. C. *Sigonius de republ. Athen.*

Drake Sir Francis, a renowned English admiral under Queen Elizabeth. His expeditions and victories over the Spaniards have been equalled

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equalled by modern admirals; but not his generosity; for he divided the booty he took, in just, proportional shares with the common sailors; even to wedges of gold given him in return for his presents to Indian chiefs, b. 1545. d. 1596. *vide Stow's Annals, and Rapin's History of England.*

Drake James, English physician, anatomist, historian and political writer, and dramatic poet, b. 1667. d. 1707. *Biog. Dict.*

Drakenborch Arnold, Dutchman; commentator of Titus Livius and Sylvius Italicus; his editions of both are highly esteemed, d. 1748. *Nouv. Dict.*

Drayton Michael, English poet, b. 1563. d. 1631. *Jacob's Lives of the Poets.*

Drebel Cornelius, Dutch philosopher and chemist, said to have been the inventor of the microscope and of the thermometer; but the fact is contested, b. 1572. d. 1634. *Moreri.*

Drelincourt Charles, French protestant divine, and theological writer, b. 1595. d. 1669. *Bayle.*

Dresserus Matthew, German divine; theological, rhetorical, and grammatical writer on the Greek language, &c. b. 1536. d. 1607. *Melchor Adam de vit, Philosop. German.*

Drevet Peter, eminent French engraver, d. 1739. His father was famous in the fine art, *Dufresnoy.*

Driedo or Driodoens, John, Flemish divine and theological writer, d. 1535. *Nouv. Dict.*

Driessen Anthony, Dutch divine and theol. writer, d. 1748. *ag. 64. ibid.*

Drolinger Charles Frederick, German poet, d. 1742. *ibid.*

Drummond William, Scotch poet and political writer, b. 1586. d. 1649. *Biog. Brit.*

Drusus John, of Oudenarde; theol. critic, b. 1550. J. 1616. *Bayle.*

Drosus, the Roman emperor; a great warrior and a patron of learning

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and the arts. He caused the navigable canal to be cut from the Rhine to the Iselt. d. of a fall from his horse, 9 B. C. *Dion Cassius.*

Dryander John, Hessian, physician and mathematician; medical and mathematical author, d. 1560. *Melch. Adam.*

Dryden John, celebrated English poet, b. 1631. d. 1701. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*

Duaren Francis, French civil law author, b. 1509. d. 1559. *Dufresnoy.*

Dubos, John Baptist, French antiquarian and critical historian, b. 1670. d. 1742. *ibid.*

Dubrau John, or Dubravius Scals, historian of Bohemia, his native country, d. 1553. *Nouv. Dict.*

Ducas Michael, historian of the Greek empire, from Andronicus the elder 1283, to the ruin of the empire 1448. *fl. ab. 1450.*

Duchal James, Irish divine; theological author, d. 1761.

Duchange Gaspar, French engraver, b. 1660. d. 1754. *Dufresnoy.*

Duché De Vancy, French dramatic poet, b. 1668. d. 1704. *ibid.*

Duck A thur, English civil law author, b. 1580. d. 1649. *Biog. Dict.*

Duck Stephen, at first a thresher, then an English poet and divine, d. 1756.

Dudley Edmund, an eminent lawyer, and speaker of the House of Commons, but infamous in history for being the instrument of the extortions of Henry VII, for which he suffered death in 1510. *Rapin.*

Dudley John, Duke of Northumberland (son of the above) a statesman; memorable in the English history for his unsuccessful attempt to place the crown on the head of his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, who fell a victim to his ambition, b. 1502. beheaded, 1553. *ibid.*

Dudley Ambrose, earl of Warwick (his eldest son) a brave general and statesman under Queen Elizabeth, b. 1550. d. 1589.—(He was styled the Good Earl of Warwick. Hen-

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- ry, the duke's second son, was killed at the siege of Saint Quintin. Robert, the third son, a man of bad character, was created earl of Leiceſter; and was one of Queen Elizabeth's favorites. His fourth ſon, was the unfortunate Lord Guilford Dudley, whoſe only crime was, his being the huſband of Lady Jane Grey, for which he was beheaded 1554. *ibid.*
- Dugdale Sir William, celebrated Engliſh hiſtorian and antiquary, b. 1605. d. 1686. *Biog. Brit.*
- Duguet James, French divine and theological writer, b. 1649. d. 1733. *Niceron.*
- Duſſbourg, or Duſburg Peter; chro- nologiſt of Prussia in Latin, from 1226 to 1325. ſh. in the 16th cen- tury, (continued, *vide Harcknoſius.*)
- Dujardin Karel, Dutch painter, and engraver, d. 1678. *De Piles.*
- Dullart Heiman, Dutch painter and poet. He was a pupil to Rem- brandt, for whoſe works, the few he left are often miſtaken, b. 1636. d. 1684. *ibid.*
- Dumont Henry, of Liege; muſician and compoſer, b. 1610. d. at Paris 1684. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Dumont Francis, a Frenchman; com- piler of a general collection of trea- ties of commerce, alliance, and peace, between the powers of Eu- rope; this collection with Barbey- rac's, containing the treaties B. C. make 16 vol. in folio, very uſeful for hiſtorical writers. Dumont re- tired to Holland 1720. d. uncertain, *Dufreſney. &c.*
- Duncan Daniel, a Scotchman; phy- ſician at Montpellier, Berlin, Ge- neva, the Hague and London. Me- dical and chemical author, d. at London 1735.
- Duns Scotus John, Engliſh Francis- can friar; theological and contro- verſial author. His differing in opi- nion from Thom's Aquinas, occa- ſioned a famous ſcholastic diſſiſion,

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- known at the time by the titles of Thomiſts and Scotiſts, d. at Paris, from exceſs of ſtudy in 1308. ag. 33. *Tanner's Bibl. Brit.*
- Dunſtan, (canonized) archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the reign of King Edwy, who was obliged to baniſh him for his over-bearing inſolence. He was an encourager of learning, and an author of ſome note, for the age he lived in. b. 924. d. 988. *Rapin.*
- Duperray Michael, French canon law author, b. 1661. d. 1730. *Du- freſney.*
- Dupin Louis, French eccleſiaſtic, bi- ographer, hiſtorian, and critic, b. 1657. d. 1719. *Niceron.*
- Dupleix Scipio, French hiſtorian, b. 1569. d. 1661. *Bayle.*
- Duppa Brian, biſhop of Wincheſter, preceptor to Charles II; memorable for the charitable uſes to which he bequeathed his fortune, d. 1662. *Biog. Brit.*
- Durand William, or Durandus, French civil law author, d. 1296. ag. 64. *Dufreſney.*
- Durell John, Engliſh divine; theolo- gical and controverſial writer, b. 1625. d. 1683. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
- D'Uſſey Thomas, Engliſh poet, d. 1723.
- Durer Albert, an eminent German painter, and engraver in wood, the firſt who brought this art to any per- fection, (by moſt authors deemed the inventor) b. 1471. d. 1528. He alſo wrote upon painting, geo- metry, &c. *Melchior Adam.*
- Duret Louis, French phyſician and medical author, d. 1586. ag. 59. *Dufreſney.*
- Duræus or, Dury John, Scotch divine; remarkable for his endeavours to unite the Lutherans and Calviniſts. On this account he travelled over great part of Europe, and published treatiſes in Latin, on the ſame ſub- ject, d. after 1674. *Mackenzie's Lives of Scotch Writers.*

Dyer,

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Dyer Sir James, an eminent English judge, under Queen Elizabeth; and law author, b. 1511. d. 1581. *Tanner's Bibl. Brit. & Hibern.*

Duris of Samos; historian of Macedonia, fl. ab. 220 B. C.

E D W

Duval John Baptist, a learned French antiquary, author of an Arabic dictionary, &c. d. A. D. 1634. *Du Fresnoy.*

Dyer John, English divine and poet, b. 1700. d. uncertain, *Biog. Diet.*

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E Admerus, historian, fl. 1122. *Priestley's Biographical Chart.*

Eachard John, English divine; theological and controversial writer, b. 1635. d. 1696. *Biog. Brit.*

Eachard Lawrence, English divine, and historian, b. 1671. d. 1730. *ibid.*

Ebion, Stoic philosopher, father of the sect of Ebionites: they denied the miraculous conception and divinity of Christ. fl. ab. A. D. 72. *Eusebius.*

Eccard John George, of Brunswick; historical author in Latin and German, b. 1674. d. 1730. *Novu. Diet.*

Ecchellenis Abraham, a Maronite. Professor of the Oriental languages, from which he translated a number of works into Latin, d. at Rome 1664. *Bayle.*

Eckius John, German divine, and controversial writer, b. 1483. d. 1543. *ibid.*

Echion, Greek painter and sculptor, fl. 352 B. C. *Pliny. Hist. Nat.*

Ecluse Charles de l', Dutch botanical author, d. 1609. *Moréri.*

Edgar, king of England 959. (stiled The Peaceable) maintained the dominion of the narrow seas, by keeping up a formidable navy; kept Scotland in awe, and subdued Wales; made several excellent laws, and d. regretted by his subjects in 975.

Edmondes Sir Thomas, statesman under Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I, and political author, d. 1639.

Edmund I, king of England. 940; assassinated at an entertainment by a robber, whom he had banished 946.

Edmund II, stiled Ironside, on account of his amazing strength. He was obliged to share the crown, with Canute the Dane; and had reigned but nine months, when he was treacherously murdered 1016.

Edred, king of England, 946. d. 955.

Edward, stiled, The Elder, king of England, succeeded his father Alfred the Great, 900. He encouraged learning, improved the university of Cambridge, and enlarged his dominions, by conquests in Scotland and Wales. d. 924.

Edward (eldest son of Edgar) stiled The Martyr, king of England 975; treacherously murdered by order of Elfrida, his step-mother, to make way for her own son, 978.

Edward the Confessor, king of England 1042. Abolished an oppressive tax on his subjects for Danegelt, *vide* PART I. Supported Malcolm, heir to the crown of Scotland, against Macbeth the usurper and tyrant; who was defeated by the English and Scotch army and slain in battle, 1054. Caused the Saxon laws and customs to be revised, amended, formed into one body, and translated into Latin; they were afterwards called his laws. He also first introduced the French language and customs into England; and disposed of the crown illegally by

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by his will, to William duke of Normandy. d. 1065.

Edward I, (since the *æra*, called The Conquest) king of England, 1272. eldest son of Henry III. Conquered Wales, and made it subject to the laws of England. Conquered Scotland, and took the king, John Balliol, prisoner, 1296. The first regular parliament was held, according to some historians, the 22d year of this reign 1294. It is undeniable that from this period we have had an uninterrupted series of parliaments, except in the times of civil war. His son born at Carnarvon, d. 1307. ag. 68. in the 35th of his reign, was created prince of Wales; which title has ever since, been given to the heir-apparent to the throne of Great Britain.

Edward II, of Carnarvon, his fourth but only surviving son, king of England, 1307; excites a civil war, by his mal-administration; occasioned by his favourites, the Spencers, father and son: after alternate scenes of success and ill-fortune; the Spencers were put to death without form of law; the king was legally deposed; but afterwards traiterously murdered, by the contrivance of his queen, Isabella, and her favorite Roger Mortimer earl of March, in 1328. His deposition took place in 1327.

Edward III, of Windsor (his eldest son) king of England, 1327; one of the most celebrated heroes of his country. Being but 15, when the crown devolved to him, by the forced resignation of his father; the queen dowager and her infamous paramour governed during the three first years of his reign; and by their villainous intrigues the earl of Kent, the late king's brother, was falsely accused, condemned and beheaded for high treason in 1329; but in 1330, the king took the reins of government into his own hands; disgraced and con-

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finied his mother; and seized Mortimer, whom he caused to be tried and executed for the murder of his father and his uncle. His domestic affairs thus settled, he put himself at the head of his army, reduced the Scots, took their King, David, prisoner, and then in consequence of a treaty with the emperor of Germany, he invaded France, and laid claim to the crown as heir to his mother the sister of Charles the last king, who died without issue. Victorious by sea and land against France and Spain, after having taken Calais and some other French towns, he is elected emperor of Germany, but refuses the imperial throne, and returns in triumph to England; leaving his son Edward the Black prince to command the army in his absence. The prince, who had already signalized himself at the battle of Cressy, gained a complete victory over the French at Poitiers, taking king John, and his son, prisoners, *vide Battles*, PART I. This brave prince died, universally regretted, in 1376. ag. 45. King Edward d. in 1377. in the 51st of his reign, and the 65th of his age.

Edward IV, King of England 1461, descended from a daughter of Lionel Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III; was proclaimed king in the tumult of a civil war, between Henry VI, and his subjects. *vide Henry VI*. His title was adjudged to be better founded than that of the Lancaster line, descendants of John of Gaunt fourth son of Edward III. This monarch was personally brave, but owing to the circumstances of the nation, his valour was unfortunately exercised only against his own subjects, who adhered to the deposed king. Before his coronation, he was obliged to take the field, against Henry's forces, whom he defeated at Towton in Yorkshire, March 29th, 1461;

1461; and this victory cost him the lives of 36,776 subjects. In 1469, King Edward was defeated and taken prisoner by the opposite party. In 1470, he made his escape, became victorious, and obliged the earl of Warwick his great antagonist, and his own brother the Duke of Clarence, who had been drawn into the rebellion against him to retire to France: but before the end of the year, Warwick returned, raised an army, defeated King Edward and obliged him to fly to France. In 1471 Henry VI was released from the tower, reinstated, the succession settled in his family, and Edward was attainted in parliament as a traitor and usurper; but in 1472, he returned, assisted by the duke of Burgundy, with Dutch troops, obtained a decisive victory over the earl of Warwick, styled (for his versatile conduct, and the success which generally attended the party he espoused) The King-maker. In this battle fought at Barnet, April 14, 1472, Warwick and his brother, the marquis of Montacute, were slain. Margaret of Anjou, Henry's queen, with her son Prince Edward landed soon after, and raised new forces against King Edward; but these were defeated by him, at Tewksbury, and the unhappy prince (Henry's only son) being taken prisoner, the merciless conqueror suffered him to be stabbed in his presence, May 9th. *vide Richard III.* The heir of the house of Lancaster fled to the duke of Bretagne. King Henry was murdered, and the duke of Clarence taken off, by the intrigues of Richard duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. King Edward enjoyed the crown in peace, the remainder of his reign. d. 1483, in the 23d of his reign, and 42d of his age.

Edward V, king of England, April 9th, 1483. Richard duke of Gloucester, mentioned in the preceding

article, was declared protector, the young king being but eleven years of age: he seized the earl of Rivers, the queen's brother, got the custody of the king, and his brother Richard duke of York, confined them in the Tower, caused the Lord Hastings, Earl Rivers, the queen's brother, and others of her party, to be attainted and beheaded for treason: declared the issue of Edward IV bastards: under this pretext, he formed a faction who proclaimed him king, the 22d June, and soon after, the young king, and his brother were privately murdered by his orders in the Tower, being smothered in their bed, in July of the same year.

Edward VI, king of England, 1546, the only son of Henry VIII, by Jane Seymour, his third queen. Being but 9 years of age, when the crown descended to him, his uncle Edward Seymour duke of Somerset, was made protector. He distinguished himself by promoting the reformation; but governed arbitrarily. He was opposed by his brother Sir Thomas Seymour lord high admiral, who had strengthened his interest by marrying Catharine Parr the queen-dowager; but the protector, under the pretext of stopping the incursions of the Scots, brought German troops into the kingdom to support his authority: thus provided, he caused the admiral to be attainted, who without being heard, was condemned and beheaded, 1549. But the same year, the privy council and the city of London, deprived the protector of his authority, and appointed six lords to be the king's governors; but the administration was assumed by Dudley earl of Warwick and afterwards duke of Northumberland; by whose intrigues the protector was brought to the block, in 1552, his enemies having imposed on the good young king and

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made him believe that his uncle aspired to the crown. The only public events of this reign were, a peace with Frante 1550. the defeat of the Scots by the protector at Pinkney field 1547, and by which Boulogne was delivered up, but the French king agreed to pay for it, and for arrears due to England, 400000 crowns, and it was stipulated that this treaty should not prejudice the claim of England either to France or Scotland. The parliament refusing to approve the sentence against the duke of Somerset, his death produced, a memorable law, favorable to British liberty, requiring two living witnesses in cases of high treason. The service of the church of England, called the common-prayer-book, was established by act of parliament 1552. But the hopes of the nation were blasted by the untimely death of this amiable monarch for whose charitable institutions, *vide Hospitals*, PART I. He d. (not without suspicion of foul play from the duke of Northumberland) 1553, in the 7th of his reign and 16th of his age.

Edward Plantagenet, (the last of the name) earl of Warwick, the only surviving male descendant of the House of York, was kept a prisoner in the Tower, several years, through jealousy, and at last beheaded, in 1499, on a pretext, that he entered into a conspiracy with Perkin Warbeck against Henry VII. It is generally believed, it was a stroke of cruel policy, to confine Warbeck in the same apartment in the Tower, with the earl, that an accusation of treason might be grounded on their conversation.

Edwards George, English natural historian and engraver, d. 1772.

Edwards Jonathan, a learned American div. president of the college of New Jersey, author of a celebrated treatise on the Freedom of the Will, and other works, b. 1702, d. 1758.

Edwy king of England 955; memorable for his dissensions with his clergy, d. 959. *vide Dunstan*.

Egbert, the 17th king of the West Saxons, ab. 828, was acknowledged as the sole monarch of Britain, having brought most of the other Saxon princes to submit to his government: to the kingdom thus acquired he gave the name of England, over which he reigned upwards of 8 years; d. 836.

Eginhart, a noble German, secretary to Charlemagne, ecclesiastical and civil historian, d. 829.

Egnatius John Baptist, a Venetian, historian and biographer, b. 1473. d. 1583.

Eick Hubert Van, Flemish painter, brother of John Eick, called John of Bruges. Hubert, d. 1426. *De Piles vies des Peintres*.

Eisenschmid John, German physician and mathematician. Mathematical author, b. 1656. d. 1712. *Nouv. Dict.*

Elias the prophet, memorable for having escaped death, being taken up into heaven, in a fiery chariot, ab. 895 B. C. *vide The Bible*.

Elias Levita, a German rabbi; converted to christianity, grammarian and lexicographer in the Hebrew and Chaldean languages, d. 1547. *Dufresnoy*.

Elisba the prophet, famous for the miracles he performed, d. ab. 830 B. C. *Usher*.

Elizabeth, the renowned queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII by his second queen Ann Bulleyn, b. 1533. Declared illegitimate by act of parliament in 1535; imprisoned by her sister-in-law, Queen Mary 1554; ascended the throne, on her demise 1558; restores, and perfectly establishes the protestant religion and the church of England, 1559; concludes a peace with France and Scotland, 1560; protects and assists the Dutch in throwing off the Spanish yoke 1565;

sends succours to the protestants in France 1568; declares war against Spain; encourages French and Flemish protestant families to settle in England, which gives birth to sundry manufactures 1569. The queen of Scots, taking refuge in England after being defeated by the regent of Scotland, is detained prisoner. For the cause of this detention and of her death, *vide Mary queen of Scots*. The pope excommunicates queen Elizabeth, for her zeal in the protestant cause; publishes a bull, absolving her subjects from their allegiance, and cursing them if they obey her, which occasions insurrections by the popish party in England and Ireland, but they were soon suppressed; and the duke of Norfolk, the hope, and head of the papists, after having been once pardoned, is tried condemned and beheaded, for conspiring a second time, to marry the queen of Scots, and depose Elizabeth 1572. The same year, Elizabeth is taken ill of the small-pox, which throws the nation into a general alarm, but providentially for the protestant interest in Europe, and the advancement of the glory of England, she recovers. The Spaniards make a descent on Ireland, and join the popish rebels there, but are defeated and 1500 put to the sword, 1580. Three seminaries for English Roman catholic priests are erected at Rome, at Rheims in France, and at Douay in Flanders, (which still subsist, 1774,) from whence subjects who had thrown off their allegiance were sent into England in different disguises, to corrupt others, and to conspire against our protestant queen; which occasioned an act of parliament, declaring all persons guilty of high treason, who should absolve the subjects from their allegiance, or withdraw them from the established religion, 1581. An as-

sociation is entered into throughout the kingdom, for the preservation of the queen, and in case of her death, for supporting a protestant succession, owing to some private practices of the king of Spain, the duke of Guise, and the pope, to have her taken off, 1584. The queen sends the earl of Leicester to the assistance of the Dutch, with 6000 choice English troops, which exasperates Philip II of Spain, 1586; who makes great preparations to invade England; at the same time Pope Sixtus V publishes a Crusade, or holy war, against the heretic Queen of England; and offers plenary indulgence to all, who should assist in deposing her. On the 19th of July 1588, the formidable Spanish armada entered the British channel; it consisted of 92 ships of the line; 4 gallies; 30 frigates; 30 transports for cavalry; 4 gallies, the whole having on board 8350 marines; 2080 galley slaves, and 19,290 land forces. To oppose this armament, proudly styled by the Spanish court "The Invincible Armada," all England was in arms; a powerful fleet under the command of Lord Howard of Effingham, high admiral of England, who had under him the celebrated commanders, Drake, Hawkins and Forbisher, had been stationed at Plymouth, as soon as notice was received of the intended invasion. An army was also raised, consisting of 80000 men, and both the Dutch, and the king of Scotland promised their utmost assistance, if necessary. The loyalty of the city of London, upon this occasion merits commemoration. The corporation lent the queen considerable sums of money, and being required to furnish 5000 men and 15 ships, they provided 30 ships and 10000 men. Several noblemen and private gentlemen likewise equipped men of war, which join-

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ed the fleet, so that when Lord Howard engaged the Spaniards, he had 140 sail under his command, for the issue, *vide Naval Engagements*, PART I.) While the fleets were engaged, the queen appeared, on horseback at the head of her army, which she not only animated by her presence, but by a pathetic harangue, in the manner of the ancient Roman generals. The Queen's enemies unable to prevail by open force, from this time, engaged in the most detestable private plots to destroy her; which were all discovered, and the authors put to death: for the particulars, *vide Conspiracies*, PART I, and for the commercial establishments of which this great queen was the patroness, *vide Companies Commercial*, PART I. After a most glorious reign, which has immortalized her memory, she d. in 1603. the 45th of her reign, and 70th of her age.

Elizabeth Petrowna, daughter of Peter the Great; the last empress of Russia, distinguished herself by her signal clemency; she made a vow, that no person should be put to death in her reign, and she strictly observed it. The example has been followed, and confirmed by law, under the present august sovereign of Russia, Catherine II. Elizabeth d. 1762, in the 21st of her reign, and 52nd of her age.

Elliot Sir John, a renowned English patriot and political writer, persecuted and imprisoned illegally by Charles I, for his free sentiments delivered in parliament. d. in prison 1628. *vide Macauley's History of England*, vol. ii.

El-Macinus George, an Egyptian, historian of the Saracens, or chronologist of the Mahometan empire from the time of Mahomet, to A. D. 1113. fl. ab. 1250.

Elzheimer Adam, German painter; excelled in night, and moon-light pieces, d. 1620. *De Piles*.

Elyot Sir Thomas, English statef-

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man under Henry VIII, Critch translator from the Greek and Latin; and miscellaneous writer, d. 1546.

Elzevirs, a family of Dutch printers, of Amsterdam and Leyden, whose types were so elegant, that their name has been given to all beautiful types ever since. Lewis, Bonaventura, Abraham and Daniel were the most eminent. Lewis fl. at Leyden, 1595. Daniel the last of the family, d. 1680.

Emanuel the Great, king of Portugal, 1595. memorable for the encouragement he gave to navigation, which occasioned the great discoveries of unknown countries, made by his subjects, Americus Vesputius, Vasco de Gama, Alvaus Cabral and others, d. 1521. ag. 52.

Emilius Paulus, celebrated Roman general, d. 168 B. C. *Liwy*.

Emilius Paulus, of Verona, historian of France, d. A. D. 1529.

Em'yn Thomas, eminent English dissenting divine and theological writer, b. 1663. d. 1741.

Empedocles of Agrigentum, Pythagorean philosopher, poet and historian, d. 440 B. C. ag. 77. *Diog. Laert.*

Emmius Ubbo, Dutch geographer and historian, b. A. D. 1547. d. 1625.

Ennius Quintus, of Calabria, celebrated Latin poet, b. 236. d. at Rome, 169 B. C.

Ennodius Magnus Felix, Italian prelate. Theological historian, and miscellaneous writer, b. A. D. 473. d. 521.

Enoch, the father of Methuselah; escaped death; being taken up into heaven the 365th of his age, 3017 B. C. *vide, The Bible*.

Enos, the son of Seth, and father of Cainan, said to be the author of the first religious ceremonies, used in the worship of the supreme being. d. 2864 B. C. ag. 905.

Ent George, English physician and medical author, b. A. D. 1604. d. 1689. *Friend*.

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- Antinopus**, of Candia, eminent architect. He was properly the founder of Venice, having fled from the ravages of the Goths, to the morasses on the coast of the Adriatic sea. he built the first house for himself. The inhabitants of Padua taking refuge on the same spot, he assisted them in building the 80 houses, which formed the first city, in 413. d. ab. 420. For the sequel of Venice, *vide* PART I.
- Eobanus Helius**, Hessian Latin poet, d. 1546. *Dufresnoy*.
- Epaminondas**, the famous Theban general; slain in battle, 363 B. C. *vide* Battles, PART I.
- Epeus**, Greek architect, and engineer, to whom is attributed the Trojan horse, fl. 1209 B. C.
- Ephorus**, Greek orator and historian, fl. 352 B. C.
- Ephrem**, of Syria, (canonized) divine, and theological author, d. A. D. 378. *Eusebius*
- Epicharmus**, Pythagorean philosopher, dramatic poet, and philosophical and medical author, fl. 480 B. C. *Pliny Nat. Hist.*
- Epictetus**, celebrated Stoic philosopher, moral philosophical author, d. ab. A. D. 161.
- Epicureus**, founder of the ancient sect of Epicurean philosophy, d. 270 B. C. ag. 72. *Stanley*.
- Epimenedes**, of Crete, philosopher and poet, d. 596 B. C.
- Epiphanius**, bishop of Salamine, (canonized) theological writer, d. A. D. 403. *Cave*.
- Epiphanius Scholasticus**, ecclesiastical historian, d. 510. *ibid*.
- Episcopus Simon**, Dutch divine, (Arminian) theological and controversial writer, b. 1583. d. 1643.
- Erasistratus**, Greek physician. His writings, mentioned by Galen, are lost, fl. 294 B. C.
- Erasmus Desiderius**, of Rotterdam, b. there 1467, called himself Rotterdamus: at first, a doctor of divinity in the Romish church, from

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- whence it has been usual to stile him an ecclesiastic, though it does not appear that he exercised any sacred function after he had obtained a dispensation from his vows as an Augustine friar in 1506. He was the most learned man of the age in which he lived, and contributed, by his example and his writings, to the restoration of learning in the several countries in which he occasionally resided, viz. Italy, Switzerland, Holland, France and England; with the last, he was most satisfied, and found the greatest encouragement from Henry VIII, Sir Thomas More, and all the learned Englishmen of those days. He is the most correct and elegant Latin writer, amongst the moderns. d. 1536. For his life, and works, the particulars of which cannot be brought within any small compass, *vide* *Jortin's Life of Erasmus*.
- Erastus Thomas**, German divine and physician; medical and theological author. b. 1523. d. 1581.
- Eratosthenes**, Greek philosopher, mathematician, historian and poet, d. 194 B. C.
- Erchembert**, a Lombard, historian of Lombardy, fl. in the 9th century, *Novo. Dict.*
- Erckern Lazarus**, Superintendent of the mines of Hungary, Germany, &c. and Tirol. Author of an esteemed treatise, in German, on metallurgy, in which every thing necessary to be known concerning assaying of metals is taught. Felfio, Frankfort 1694. When the author was b. or d. we have no account.
- Eretheus**, king of Athens, a great warrior, fl. 1409 B. C. *Avard. Marbles*.
- Eregina John**, English, Irish, or Scotchman, which is uncertain; a learned grammarian and critic in the Latin language; and professor of geometry and astronomy at Oxford under Al-

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- fred the Great; kept a school at Malmesbury, and was murdered by his scholars A. D. 883. *Cave's Hist. Liter.*
- Eremita Daniel, of Antwerp, Latin poet and miscellaneous writer, d. 1613. *Bayle.*
- Erizzo Sebastian, a Venetian; medalist, and histor. in Ital. d. 1550.
- Erpenius Thomas, or Van Derp, a Dutchman; critical writer on the Arabic, and Hebrew languages, &c. b. 1584. d. 1624. *Vossius.*
- Eryceyra Fernandes de Meneses, Count, a Portuguese statesman and historian of Portugal, and Tangier, b. 1614. d. 1674.
- Eryceyra Francis Xavier, Count, of the same family; Portuguese general; author of a treatise on the value of the Portugal coins, and miscellaneous writer, b. 1672. d. 1743. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Eschines, the celebrated Athenian orator, and philosophical writer, fl. 393 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
- Eschyles, the Athenian tragic poet, he was the first, who erected a regular stage for his actors, and ordered their dresses to be suited to their characters. Before his time, they performed in waggons, or at least moveable carriages, d. 456 B. C. ag. 69. *Arund. Marbles.*
- Esdra, sacred historian, fl. 452 B. C. *vide The Bible.*
- Espagnolet Joseph Ribera, a Spanish painter, excelled in scenes of horror: his chief pieces are at Naples and in the Escorial at Madrid, b. 1589. d. 1656. *De Piles.*
- Eperiente Philip, a Florentine; Italian historian. d. 1496. *Bayle.*
- Esius William, Dutch divine, and theological commentator, d. 1613. ag. 70. *Dupin's Eccles. Hist.*
- Estrades Godfrey, Count d', French statesman; author of historical memoirs, d. 1686. ag. 79.
- Ethelbald, king of England, in 857. d. 860.

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- Ethelbert, king of England in 860. in whose reign the Danes invaded England; but were obliged to abandon their enterprise, by this valiant monarch. d. 866.
- Ethelred I, his brother, king of England 866. The Danes returned with a more powerful force, made good their landing in the North, and for some time, made horrid devastations: they were finally routed by Ethelred who received a wound in battle of which he d. 872.
- Ethelred II, king of England 979. The Danes again invaded England, and the greatest part of London being destroyed by fire, to which calamity, the plague succeeded in 982; the king was obliged to pay a tribute, for the first time, to the piratical Danes to depart his kingdom; this however only encouraged the barbarians to increase their demands, so that before the end of his reign, he had paid them 48,000l. d. 1016. *Rapin.*
- Ethelwolf, king of England, succeeded his father Egbert 836. educated a monk, he disgraced his reign, by establishing an annual tribute to the pope called Peter-pence, *vide PART I.* d. 857.
- Etherege Sir George, English dramatic author, d. ab. 1690. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*
- Etmuller Michael, of Leipsick, surgeon, chemist and botanist. medical and chirurgical author, b. 1646. d. 1683. *Dufresnoy.*
- Etmuller Michael-Ernest, his son, physician and medical author, d. 1732. ag. 86. *Neuer. Dict.*
- Evagrius Scholasticus, of Syria, Greek lawyer; and ecclesiastical historian in Greek, b. 536. d. after 595. *Cave's Hist. Literar.*
- Evander, a famous Arcadian chief, brought a colony of his people into Italy, and is supposed to have been the founder of the celebrated
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- city of Padua, 1269 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Evavic, king of the Goths, conqueror of Lusitania; and great part of Spain, France and Germany, d. at Arles in France, (which he had taken) A. D. 485.
- Eubulus, of Athens, comic poet, fl. 375 B. C.
- Euclid, of Megara; the Athenians, having prohibited the Magarians to enter their city on pain of death, this philosopher disguised himself in womens cloaths to attend the lectures of Socrates; Euclid was a celebrated Logician, fl. ab. 400 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
- Euclid, the celebrated mathematician, of Alexandria, fl. 280 B. C. *Vellius.*
- Eudes, duke of Aquitaine, a renowned general, d. A. D. 735.
- Eudofia, (Athenia, before her conversation to Christianity) a celebrated lady, the daughter of Leontius, philosopher of Athens, who gave her such a learned education, that at his death, he left her only a small legacy, saying she was capable to make her own fortune; but pleading at Athens without success against her two brothers, for a share in her father's estate, she carried her cause personally by appeal to Constantinople; recommended herself to Pulcheria, the sister of the empress, Theodosius the younger; embraced Christianity; was baptised by the name of Eudofia and soon after married to the emperor. Heroic poetess, and theological writer, b. 400. d. 460. *Dapin's Eccles. Hist.*
- Eudoxus, of Cnidos, celebrated astronomer, geometrician, physician and legislator, d. 350 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
- Evelyn John, an English gentleman, whose general learning is hardly to be described; and must be sought for in his numerous useful works on agriculture, navigation, commerce, antiquities, sculpture, painting, &c. His *Sylva*, or a dis-

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- course of forest trees, and the propagation of timber, is the most esteemed of all his performances, at this time, b. 1620. d. 1706. *vide Biog. Brit.*
- Evelyn John (his son) author of miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse, and translator of Rapin on Gardens, from the Latin poem, b. 1654. d. 1713. *ibid.*
- Eugene Francis, Prince of Savoy, the son of Maurice Eugene count of Soissons, was b. at Paris 1663, and it is remarkable, that Louis XIV, to whom he became afterwards so formidable an enemy, thought him so unpromising a youth, that he refused him preferment both in the church and the state, thinking him too much addicted to pleasure, to be useful in either. Prince Eugene, in disgust quitted France, and served as a volunteer under the emperor of Germany against the Turks. His valour in the first campaign procured him a regiment. His future victories gained over the Turks, and afterwards over the French, in conjunction with the great duke of Marlborough cannot be brought within the compass of this work. He was found dead in his bed, in the morning of the 10th April 1736, though he had passed the preceding evening in great gaiety, in company. *vide, Life of Prince Eugene.*
- Eugenius, a man of obscure birth, who kept a grammar school at Rome, was unaccountably proclaimed emperor in 392, by count Arbogastus a Gaul, general under the last emperor Valentinian II. Eugenius signalized himself by his valour, in several battles, and having passed the Alps seized on Milan; but Theodosius the Great, emperor of the East, considering him as an usurper, marched against him, defeated and slew him in 394. *Tillemont's Lives of Emperors.*

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Eugenius IV, pope, the son of a Venetian peasant, distinguished himself in the papal chair, by the valour of his arms employed against the Turks, and by his opposition to the council of Basil, but more by his patronage of learning and learned men, d. 1447. *Tillemont's Lives of the Popes.*

Eumelus, of Corinth, Greek poet, author of a poem on Bees, fl. 741 B. C.

Eumenes, the most worthy of Alexander's generals, and successors; safely delivered up by his own troops, to his rival Antigonus, and by him put to death, 315 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Eumenes II, king of Pergamos, a valiant general, patron of learning, and founder of the famous library at Pergamos, on the model of the Alexandrian. d. 159 B. C. *ibid.*

Eumolpus Greek poet, fl. 1398 B. C. Poem on the Rape of Proserpine, *Arund. Marbles.*

Eunapius, of Sardis, philosopher, physician and biographer of the philosophers, fl. ab. A. D. 372. *Bayle.*

Eunomius of Cappadocia; Greek prelate, and theological author, d. 394. *ibid.*

Euphorion, of Chalcis, Greek poet, and historian, d. ab. 220 B. C.

Euphranor Nicias and Athenian, Greek painters and sculptors. Nicias, excelled in statues of heroes, fl. ab. 362 B. C. *Pliny.*

Eupolus, Athenian comic poet, fl. 431 B. C.

Eupompus, a famous Greek painter, fl. 400 B. C.

Evremont, a French officer; (commonly called St. Evremont) and

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miscellaneous writer, b. A. D. 1613. d. at London 1703. *Des Maiseaux's Life of St. Evremont.*

Euripides, the celebrated Greek tragic poet, b. 486. d. 407 B. C. *Arund. Marbles.*

Eusden Lawrence, Irish divine, and English poet, d. A. D. 1730. *Biog. Dict.*

Eusebius Pamphilius, Bishop of Cæsaria, ecclesiastical historian, and sacred chronologist, &c. d. 331. *Nicæron.*

Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, Arian, d. 341. *ibid.*

Eustachius Bartholomew, physician and anatomist at Rome, fl. 1550. His anatomical plates were discovered there in 1712 and published 1714. *Nouv. Dict.*

Eustathius, archbishop of Thessaly; Greek critic and commentator on Homer, &c. fl. ab. 1170. *Fabritius Bibl. Græc.*

Euthykrates, Greek sculptor, fl. 327 B. C.

Eutropius Flavius, historian of Rome in Latin, abridged, from the foundation of Rome, to the reign of Valerius Valens, A. D. 306. fl. ab. 356. *Vossius de Hist. Latin.*

Eutyches, a famous Sectarist, of Constantinople, fl. ab. 450.

Eutychius, of Alexandria; universal chronologer from the creation, to A. D. 900. in Arabic, b. 876. d. 950. *Cave's Hist. Litter.*

Eyben Hulderic, German civilian and law author, b. 1629. d. 1699. *Nicæron.*

Ezekiel, the prophet, fl. 593 B. C. *vide The Bible and Usher.*

Ezekiel, tragic poet, fl. ab. 150 B. C.

Ezra the prophet, fl. 447 B. C. *Usher.*

FABER

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FABER Giles, Flemish Carmelite friar, Flemish historian and commentator, d. 1506. *Bayle*.

Faber John, called The Hammer of Hereticks, bishop of Vienna. Historian and controversial author, d. 1542. *ibid*.

Fabert Abraham, marshal of France, a renowned general, d. 1663. ag. 63. *Nouv. Dict*.

Fabian Robert, alderman of London. Author of a chronological history of England and France to 1504, d. 1512. *Stowe's Annals*.

Fabius Maximus Quintus, renowned Roman general, fl. 331 B. C. *Livy*.

Fabius, siled Pictor, Roman general and historian: he first introduced painting at Rome, and having caused the walls of the temple of health, to be painted, some authors have erroneously reckoned him a painter, d. ab. 216 B. C. *Univ. Hist*.

Fabius Maximus, Cunctator, another celebrated Roman general, fl. ab. 210 B. C. *Livy*.

Fabius Rusticus, Roman historian, fl. A. D. 50. *vide Tacitus Hist*.

Fabre John Claud, French divine, and ecclesiastical historian, b. 1668. d. 1753. *Nouv. Dict*.

Fabretti Raphael, an Italian Latin historian of Rome, and antiquary, b. 1619. d. 1710.

Fabricius, the celebrated Roman consul and general; not less memorable, for his incorruptible integrity, in rejecting immense bribes proffered, to induce him to betray, or quit the service of his country. Neither would he give bribes to take off his enemy by base means. fl. 282 B. C. *Livy*.

Fabricius George, of Saxony, Latin poet, and historian, b. 1516. d. 1571. *Melchior Adam*.

Fabricius, commonly called Aquapen-

dente, celebrated Italian physician, medical and anatomical author, d. 1603. *Friend's Hist. of Physic*.

Fabricius Vincent, of Hamburgh, Latin poet, civilian, and orator, b. 1613. d. 1667. *Bayle*.

Fabricius John Albert, of Leipzig, Latin historian and critic of ancient learning, &c. b. 1668. d. 1736. *Morel*.

Fabrot Charles Hannibal, eminent French lawyer; civilian and canon law author, b. 1580. d. 1659. *ibid*.

Facio Bartholomew, Genoese, historian of the wars between the Venetian and Genoese; and biographical Latin author, d. 1457. *Bayle*.

Facundus, an African prelate. Theological critic, fl. 547. *ibid*.

Faerno Gabriel, of Cremona, Latin poet and critic, d. 1561. *Dufresnoy*.

Fagan Christopher, French comic poet, d. 1755. ag. 53. *Nouv. Dict*.

Fage Raimond de la, a Frenchman, and eminent designer, highly esteemed by Carlo Maratti: it is reported of this artist, that he never made use of money, but contracted debts, and when the accounts were brought him, he drew upon the back of the bills and bid the owners sell the drawings to connoisseurs for the amount, by which they were generally great gainers. Several of those drawing are in the cabinets of the curious, d. 1694. *Nouv. Dict. Hist*.

Fagius Paul, German Protestant divine; critical author on the oriental languages, invited to London, by archbishop Cranmer, to perfect a new translation of the Bible, in conjunction with Bucer, but they both died before they had made any progress, Fagius, d. 1550. *Biblioth. Brit*.

F A R

F E L

Fairfax Edward, English poet, fl. ab. 1631. *Biog. Dict.*

Fairfax Sir Thomas, general of the parliament's forces against Charles I 1644. resigned 1650. d. 1671.

Faithorn William, English painter and engraver, d. ab. 1690. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

Falfetili, Italian poet of the 16th century, *Nouv. Dict.*

Falkland Lucius Cary, viscount, statesman and general under Charles I, and poet, killed at the battle of Newbery 1643.

Fallopian Gabriel, celebrated Italian physician and anatomist. Discoverer of the vessels in the matrix, called the Fallopian Tubes. Medical and anatomical author, b. 1523. d. 1562. *Friend's Hist. of Physic.*

Fanham Sir Richard, English statesman and poet, b. 1607. d. 1666. *Biog. Brit.*

Fardella Michael Angelo, of Padua; natural philosopher, astronomer, and mathematical author, d. 1718. *Dufresnoy.*

Farel William, French protestant divine and theological writer, b. 1489, d. 1565. *Bayle.*

Faria Emmanuel, a Portuguese; historian of Portugal, to 1578, &c. d. 1649. The history is continued to 1730. *Nouv. Dict.*

Farinaccio Prosper, of Rome; civilian and law author, b. 1554. d. 1618. *Bayle.*

Farinato Paul, eminent Italian painter and architect, b. 1522. d. 1606. *De Piles.*

Farrington Anthony, English divine; theological writer, b. 1596. d. 1658. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Farnaby Thomas, English grammarian, and critic of ancient authors, b. 1575. d. 1647. *ibid.*

Farrar George, an Irishman; English dramatic writer and poet, b. 1678. d. 1707. *Langhaine's Lives of Poets.*

Faustolff Sir John, a valiant English general, distinguished himself in the wars against France, in the reigns of Henry IV, V, and VI. d. 1549. ag. 80. By an unaccountable mistake, it has been asserted that Shakespeare's Falstaff, was drawn, to ridicule this great man; and this has made judicious biographers more studious to preserve his reputation.

Fauchet Claud, of Paris; historian of the antiquities and literature of France, d. 1601. ag. 72. *Nouv. Dict.*

Faucheur Michael, French protestant divine, theological writer, d. 1667. *Bayle.*

Favorinus, philosopher and orator, at Athens and Rome, fl. ab. 119. *Vossius.*

Faur de St. Jorri, Peter, French lawyer, author of an esteemed tract, on the sports and exercises of the ancients, &c. d. 1600. *Nouv. Dict.*

Fayette Madam de la, an admired French novelist and historical memoir writer, d. 1693. *ibid.*

Featly Daniel, English divine and theological writer, b. 1582. d. 1645. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Feckenham John de, the last abbot of Westminster, theological and controversial writer, d. 1585. *Wood's Athen. Oxon. and Camden's Annals of Elizabeth.*

Feithius Everard, a German, Latin critic on Homer, &c. fl. 1590. *Melchior A'am.*

Felibien Andrew, a Frenchman, celebrated critical writer on the fine arts, and their professors. b. 1619. d. 1695. *Nouv. Dict.*

Felibien John (his son) historian of the lives and works of architects. Description of Versailles, &c. d. 1733. *ibid.*

Feliciani, bishop of Foligno. Italian poet. d. 1632. ag. 70.

Felix, governor of Judea, before whom

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- whom Paul was carried, *fl. A. D.*
53. *vide The Bible.*
- Fell John, Bishop of Oxford. Greek
and English theological author, b.
1625. d. 1686. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
- Feller Joachim Frederick, of Leip-
sick; historian of the Brunswick fam-
ily, &c. d. 1726. *Dufresnoy.*
- Fenelon, archbishop of Cambrai, the
celebrated author of *Telemachus*;
and of various other elegant works.
b. 1651. d. 1715. *Bayle.*
- Fenton Sir Geoffrey, English statef-
man; translator of Guiccardini's
wars of Italy, and miscellaneous
author, d. 1608. *Gen. Biog. Dict.*
- Fenton Elijah, English poet. d. 1730.
ibid.
- Ferdinand I, king of Castile, a re-
nowned general, d. 1605.
- Ferdinand V, king of Spain, called
the Catholic, which title was con-
tinued to his successors. He mar-
ried Isabella of Castile, by which
that kingdom was united to the
Spanish crown. This illustrious
couple, laid the foundation of the
future glory and power of Spain.
The conquest of Granada, and the
discoveries of Christopher Colum-
bus make this reign a celebrated
æra in the history of Spain. d.
1516. ag. 63. *vide Mariana's Hist.*
of Spain.
- Ferdinandi Epiphanes, Italian phys-
ician; medical author and poet. d.
1638. *Dufresnoy.*
- Fermat Peter, Frenchman; mathe-
matical author, b. 1590. d. 1664.
ibid.
- Fernel John Francis, or Fernelius,
French physician and mathematic-
ian; medical author, b. 1506. d.
1558. *ibid.*
- Ferracino Bartholomew, a Venetian;
mathematician and mechanic. In-
ventor of saw-mills, and of some
hydraulic machines. b. 1692. d.
1771. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Ferrari Octavian, Milanese philoso-
pher; philosophical and historical
author, b. 1510. d. 1586.

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- Ferrari Bernardin, or Ferrarius, Mi-
lanese divine; sacred historian and
antiquary. b. 1567. d. 1669. *Ni-
ceron.*
- Ferrari Octavian, Milanese; histo-
rian and antiquary, b. 1607. d.
1684. *ibid.*
- Ferrars George, English lawyer and
poet, d. 1579. *Hollingshed's Chroni-
cle.*
- Ferreira Anthony, Portuguese sur-
geon; chirurgial author, d. 1677.
Dufresnoy.
- Ferraras Don John, Spanish divine;
historian of Spain, and theological
and philosophical writer, b. 1652.
d. 1735. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Ferri Paul, or Ferrius, German di-
vine, and theological writer, b.
1591. d. 1669. *Niceron.*
- Ferri Ciro, or Ciro-Ferri, of Rome,
history painter, b. 1634. d. 1689.
De Piles.
- Ferrier Arnold de, eminent French
lawyer, d. 1585. *Dufresnoy.*
- Ferrier Louis, French dramatic poet,
d. 1710. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Festus Pompeius, Latin grammarian
and critical writer, *fl. ab. A. D.*
20. *Moreri.*
- Feti Dominico, of Rome, painter, in
the stile of Julio Romano, b. 1589.
d. 1624. *De Piles.*
- Feuilleé Father Louis, author of a
journal of physical, mathematical
and botanical observations made on
the coasts of South America, by
order of Louis XIV. d. 1732. *Nouv.
Dict.*
- Fevardentius Francis, French Fran-
ciscan friar; commentator and the-
ological writer, b. 1541. d. 1610.
Bayle.
- Le Fevre Guy, of Normandy, criti-
cal writer on the Oriental languages;
grammarian and poet, b. 1541. d.
1584. *Dufresnoy.*
- Le Fevre Anthony, his brother, statef-
man and polit. writer, d. 1615. *ibid.*
- Le Fevre Tannequi, (Madame Da-
cier's father) critic and commenta-
tor on the ancient Greek and Latin
authors

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authors, and poet. b. 1615. d. 1672. *ibid.*

Le Fevre Claud, French history painter, b. 1633. d. at London 1675. *De Piles.*

Le Fevre N. French Jesuit, theological and philosophical writer, d. 1755. *Niceron.*

Fevret Charles, French law author, b. 1583. d. 1661. *Dufresnoy.*

Ficinus Marfilus, of Florence, divine; philosophical, critical and metaphysical author, b. 1433. d. 1499. *Bayle.*

Fiddes Richard, English divine; biographical and theological author, b. 1671. d. 1725. *Biog. Brit.*

Fidele Cosandra, a Venetian lady; an elegant Latin epistolary writer, d. 1567. *Dufresnoy.*

Field Richard, English divine and theological author, b. 1561. d. 1616. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Fielding Henry, English miscellaneous and dramatic writer; likewise an eminent magistrate, d. 1754. ag. 47. *vide Murphy's Life of Fielding prefixed to his works.*

Fiennes Nathaniel, (Lord Say and Sele) political and contriv. writer, b. 1582. d. 1662. *Biog. Dict.*

Ficinus Thomas, of Antwerp, physician, and medical author, b. A. D. 1566. d. 1631. *Friend's Hist. of Phys.*

Fulgens Publius Niger, Pythagorean philosopher, fl. 50 B. C.

Fulicia Vincent, of Florence, Italian poet, b. 1642. d. 1707.

Fulvia, celebrated Roman general, fl. 84 B. C.

Finch Heneage, earl of Nottingham, lord chancellor under Charles II. law author, d. A. D. 1682.

Fingal, a Caledonian chief, supposed to have flourished about the end of the third century. *vide Ossian.*

Fineus, or Fineus Orontius, celebrated French mathematician and mechanic; inventor of a very curious clock; geographical, historical and optical author, b. 1494. d. 1555.

Fineux Sir John, an eminent English judge, d. 1526. *Lloyd's Worthies.*

Firmicus Maternus, of Constantino-ple; author of an esteemed work, in defence of christianity, intitled, *De Errore, Profanarum Religionum, Dupin's Eccles. Hist.*

Firmin Thomas, a patriotic citizen of London, who established linen manufactures in London and Ipswich, the latter giving employment to a number of French protestants, who came to England in 1681. b. 1632. d. 1697. *Biog. Dict.*

Fisher John, bishop of Rochester, unfairly tried, and tyrannically beheaded for opposing Henry VIII in the two points of his divorce from Queen Catherine, and his supremacy. The most learned and pious prelate of the age he lived in. Theological and controversial author, b. 1458. ex. 1535. *Biog. Brit.*

Fitzherbert Sir Anthony, eminent English judge, and law author, d. 1538. *ibid.*

Fitzherbert Nicholas, his grandson, an elegant miscellaneous Latin author, b. 1550. d. 1612. *ibid.*

Fitz James James, duke of Berwick, a natural son of King James II; whose fortunes he followed, and became a renowned general, in the French service, b. 1671. killed at the siege of Phillipsburgh 1734.

Fitz-William, earl of Southampton, vice admiral of England; a gallant commander by sea and land, d. 1542. *Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

Fitz Anthony, physician of Montpellier, medical and chemical author, d. 1765. ag. 75. *Nouv. Dict.*

Flaccus Caius Valerius Setinus, historian and Latin poet, fl. ab. 75. *Fabric. Bibl. Latin.*

Flaminio Marc Anthony, an Italian, Latin poet and critic, d. 1550.

Flaminus Titus Quintus, celebrated Roman general, d. 182. B. C. *Livy.*

Flamsteed

FOH

- Flamsteed John**, English mathematician; and celebrated astronomical author, b. 1646. d. A. D. 1720. *Biog. Brit.*
- Flatman Thomas**, English poet, b. 1633. d. 1688. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
- Flecher Esprit**, bishop of Nîmes, orator, poet and historian, b. 1632. d. 1710. *Niceron.*
- Flecknoe Richard**, English dramatic poet, fl. in 1664. d. uncertain, *Biog. Dict.*
- Fleetwood William**, eminent English law author, d. 1593. *Biog. Brit.*
- Fleetwood William**, bishop of St. Asaph; theological and antiquarian author, b. 1656. d. 1723. *ibid.*
- Fletcher John**, English dramatic poet; in conjunction with Beaumont, b. 1576. d. 1625. *Winstanley's Lives of English Poets.*
- Fleury Claude L'Abbé**, French historical, critical and canon law author, &c. b. 1640. d. 1723. *Niceron.*
- Fleury Andrew**, cardinal, Frenchman, statesman, and an able negotiator. b. 1653. d. 1743. *vide Henault's History of France.*
- Flinks Godfrey**, of Cleves, history painter, b. 1616. d. 1660. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
- Florus Lucius Annæus**, Roman historian and poet. His history is an abridgement from the foundation of Rome, to the reign of Augustus. fl. ab. 120.
- Florus Francis**, or Franc Florus, Flemish painter (the Raphael of Flanders) b. 1520. d. 1570. *De Pile's Lives of Peintres.*
- Fludd Robert**, English philosophical and mathematical author, b. 1574. d. 1637. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
- Foesius Anutus**, German physician; translator into Latin, and commentator of Hippocrates and Galen, b. 1528. d. 1596. *Friend's History of Physic.*
- Foglietta Uberto**, Genoese; historian of Genoa in Latin, &c. d. 1581. *Nouv. Dict.*

FON

- Fohi**, the supposed founder of China, and its first sovereign, fl. 2247 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Foix Louis de**, French architect, in the service of Spain; built the famous palace of the Escorial at Madrid, fl. A. D. 1580. *Dufresnoy.*
- Folard le Chevalier Charles**, an eminent French engineer, and a brave officer. Author of a commentary on Polybius, and of several esteemed military tracts, b. 1669. d. 1751. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Folengio Theophilus**, of Mantua, known also by the title of Merlin Coccaye, Italian poet, remarkable for giving a name to a poem, which has been adopted ever since, for all trifling performances of the same species, consisting of buffoonry, puns, anagrams, wit without wisdom, and humour without good sense. His poem was called "The Macaroni," from an Italian cake of the same name, which is sweet to the taste, but has not the least alimentary virtue, on the contrary palls the appetite and clogs the stomach. These idle poems however, became the reigning taste in Italy and in France; they gave birth to macaroni academies, and reaching England, to macaroni clubs, till in the end, every thing insipid, contemptible and ridiculous in the character, dress or behaviour of both men and women, is now summed up in the despicable appellation of "a macaroni." Folengio d. 1544. *ibid.*
- Folietta Herbert**, of Genoa; Latin miscellaneous author, b. 1518. d. 1581. *Niceron.*
- Folkes Martin**, English mathematician; philosopher and antiquary (president of the Royal Society) b. 1690. d. 1754.
- Font N. de la**, French dramatic poet b. 1686. d. 1725. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Fontaine John de la**, celebrated French poet; his tales and fables in particular

F O S

- tical, are universally esteemed, b. 1621. d. 1695. *Dufresnoy*.
- Fontaines des, l'Abbé, French critic, and miscellaneous author, b. 1685. d. 1745. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Fontana Publio, an Italian; Latin poet, d. 1598. *Niceron*.
- Fontana Dominico, celeb. Ital. architect, d. at Naples 1607. *Dufresnoy*.
- Fontanini Justus, of Aquileia, antiquary, historical and critical Latin author, d. 1736. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Fonte-Moderata, a celebrated Venetian lady; poetess and prose author in Ital. b. 1555. d. 1592. *Dufresnoy*.
- Fontenay John Baptist; French painter, excelled in fruits and flowers, b. 1654. d. 1715. *De Piles*.
- Fontenelle Bernard de, celeb. French poet; philosophical and moral author, b. 1657. d. 1757. *Dufresnoy*.
- Forbes John, bishop of Aberdeen; historical and theol. author, d. 1648.
- Ford John, English dramatic author, d. ab. 1656. *Biog. Brit.*
- Forest Peter, celebrated Dutch physician and medical author, d. 1597.
- Forest John, French painter, excelled in landscapes, b. 1636. d. 1712. *Dufresnoy*.
- Foresto, (or Phillip of Bergamo) author of an universal chronology from Adam to A. D. 1503; continued by others to 1535. d. 1529. ag. 85. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Fortescue Sir John, English statesman and judge in the reign of Henry VI, and eminent law author, d. ab. 1465. *Biog. Brit.*
- Fortius Rhingelbergius, (or Sterck) German mathematician and critic in the Greek and Latin languages, and author of an esteemed tract, *De Ratione Studendi*, d. 1536. *Melchior Adam*.
- Foscarini Michael, Venetian historian, continuator of Nani, d. 1692. *Moreri*.
- Fosco Placida, Italian physician, and medical author, d. 1574. *Dufresnoy*.
- Fosse Anthony de la, French dramatic poet, d. 1708. *Niceron*.
- Fosse Charles de la, French painter,

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- pupil of le Brun, b. 1640. d. 1716. *De Piles*.
- Foster Samuel, celebrated English mathematician, mathematical and astronom. author, b. 1616. d. 1652. *Ward's Lives of Gresham, Professors*.
- Foster James, an eminent English dissenting divine and orator; theological and moral author, b. 1697. d. 1753. *Biog. Dict.*
- Fothergill George, English divine, theol. author, b. 1705. d. 1760.
- Fouquet, Charles Louis Augustus, Count de Belleisle, better known by the title of Marshal Belleisle, one of the greatest statesmen and generals France has produced in the present century, b. 1684. d. 1761.
- Foulon William, a Dutchman; Latin comic poet, d. 1568. *Dufresnoy*.
- Fouquieres James, Flemish painter, pupil of Breugel and Rubens; excelled in landscapes. b. 1580. d. 1621. *De Piles*.
- Four Phillip, Sylvestre de, French antiquary, &c. author of esteemed treatises on coffee, tea and chocolate, d. 1685. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Fourmont Stephen, of Paris, eminent professor of the oriental and learned languages; historical, critical and grammatical author, b. 1683. d. 1745. *ibid.*
- Fournier George, French Jesuit; hydrographical and geographical author, d. 1652. *Dufresnoy*.
- Fournier, Peter Simon, of Paris, eminent engraver and letter founder. Author of an historical dissertation on printing, and a typographical manual, &c. b. 1712. d. 1768. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Fowler Edward, bishop of Gloucester; theological and controversial writer, b. 1632. d. 1714. *Biog. Brit.*
- Fox Richard, bishop of Winchester, and statesman under Henry VII. d. 1528. *ibid.*
- Fox Edward, bishop of Hereford, statesman, and promoter of the reformation under Henry VIII; his principal work as an author is a

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treatise in Latin, "on the true difference between the regal and ecclesiastical power." d. 1538. *ibid.*

Fox John, an eminent English divine, and ecclesiastical historian, b. 1517. d. 1587. *Biog. Brit.*

Fox George, the celebrated founder of the sect of Quakers in England and America, b. 1624. d. 1681. *Biog. Dict.*

Fracastor Jerom, Italian physician and poet; medical and poetical author in Latin, b. 1482. d. 1553. *Bayle.*

Frachetta Jerom, Italian political author, d. 1610. *ibid.*

Fraguier, Claude François, of Paris, Latin poet, antiquary and critic, b. 1666. d. 1728. *Nicéron.*

Francesca Peter, Venetian painter; geometrical author, d. 1743. *De Piles.*

Franceschini, Marc Anthony, of Bologna, painter, pupil of Agnani, b. 1648. d. 1729. *Nouv. Dict.*

Francia Francesco of Bologna, painter and engraver, b. 1450. d. 1518. *De Piles.*

Francius Peter, of Amsterdam, Latin poet and orator, d. 1704. *Nicéron.*

Frank, de Frankenau, George, German, physician and poet, medical and poetical writer, b. 1643. d. 1704. *Nicéron.*

Franccke, Augustus Herman, German divine; commentator and theological writer, b. 1663. d. 1727. *ibid.*

Frankenstein, Christian Godfrey, of Leipsick, historian, b. 1661. d. 1717. *ibid.*

Franco Battista, Venetian painter, d. 1561. *De Piles.*

François I, king of France 1515; a celebrated general, and the restorer of learning and politeness in France, b. 1494. d. 1547. *vide Henault's Hist. of France.*

François de Lorraine, duke of Guise and Aumale, a gallant French officer, but a bigoted persecutor of the French protestants, sixty of whom he massacred in cool blood at Vassy, and was at last shot by a protestant gentleman in 1563.

F R E

François of Assisi (canonized) an Italian, founder of the order of Franciscans, b. 1182. d. 1226. *Nicéron.*

François of Paula (canonized) a Neapolitan, founder of the order of Minimes, b. 1418. d. 1507. *ibid.*

François Xavier (canonized) an Italian, styled The Apostle of the Indies, to which he was one of the earliest missionaries, b. 1506. d. 1552. *Bayle.*

François de Sales (canonized) bishop of Geneva, and theological author, b. 1567. d. 1622. *ibid.*

François Romain, a Flemish dominican, and eminent architect, b. 1646. d. 1735. *Nouv. Dict.*

François, John Charles, French engraver, b. 1717. d. 1769. *ibid.*

Francowitz, or (Flacius Illyricus) theolog. author, b. 1520. d. 1575.

Frank Francis, junior, Dutch painter, d. 1640. There were 10 painters of the same name.

Frantzius Wolfgang, German divine; natural, historical and theological writer, b. 1564. d. 1620.

Fratta John, Italian poet, fl. ab. 1580. *Dufresnoy.*

Fredegaire, the most ancient French historian and chronologist. d. 650.

Frederick I, emperor of Germany, a famous conqueror, and memorable for opposing the usurped power of the popes over princes, b. 1121. d. 1190. *Muimbourg.*

Frederick II, emperor of Germany 1212, equally famous as a general, b. 1193. d. 1250. *ibid.*

Frederick William II, king of Prussia 1713, (father of the reigning monarch.) A great general, politician, and legislator, founder of several manufactories, and of the future grandeur of the kingdom. b. 1688. d. 1740. *ibid.*

Frederick Lewis, prince of Wales, eldest son of George II. and father of George III, king of Great Britain, d. 1751. ag. 43.

Freher Marquard, German law author

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- thor and historian, d. 1614. *Melchior Adam*.
- Freig Thomas, or Freigius, German law author, d. 1583. *ibid*.
- Freinshemius John, German critic and commentator of the ancient Latin authors, and Latin historian. Continuator of Livy's Roman history, b. 1608. d. 1660. *Bayle*.
- Freminet Martin, French painter, b. 1567. d. 1619. *De Piles*.
- Freret Nicholas, of Paris, historian and chronologist; opposer of Sir Isaac Newton's system of chronology, b. 1688. d. 1749. *Nouv. Dict*.
- Freine Charles de, or (du Cange) French historian of Germany; gram. and crit. in Greek and Latin, &c. b. 1610. d. 1688. *Moreri*.
- Fresnoy Charles Alphonsus du, celebrated French poet and painter, b. 1611. d. 1665. *De Piles*.
- Fresny Charles Riviere du, French dramatic poet and musician, b. 1648. d. 1724. *Nouv. Dict*.
- Friend John, an eminent English physician; chemical and medical author, b. 1675. d. 1728. *vide Wigan's Life of Friend, Preface to Friend's Works*.
- Frischlin Nicodemus, German dramatic poet and critic, b. 1547. d. 1590. *Melchior Adam*.
- Froben John, or Frobenius, an eminent German printer, d. 1527. *ibid*.
- Frobisher Sir Martin, celebrated English navigator, and a brave naval officer, killed at the siege of Graddon 1594. *Lediard's Naval Hist*.
- Froissard John, French historian and poet. His chief work is a chronological history of the affairs of France, Spain and England, from 1326 to 1400, in great repute, (continued by Monstrelet to 1466) b. 1337. d. 1402. *Bayle*.
- Frontinus Sextus Julius, Roman consul and general, author of tracts on the stratagems of war; critic, &c. fl. 81.
- Fronto, Roman orator and rhetorician, fl. ab. 150.
- Frowde Philip, an Englishman; Latin

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- and Eng. poet, d. 1739. *Biog. Diet*.
- Fryth John, English protestant divine, and writer against popery, for which he was burnt in 1533. *ibid*.
- Fugger Huldric, of Augsburg; remarkable for having spent his fortune in collecting manuscripts of ancient authors, for which his family prosecuted him, and got his estate sequestered. He left his M. S. collection to the elector Palatine, in whose library it remains. b. 1526. d. 1584. *Tbuanus*.
- Fulgentius (canonized) an African bishop, and theological author, b. 464. d. 533. *Dupin*.
- Fuccio of Florence, architect and sculptor, fl. 1250. *Felbien*.
- Fulk William, English divine; theological and controversial writer, d. 1589. *Biog. Diet*.
- Fuller Nicholas, English divine; author of miscellaneous theology, b. 1557. d. 1622. *ibid*.
- Fuller Thomas, English historian, and political author, b. 1608. d. 1661. *ibid*.
- Fulvio-Orfino, a Roman; antiquary, critic, and historian of Roman families, d. 1600. *Nouv. Dict*.
- Fumano Adam, of Verona, Latin and Italian poet, d. 1587.
- Funecius John, German divine; chronologist from Adam to 1560. beheaded 1566. *Melch. Adam*.
- Furtiere Anthony, French lexicographer, b. 1620. d. 1688. *Bayle*.
- Furgole N. French law author, b. 1690. d. 1761. *Nouv. Dkt*.
- Furius Bibaculus, Latin poet, fl. ab. 103 B. C.
- Furst Gautier, Swiss patriot, one of the founders of the Helvetic independence, fl. A. D. 1310. *vide Job. Stumpff Schaeveizer Cronica*.
- Furtemberg Ferdinand, bishop of Paderborn, Latin poet, b. 1626. d. 1613. *Nicéron*.
- Fuschius, or Fusch Leonard, of Bavaria, physician; medical and botanical author, b. 1501. d. 1566. *Melch. Adam*.

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Fust, or **Fauftus**, a citizen of **Mentz**; and one of the earliest printers; he had the policy to conceal his art, and to this policy we are indebted for the tradition of, "The Devil and Dr. Fauftus," handed down to the present times. **Fust** ab. 1460, associated with **John of Gottenburgh**; their types were cut in wood, and fixed, not moveable as at present; having printed off a considerable number of copies of the Bible, to imitate those which were commonly sold in MS. **Fust** undertook the sale of them at **Paris**, where the art of printing was then unknown. As he sold his printed copies for 60 crowns, while the scribes demanded 500, this created universal astonishment, but when he produced copies as fast as they

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were wanted, and lowered the price to 30 crowns, all **Paris** was agitated. The uniformity of the copies increased the wonder; informations were given into the police against him as a magician; his lodgings were searched; and a great number of copies being found, they were seized; the red ink with which they were embellished was said to be his blood; it was seriously adjudged that he was in league with the devil, and if he had not fled, most probably he would have shared the fate of those, whom ignorant and superstitious judges condemned, in those days, for witchcraft. **Fust** d. at **Mentz**, 1466. *Nouv. Dict.*
Fuzelier Louis, of **Paris**, French dram. poet. b. 1673. d. 1752. *ibid.*

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- GABBIANI Antonio Dominico**, Italian historian and portrait painter, b. 1652. d. 1726.
Gabinus Aulus, Rom. cons. and renowned general. d. 40. B. C. *Livy.*
Gabriel Severus, prelate of the Greek church, theol. auth. fl. A. D. 1577. *Boyle.*
Gabriel James, French architect, b. 1661. d. 1742. *Dufresnoy.*
Gabrino Nicholas, (called also **Rienzi**) a patriotic citizen of **Rome**, who made a bold attempt to restore the republican government of ancient **Rome**, and succeeded so far as to gain the administration of the city for a time, and to receive ambassadors from several crowned heads, under the title of *Tribune* of the Roman state, during the pontificate of **Clement VI.** whose residence at **Avignon** occasioned this revolt. Slain in a tumult at **Rome**, 1354. *Fortiffica istoria de Gabrino.*
Gacon Francis, French poet, b. 1667. d. 1725. *Nouv. Dict.*
Gaddi Gaddo, Florentine painter, d. 1312. ag. 73. *Vasari.*
Gaddi Jaddeo, his son, archit. and painter, d. 1350. ag. 50. *ibid.*
Gadrois Claude, French surg. phil. and astron. author, d. 1678. *Nouv. Dict.*
Gaelon Alexander Van, Flem. painter of battles, &c. d. 1726. ag. 58.
Gaetan, (canonized) a priest of an illustrious family at **Vienna**, founder of the order of *Theatins*, b. 1480. d. 1547. *Dupin.*
Gaetano Scipio, Florentine painter, d. 1588. ag. 38.
Gaffarel James, French divine, and a very learned writer against the cabalists, the rabbinical explanation of the scriptures, and the abuse of *Talismans*, &c. d. 1681. *Moreri.*
Gagnier John, a Frenchman, profess. of the orient. languages at **Oxford**, comment. and translat. of Hebrew authors: wrote also the life of *Mahomet*. Arabic professor at **Oxford**, d. 1725. *Dufresnoy.*
Gaguin

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Gaguin Robert, French statesm. hist. and poet, (his hist. of France in Latin is from Pharamond to 1499.) d. 1501. *Vossius Hist. Lat.*

Galantina Hipolito, Italian painter, b. 1627. d. 1706.

Galba Servius Sulpicius, a brave general under Nero, and opposer of his cruelties and exactions in the Roman provinces; the inhabitants of which, deceived by this flattering appearance, proclaimed him emp. but after Nero's death he became as great a tyrant; and was assassinated 69. ag. 73. *Suetonius.*

Gale Theophilus, English non-conf. div. theol. and miscel. writer, b. 1628. d. 1677.

Gale Thomas, English div. gram. crit. hist. and antiq. b. 1636. d. 1702. *Biog. Dict.*

Gale John, Engl. anabapt. div. contr. writer on infant bapt. &c. b. 1680. d. 1721. *ibid.*

Gale Roger, Eng. antiq. d. 1744.

Galeano Joseph, Ital. phys. medical auth. and poet, d. 1675. *Nouv. Dict.*

Galen Claudian, the celebr. Greek phys. and med. author, b. at Pergamos, A. D. 131. d. 201. *Friend's Hist of Phys.*

Galileo, or Callilei, the famous mathematic. and astronom. the improver of telescopes, so as to make them fit for astronom. observations; he made several discoveries in astronomy and the mathem. b. 1594. d. 1642. [The simple pendulum made use of by him in his astr. observations, was first applied to the improvement of clocks, by his son Vincent Galileo, at Venice, in 1649; brought to perfection. *vide Huggins.*]

Galetti Filippo, Italian painter, b. 1664. d. 1742.

Galland Anthony, French profes. of Hebrew and the orient. languages, miscel. writer, particularly of the Arabian tales. b. 1646. d. 1715. *Niceron.*

Gallet, N. French comic poet, d. 1757. *Nouv. Dict.*

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Gallicxini, (Michael Michaelowitz) Prince, Russian statesm. and renowned general under Peter the Great, b. 1674. d. 1730.

Galligai Leonora, famous in the French hist. by the title of Madame Concini, in the reign of Hen. IV. celeb. for her learning and political intrigues: executed in 1617. *Bayle.*

Gallo Alonzo, Spanish author, on the valuation of gold, d. 1650. *Moreri.*

Galloche Louis, French painter, chiefly of sac. hist. in the churches of Paris. d. 1761. ag. 91. *Nouv. Dict.*

Gallois John l'Abbé, memorable only for having undertaken to publish the Literary Journals, after *de Sallé*, the real father of these critical performances, had thrown up the design; the opposition was violent; but Colbert the French minister, convinced of the utility of those periodical reviews of the labours of the learned, supported the Abbé Gallois, and to his protection the public is indebted for the Literary Journals, or reviews and magazines, which have been produced, and are continued in almost every part of Europe. b. 1632. d. 1707. *Niceron.*

Galluchi John Paul, Ital. mathem. astr. and mathem. author, d. ab. 1594. *Dufresnoy.*

Galluzzi, Tarquin, Ital. jesuit, crit. and comment. on the ancient Latin poets, d. 1649. *ibid.*

Gallus Cornelius, an ancient Rom. poet, and a gallant officer, d. 26. *Freinshemius Contin. of Livy.*

Gallus Vibius, celeb. Rom. orator, fl. ab. 30 B. C. *Livy.*

Galvano Anthony, a Portuguese Governor of the *Molucca* islands, under John III. king of Portugal, memorable for having defeated the Indian king of Tidor at the head of 20,000 men, with only 350 regular European soldiers. Author of a curious treatise "on the different ways by which the merchandise of

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- India has been brought into Europe." d.A.D. 1557. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
- Gally Henry, Eng. div. and miscel. writer. d. 1769.
- Gama Vasco de, celeb. Portuguese navigator, who discovered the navigation to the East Indies, by the Cape of Good Hope. He made several other useful discoveries. d. 1525. *ibid. Preface to Mickle's translation of Lusiad.*
- Gamaches Stephen, French philos. and astron. author, d. 1756. ag. 84. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Gambara Veronica, an Ital. poetess, d. 1550. *ibid.*
- Gambara Laurentius, an Italian Latin poet, d. 1586. ag. 90. *Dufresnoy.*
- Gambarirli Gioseppo, Italian painter, b. 1679. J. uncert.
- Garamond Claude, French engraver and letter founder, d. 1561. *ibid.*
- Garasse Francis, French Jesuit, theol. and contriv. writer, b. 1585, d. 1631. *Niceron.*
- Garbieri Lorenzo, Italian painter, b. 1590. d. 1654.
- Garcias, Lasso de la Vega, Spanish poet, b. 1500. d. 1536. *ibid.*
- Gardiner Stephen, bishop of Winchester, and secretary of state under Henry VIII. and lord chancellor in the reign of queen Mary; an able, but wicked politician; a bigotted prelate, and eccles. tyrant. He was reputed a good civil: the works he left are theol. and contriv. b. 1483. d. 1555. *Biog. Brit.*
- Garidel, French phys. botan. author, d. aft. 1715. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Garisoles Anthony, French prot. div. theol. writer and Latin poet, b. 1587. d. 1630. *Bayle.*
- Garlande John of, a Frenchman, gram. and Latin author, in prose and verse; came to England with Will. I. and d. ab. 1081. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Garnier, Robert, French tragic poet, b. 1534. d. 1590. *Dufresnoy.*
- Garobalo Benevenuto, Ital. painter, excelled in copying Raphael's works, d. 1559. ag. 78. *De Piles,*

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- Garrard Mark, Flemish painter, chief painter to queen Elizabeth, b. 1561 at London, d. 1635. *ibid.*
- Garth, Sir Samuel, English phys. and admired poet, d. 1719. *Biog. Brit.*
- Garzi Lewis, Tuscan painter, d. 1721. ag. 81. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Garzoni of Romania, philos. auth. d. 1589. *Dufresnoy.*
- Gascoigne, Sir William, chief justice of the court of King's bench under Henry IV. A most learned and upright judge, who being insulted on the bench by the then prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. with equal intrepidity and coolness committed the prince to prison; and by this seasonable fortitude laid the foundation of the future glory of that great monarch, who, from this event, dated his reformation from the licentiousness of his youth. It is not well authenticated that the prince struck Sir William, as recorded by Shakespeare; but all authors agree, that he interrupted the course of justice to screen a lewd servant. d. 1413. *Rapin's Hist. of Eng. & Biog. Brit.*
- Gascoigne George, English poet, d. 1577. *Granger's Biog. Hist.*
- Gasparini Barzizio, a Venetian, crit. and comment. on the ancient Latin authors, and Latin author, d. 1431. *Bayle.*
- Gaspars, John Baptist, portrait paint. d. at London 1691. *Granger.*
- Gassendi Peter, celeb. French math. philos. and astron. author, b. 1592. d. 1655. *Bayle.*
- Gastaldy, John Baptist, French phys. and med. author, b. 1674. d. 1747. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Gastrel Francis, bishop of Chester, contriv. author, d. 1725. *Biog. Brit.*
- Gataker Thomas, Eng. div. crit. theol. and phil. auth. b. 1574. d. 1654. *ib.*
- Gataker, Thomas, eminent English surgeon, d. 1768.
- Gatti Theobald, Florentine music. and

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- and composer, d. at Paris, 1727. *Dufresnoy.*
Gaud Henry, Dutch engraver, d. 1639. ag. 69. *Nouv. Dict.*
Gauden John, bishop of Worcester. distinguished himself by printing a protest against the legality of trying Charles I. some Latin poems, and other pieces of theol. controver. and politics. b. 1605. d. 1662.
Gaudenzio, a Grison. hist. and politic. author, d. 1649. *Dufresnoy.*
Gaulmin Gilbert, French poet and crit. d. 1665. *ibid.*
Gauric Luke, Neapolitan mathem. and astron. author, d. 1559.
Gauthier Peter, French music. and composer, d. 1697. *Dufresnoy.*
Gauthier, l'Abbé, French theol. and controver. writer, b. 1685. d. 1755.
Gay John, the celeb. English poet, author of *the Beggar's Opera*, b. 1688. d. 1732. *Biog. Brit.*
Gaza Theodore, of Thessalonica, a very emin. Greek gram. author, and transl. of ancient Greek writers into Latin, and one of the restorers of literature in Italy, b. 1398. d. 1475. *Fabricius Bibl. Græc.*
Gazola Joseph, Ital. phys. med. author, in Lat. and Ital. d. 1715. *Dufresnoy.*
Geber or Giaber, an Arab. phys. chem. and astron. med. and chem. author, fl. ab. 960. *ibid.*
Gee John, English commerc. writer, d. 1730.
Geier Martin, Germ. Luther. div. comment. of the bible in Latin, &c. b. 1614. d. 1681. *Nouv. Dict.*
Gelasius I. (Pope) an African, theol. and contr. author, d. 496. *Tillemont.*
Geldenhaur Gerard, Germ. Luther. div. Latin hist. of Holland, Germany, &c. and poet, b. 1482. d. 1543. *Melchior Adam.*
Gellée Claude, a native of France, but commonly stiled Claude Lorraine; the most eminent landscape painter of his time, b. 1600. d. at Rome, 1678. *De Piles.*
Gelenius Sigismund, of Prague;

- esteemed for his excellent Latin transl. of Greek authors, d. 1555. *Baillet.*
Gellert, Christian, Germ. comic poet, &c. b. 1715. d. 1769. *Nouv. Dic.*
Gelli, John Baptist, Florentine, (a taylor) Ital. comic poet, &c. d. 1563. ag. 94. *Niceron.*
Gellibrand Henry, English mathem. mathem. writer for the improv. of navigation, b. 1597. d. 1636. *Ward's lives of Gresham profes.*
Gellius Aulus, or Aulugellius, celeb. gram. but chiefly known by his curious remains of hist. and antiq. intitled, *Noctes Atticæ*. fl. ab. 170. *Vossius.*
Gelmi John Anthony, a baker of Verona; and an excellent Ital. poet, d. aft. 1558.
Geminiani, Italian music. and composer, d. 1762. ag. 96.
Gemistius George, Platon. philos. and Greek hist. fl. 1438. *Niceron.*
Gemma Renier, of Frizeland, phys. mathem. and astron. author, d. 1559. ag. 50. *Moreri.*
Genca Girolamo, of Urbino, archit. and painter, d. 1551. ag. 75. *De Piles.*
Gendre Louis le, l'Abbé, French hist. b. 1659. d. 1733. [His hist. of France to the d. of Louis XIII. is an excellent abridgem.] *Niceron.*
Gendre Gilbert, (marquis of St. Aubin) distinguished by a curious work, intitled, *Traité de l'Opinion*, 9 vol. in 12mo. proving, by historic examples, the empire of opinion over the works of art and science. d. 1746. *Nouv. Dict.*
Genest, Charles, l'Abbé, French tragic poet, and philos. author, b. 1636. d. 1719. *ibid.*
Genghiskam, a most illustrious Mogul prince; being obliged to fly from Delhi, on account of a general revolt of his subjects, he took shelter at the court of Avenk Unkan, Cam of the Tartars, and married his daughter; but the jealousy of Unkan obliged him to escape a second time,

time, and being pursued by Unkan and his son, he defeated them both, and their army revolting to him, he soon increased it; and from this event became as renowned a conqueror as Alexander the Great. In the space of 22 years he subdued the greatest part of Asia; and rendered himself as famous for his skill in government, as for the valour of his arms. d. 1226. ag. 72. leaving his dominions, (which extended 1800 leagues from east to west, and 1000 from north to south) properly divided to his four sons. *De Guines Hist. gener. des Huns.*

Genferic, K. of the Vandals, a conqueror and tyrant, who took Rome in 455. and suffered his soldiers to pillage it, and massacre the defenceless inhabitants during 14 days, d. 476. *Univ. Hist.*

Gentilefchi Horatio, a Tuscan hist. painter, d. at London 1647. [He painted the ceilings of Greenwich palace, now the hospital, for Char. 1.] *Biog. Dict.*

Gentilis Alberic, an Italian author of a treatise *de jure belli*, from which Grotius largely borrowed, d. (professor of civil law at London) 1608. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Gentilis Scipio, his brother, civil law, and Latin author, d. at Nuremberg 1616. *ibid.*

Geoffrey, of Monmouth, a monk, and old English hist. fl. 1152.

Geoffrey Stephen Francis, celebrated French phys. and chem. med. author, b. 1672. d. 1731. *Dufresnoy.*

George, Prince of Denmark, high admiral of England, and husband to Ann, queen of Great Britain, d. 1708.

George I. King of Great Britain, the son of Ernest Augustus. duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, and elector of Hanover; succeeded to the throne of Great Britain 1714, in virtue of an act of parliament, passed in the latter part of the reign of K. Will. III. limiting the suc-

cession of the crown, after the demise of that monarch and queen Ann (without issue) to the princess Sophia of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being protestants. *Vide JAMES I.* The first and second years of his reign were disturbed by a rebellion in Scotland, in favour of the son, or pretended son of James II. who, together with all other claimants professing the Roman Catholic religion, had been excluded from the throne by a fundamental law of the realm, now become part of the constitution in church and state. The rebellion happily suppressed, the remainder of this monarch's reign was prosperous to his people, and glorious to himself; for such were his political abilities, and so great an opinion had the other powers of Europe of his integrity, moderation, and candour, that he was occasionally the arbiter of the Continent, and often applied to as the mediator between foreign courts, when at variance; his fleets were successful at sea, and kept in awe those whom his friendly remonstrances could not controul. He prevented the baneful effects of the shameful treaty of Utrecht, with respect to the British commerce, which was restored by his vigorous and politic measures; yet the prejudices of the nation against a foreign prince, heightened by the writings and conversation of the Jacobite strong faction, occasioned frequent alarming tumults and insurrections in London, and other parts of England. But a declaration of war against Spain for the protection of our commerce, in 1718, diverted the attention of the king's domestic enemies; and the quadruple alliance, entered into the same year, had given the impartial, the highest opinion of his political abilities, and endeared him to all his well-disposed protestant subjects. The

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The nation's success in the Spanish war, which brought on a suspension of arms and a treaty for peace, in the beginning of 1720, together with the prospect of a most advantageous commerce to be carried on to the South Seas, by the South Sea Company; turned all the moaned people in the kingdom into stock-jobbers, and the directors of the S. Sea Company, villainously supporting and feeding the hopes of the people, by delusive reports and accounts of the flourishing state of the Company, that they might raise immense fortunes from the public credulity; South Sea stock rose to the enormous premium of 100*l.* for a share of 100*l.* and fell almost as suddenly, when the fraud was discovered, to 150; by which thousands of families were ruined, and others raised from poverty and obscurity to rank and affluence, which their descendants enjoy to this day; for though the directors, and other public officers in the scheme, were punished, and their estates confiscated, private adventurers could only be considered as successful gamblers. The directors had declared a dividend of 30 *per cent.* for the half-year ending at Christmas 1720; and 50 *per cent.* *per ann.* for the twelve following years. In 1727 the Spaniards broke the peace which had been concluded in 1721, by ordering the effects of the British subjects in Spain to be seized, on a pretext that Gibraltar had been promised to be restored, by the British ministry, as a preliminary to the late peace; in consequence of this measure Geo. I. granted letters of reprisals to his subjects against Spain; and thus stood public affairs, when his majesty went to visit his German dominions, and died on the road to Hanover, in the 68th year of his age, and 13th of his reign. George II. (his only son, by Sophia Dorothea, only daughter of the

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duke of Zell) K. of Gr. Britain, 1727, at which time the nation was in the most flourishing condition both at home and abroad, and had a powerful influence in all the courts of Europe, Spain excepted; but a congress had been agreed to, for terminating the differences between the two crowns, and for the general pacification of Europe, which was accomplished at Seville, in 1729. Peace being restored, great attention was given in this, as it had been in the last reign, to the private safety and welfare of the subjects; proclamations were issued, offering rewards from the treasury of 100*l.* for the apprehension and conviction of every street robber, housebreaker, or highwayman, taken in, or within 5 miles of London, over and above the usual rewards by act of parliament (the care of the police was not, by artful devices, almost engrossed by one magistrate and his thief-takers, for selfish purposes, nor were such daring felons ever pardoned after conviction.) The Spaniards, in violation of the treaty of peace, continued to make depredations on the British commerce in America, and the discontents which arose from a wilful misconstruction of some articles of the late treaty, and a delay of executing others, which gave room to suspect the designs of the court of Madrid, made his majesty enter into an alliance with the emperor of Germany, in 1731, called the treaty of Vienna, upon which the parliament, in their address upon the occasion, observe, that the most successful war could not have produced so just a balance of power, as his majesty's negotiations and treaties had established. Spain still continuing to arm, a negotiation was set on foot for adjusting the disputed articles in the treaty of Seville, which ended in a convention, signed at the Pardo,

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January 14, 1739, N. S. by no means satisfactory to the British merchants; and complaints being received from all quarters, of the repeated encroachments of the Spaniards on our trade and settlements abroad, the conferences for peace, which were held between the commissaries of Gr. Britain and Spain, were broke off, and war was declared against Spain in October, which was attended with signal success. *Vide naval engagem. conquests, and capt. part 1.* In 1744, the French having assisted the Spaniards, war was declared against France; in 1745, a most unnatural rebellion broke out in Scotland; the young pretender being encouraged by many of the principal families in Scotland to land there, was received with open arms, his father proclaimed king of Great Britain, and himself Prince Regent. At the same time, the numerous disaffected Scotch inhabitants of London joined in secret conspiracies with the Irish and English Roman Catholic Jacobites, to assist the Pretender with arms and money; to attack public credit by a run upon the bank; and to awe the loyal subjects into tame inactivity, by rumours of sudden massacres; but their devices were happily turned against themselves: the merchants associated, and supported the credit of the bank; and the fear of a sudden rising of the enemies of government armed all ranks of people, who had the least regard for the protestant interest, and the constitution of their country. This unexpected turn of affairs, so contrary to what the young Pretender had been made to expect, was the true cause of his precipitate flight from Derby to the North, after it had been resolved by his council of war, that he should march with all speed to the capital. The rebellion was totally suppressed by the valour and generalship of the duke of Cumberland, in 1746. [It is

observable, that the lineal descendants, relations, and friends of those rebels, not of the loyal Scotch, have enjoyed above two thirds of the posts of honour and employment at home and abroad, from the second year of Geo. III. to the present 1774.] In the year 1748, peace was made with France and Spain: but in 1754, chiefly owing to the shameful venality of the British and French commissaries, appointed to adjust the boundaries of the possessions of the two crowns in North America, who procrastinated this affair to enjoy their lucrative employments, forts were erected by the French on the back of the British settlements, which brought on skirmishes between the forces of the two powers in those parts; a seizure of French ships on the part of Great Britain, by way of reprisals; and on the part of France, the invasion of Minorca: these open acts of hostility, contrary, on both sides, to the law of nations, ended in a tardy declaration of war by Great Britain against France, in 1756; but Minorca was lost, and admiral Byng, who was sent to its relief, was tried, condemned, and shot, for neglecting his duty in an engagement with the French fleet which covered the siege. This loss excepted, the war was the most glorious in its events and consequences, of any that had been carried on by Great Britain, since the reign of the great Elizabeth. For the particulars, *vide* the proper heads, PART I. In the midst of the most rapid and extensive conquests, George II. finished his long career of human glory, dying, still more suddenly than his father, on the 25th of Oct. 1760, in the 77th year of his age, and 34th of his reign. He was an able politician, a gallant officer, of which he gave early proofs, under the duke of Marlborough in queen Anne's wars,

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a great master of the theory of the military art; a strict observer of his coronation oath, and of all his treaties with foreign powers; and no less so of his word or promise in private concerns; an active, resolute executor of the laws, whose wholesome severity he enforced, but was, at the same time, discreetly merciful. The sincerity of his professions was never called in question, even by his enemies, nor could they charge him with the least duplicity in his words or actions. He was the patron of the arts most useful in a commercial country, and on this principle would reward a ship-carpenter, or a fabricator of a piece of broad cloth, (excelling in their arts) in preference to the first painter or jeweller of the age. In a word, he was what this great empire always requires, not only a good man, but a great king.

Gerard John, of Jena, Luther. div. author of an esteemed treatise on the harmony of the oriental languages, and on the Coptic church, d. 1668. *Niceron*.

Gerbelius Nicholas, Germ. lawyer, hist. of Greece, in Latin, &c. d. 1560. *Melch. Adam*.

Gervase, French benedictine, theol. and contriv. writer in favour of the Jansenists, b. 1628. d. 1711. *Niceron*.

Gervase, Sir Balthazar, of Antwerp, painter, invited to Eng. by Charles II, who made him his agent at Brussels, b. 1592, d. uncert. *Biog. Dict.*

Gervase, French Jesuit, and famous missionary to China, mathem. and hist. auth. d. 1707. *Vide du Halde Hist. of China*.

Gervase, Germ. lawyer, law and philos. author, d. 1718. *Nouv. Dict.*

Gervase, Lady Eliz. emin. English lady. See her character in Swift's works, d. 1769.

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Germanicus Cæsar, the son of Drusus, and paternal nephew to the emperor Tiberius, who adopted him; a renowned general, but still more illustrious for his virtues. He took the title of *Germanicus* from his conquests in that country; and though he had the moderation to refuse the empire offered to him by his army, Tiberius, jealous of his success, and of the universal esteem he acquired, caused him to be poisoned, A. D. 29. ag. 34. He was a protector of learning, and composed some Greek comedies and Latin poems, some of which are still extant. *Freinshemius contin. of Livy*.

Gervase, monk of Cant. English hist. and chron. fl. 1202.

Gervaise, l'Abbé, French missionary, hist. of Siam, &c. massacred by the Caribs 1729. *Nouv. Dict.*

Gervaise, Armand, François, monk of la Trappe, theol. contriv. and biog. author, d. 1715. *Niceron*.

Gesner Conrad, the Pliny of Germ. phys. nat. hist. and lexicog. in Gr. and Lat b. 1516. d. 1565. *Melch. Adam*.

Gethin, Lady Grace, an Eng. lady, d. 1697. ag. 21. and left specimens of uncommon literary abilities, in a collection of philos. and moral essays, highly commended by Congreve. *Biog. Dict.*

Gevartius John Gaspard, Flemish law author, crit. and Latin poet, b. 1593. d. 1666. *Moreri*.

Ghilini, Jerom. of Milan, author of the theatre of learned men, &c. b. 1589. d. 1670. *Bayle*.

Ghirlandaio Dominico, Florentine painter, b. 1449. d. 1493. *De Piles*.

Giannone Peter, of Naples, esteemed hist. of Naples, d. 1748. *Nouv. Dic.*

Gilbert, John Peter, French canon law and theol. author, d. 1736. *ib.*

Gilbert Balthazar, French div. rhetorical author, d. 1741. *ibid.*

Gibbs James, eminent English archit. d. 1754.

Gifanius

- Gifanius of Gueldres, civil law auth. and comment. on ancient authors, d. 1604. *Bayle*.
- Gibson Richard, English painter, d. 1690. ag. 75. *Biog. Dict.*
- Gibson Edmund, Bishop of London; antiq. theol. politic. and contriv. auth. b. 1669. d. 1748. *Biog. Dict.*
- Gilbert William, English phys. phil. and chem. the discoverer of several properties in the load-stone, not before observed, on which he published an esteemed treatise in Latin, &c. b. 1540. d. 1603. *ibid.*
- Gilbert Gabriel, French dram. poet, d. 1680. *Dufresnoy*.
- Gilbert, (stiled the Englishman) an eminent phys. and the first English writer on the practice of physic, fl. ab. 1210. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Gilbert Sir Jeffrey, Eng law writer, d. 1726.
- Gildas, (canonized) a Scotch priest, and ancient hist. d. 570. *Bayle*.
- Gildon Charles, English poet and critic. b. 1666. d. 1723.
- Gill John, an emin. Eng. dissent. calvinistical div. and theol. author, d. 1771. *ibid.*
- Gilles Peter, or Gyllius, French philos. and nat. hist. b. 1490. d. 1555. *Dufresnoy*.
- Gilles John, French music. and composer, b. 1669. d. 1705. *ibid.*
- Gilles, de Corbeil, French phys. and author of a Latin poem on the virtues of divers remedies, fl. 1206. [At this time the practice of physic was confined to ecclesiastics, and remained so near two centuries later.] *ibid.*
- Gillier John, French music. and composer, d. 1737. ag. 70. *ibid.*
- Gillot, Louise Genevieve, French dram. poet, &c. d. 1728. *ibid.*
- Gillot Claude, French painter and engraver, pupil of *Vatteau*, b. 1673. d. 1722. *ibid.*
- Gilpin Bernard, an eminent English div. and zealous reformer, b. 1517. d. 1583.
- Gioia Flavio, of Amalfi, in the kingdom of Naples, the celebrated mathem. who, from his knowledge of the magnetic powers, invented the mariner's compass, by which the navigation of the Europeans was extended to the most distant regions of the globe: before this invention, navigation was confined to coasting. The king of Naples being a younger branch of the royal family of France; he marked the North point with a fleur de lis, in compliment to that country. It is said the Chinese knew the compass long before; but this as it may, the Europeans are indebted to Gioia for this invaluable discoveey. fl. 1300. *Nouv. Dic. Hist.*
- Giordani Vital, a Neapolitan math. author, b. 1633. d. 1691.
- Giorgione, a Venetian, celeb. hist. and portrait paint. b. 1478. d. 1511. *De Piles*.
- Giossepino, a Neapolitan painter; his chief work, battles in the capital at Rome, b. 1560. d. 1640. *ibid.*
- Giotto le, Florentine painter and architect. d. 1336. ag. 60. *Vasari*.
- Giraldi Lilio-Gregorio, a Roman mathematic. antiq. hist. and crit. b. 1468. d. 1552. *Niceron*.
- Giraldi John Baptist, Italian poet, d. 1573. *ibid.*
- Giraldus Cambrensis, bishop of St. David's, an old British hist. particularly of Ireland, to the time of Hen. II. of Eng. also a Latin poet, b. 1145. d. aft. 1220. *Cave*.
- Girard, l'Abbé, gram. and author des Synonymes François, a work highly esteemed in France, d. 1748. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Girardon, Francois, celeb. French archit. and sculpt. b. 1627. d. 1715. *ibid.*
- Gisbert Blaise, French jesuit, philol. and political author, b. 1657. d. 1731. *ibid.*
- Glaber Rodolph, French chron. and hist. d. ab. 1050. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Glandorp Matthias, of Cologne, phys.

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and surg. med. and antiq. author, d. 1640. *Niceron*.
 Glanvil Joseph, English div. and philos. and theol. author, b. 1636. d. 1680. *Biog. Brit.*
 Glanville Ralph, the first collector of the English laws into one body, fl. 1181. *ibid.*
 Glauber, celeb. Germ. chemist, chem. author, fl. 1646. *Niceron*.
 Glauco, Athen. philos. Plato's brother, fl. 838. B. C.
 Glicas, or Glycas, Greek hist. auth. of annals, from Adam, to the death of Alexis, commences in 1118. b. and d. uncert.
 Glisson Francis, emin. English phys. and med. and anatom. author, d. 1667. A. D. *Friend's Hist. of Phys.*
 Gloucester (Humphrey Plantagenet) Duke of, regent of England in the minority of Henry VI. for his eminent virtues and great abilities stiled The Good, murdered by order of Margaret of Anjou, Henry's queen, 1447. *Vide Hume's Hist. of England.*
 Gobelin Gilles, a famous French dyer, whose name has been given ever since to the finest French scarlets; his house, and the river he made use of at Paris, is still called the Gobelins; an academy for drawing, and a manufactory of fine tapestries, were erected in this quarter in 1666, and for this reason the tapestries are called Of the Gobelins. fl. 1632. *Dufresnoy*.
 Goclenius Conrad, of Westphalia, Latin crit. and transl. of ancient authors, b. 1485. d. 1539. *Melch. Adam*.
 Goddard Jonathan, emin. phys. phil. and chem. and one of the first promoters of the Royal society of Lond. med. author, b. 1617. d. 1674. *Friend's Hist. of Phys.*
 Godeau Anthony, French prelate, eccles. hist. from the creation to the ninth century. biog. comment. and poet, d. 1672. ag. 67. *Bayle*.
 Godefroi, or Godfrey, of Bouillon, duke of lower Lorraine, a most

celebrated crusader, and victorious general: he took Jerusalem from the Turks, 1099, and was proclaimed king; but his piety, as historians relate, would not permit him to wear a diadem of gold, in the city where his Saviour had been crowned with thorns, d. 1100. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
 Godefroi Dennis, emin. French lawyer, civil law and politic. author, b. 1549. d. 1622. *Bayle*.
 Godefroi Theodosius, his son, French general and hist. b. 1580. d. 1649. *ibid.*
 Godefroi James, his brother, emin. civil. at Geneva, civil law and hist. author, d. 1652. ag. 65. *ibid.*
 Godefroi Dennis, son of Theodosius, French hist. b. at Paris, 1615. d. 1681. *ibid.*
 Godin Louis, French mathem. and astron. author, b. 1704. d. 1760. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Godolphin John, emin. English civil law author, b. 1617. d. 1678, *Biog. Britan.*
 Godolphin Sydney, earl of Godolphin, emin. Eng. statesm. d. 1712.
 Godwin Francis, bishop of Landaff, eccles. antiq. and biog. and annalist in Latin of the reign of Hen. VIII. Edw. VI. and Mary, b. 1567. d. 1633. *ibid.*
 Godwin Thomas, English div. gram. and writer on Hebrew antiq. &c. b. 1587. d. 1642. *ibid.*
 Goeree William, a learned bookseller of Amsterd. auth. of several works on the Jewish antiq. on archit. painting, &c. d. 1711. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Goer Damien, Portuguese hist. and comment. in Latin, d. 1596. *ibid.*
 Goff Thomas, English div. and poet, b. 1592. d. 1627. *Langbaine's Lives of Poets.*
 Goguet Anthony, French author, "on the origin of laws, arts and sciences, and their progress amongst the ancients," b. 1716. d. 1758. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Goldast Melchior, a Swiss hist. polit. civil

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- civil law and biog. author, (chiefly respecting Germany) b. 1576. d. 1635. *Niceron*.
- Goldsmith Oliver, b. in Ireland, English historic. miscel. and dram. author, d. 1774. ag. 45.
- Golius James, of the Hague, profes. of Arabic at Leyden, hist. of the Saracens, Arab. and Pers. Lexicog. b. 1596. d. 1667. *ibid*.
- Goltzius Hubert, a German Latin celebr. author on Roman antiq. he engraved the plates for his works. b. 1526. d. 1583. *Melch. Adam*.
- Goltzius Henry, Dutch painter and engrav. b. 1558, d. 1617. *De Piles*.
- Gomar Francis, of Bruges, calvin. div. and father of the sect of Gomarists, theol. and contriv. writer, b. 1563, d. 1641. *Bayle*.
- Gombauld John Ogier de, French poet and theol. author, d. 1666. ag. 90. *Niceron*.
- Gomberville Marin de, French poet and miscel. prose author, d. 1674. ag. 75. *ibid*.
- Gomez Louis, Spanish prelate, civil law author, d. 1543. *Bayle*.
- Gomez, Alvarez, a Spaniard, celeb. Latin poet, d. 1538. ag. 50. *Bayle*.
- Gomez de Castro, Spanish hist. chief work, Life of Cardinal Ximenes, d. 1580. *ibid*.
- Gomez Madame, (daughter of Paul Poisson, French comedian) famous French novelist, and writer of some tragedies not acted for several years. b. 1684. d. 1771. *Nouv. Dict*.
- Gondi John Francis Paul, cardinal de Retz, a Frenchman; memorable chiefly for memoirs of his own time, b. 1613. d. 1679. *Bayle*.
- Gonet John Baptist, French dominican and thomist. theol. author, d. 1681. ag. 65. *ibid*.
- Gongola Louis, celeb. Spanish poet, d. 1627. ag. 67. *Niceron*.
- Gonnelli John, a Tuscan sculpt. and painter, lost his sight at 20; but modelled in clay, and by his exquisite sensation of feeling, wrought his statues to great perfec-

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- tion, and drew portraits with striking resemblance. d. at Rome, 1633. *Nouv. Dict. Hist*.
- Gonsalvo Fernandez, (duke of Terra Nouva) stiled The Great Captain; a most renowned Spanish general under Ferdinand and Isabella, d. 1515. ag. 74. *Vide Masiana's Hist. of Spain*.
- Gonzaga Lucretia, an Italian lady, emin. for her learning; her critical letters on Greek authors, &c. were printed at Venice in 1552. b. and d. uncert. *Bayle*.
- Gontier Louis and John, Frenchmen and brothers, eminent in the art of painting or staining glass, b. and d. uncert. [The colours are burnt in: this art has been lately revived, and brought to perfection in England, by Will. Peckitt, of York, and James Pearson, of Westminster.]
- Goodwin Thomas, English div. and theol. author, d. 1679. *Wood's Ath. Oxon*.
- Gordianus I. Rom. gen. for his valour and virtues chosen emperor by the army in the reign of Maximinus, A. D. 237; but his son, whom he had associated with himself in the throne, being slain by Capellian, the governor of Mauritania, for Maximinus, Gordianus strangled himself the same year. *Tillemont Hist. of Emp*.
- Gordianus III. (his grandson) Rom. emperor a renowned warrior, and stiled The Guardian of the Roman Commonwealth; treacherously assassinated by Philippus, an Arabian, one of his generals, who, to the eternal disgrace of the Romans of that æra, succeeded him in the empire, A. D. 244. *ibid*.
- Gordon James, French jesuit, theol. writer, and chronol. from the creation to 1617, in Latin, d. 1641. *Niceron*.
- Gordon Thomas, celeb. Eng. politic and miscel. author, d. 1750. *Britan*.

Gorelli,

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- Gorelli, Italian poet, annal. (in verse) of Italy, from 1310, to 1380. d. 1390. *Niceron.*
- Gorgasus, Greek painter, fl. at Rome, 424 B. C.
- Gorgias of Leontium, philos. and orat. d. 400 ag. 108. *Diog. Laert.*
- Gorlaeus Abraham, of Antwerp, famous antiq. and medalist, Latin author on antiquities, b. A. D. 1549. d. 1609. *Bayle.*
- Gotti Vincent, an Ital. domin. friar, made a cardinal for his learning, theol. Latin author, b. 1664. d. 1742. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Gottsched, German poet; Madam Gottsched was likewise a dram. poet, d. after 1760. *ibid.*
- Govea, or Govianus Andreas, prof. of civil law, and president of the college at Bourdeaux, d. 1548. ag 50.
- Govea Anthony, or Govianus, a Portuguese professor of civil law, in France, French civil law, and misc. writer, d. at Turin, 1565. ag. 60.
- Govea Manfroï, of Turin, civil law author and poet, d. 1613. *Dufresn.*
- Goujet Claude, French div. a volum. French author, chiefly relative to French literature, b. 1697. d. 1767. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Goujon John, French archit. and sculpt. fl. 1528. *Dufresnoy.*
- Goulart Simon, French prot. div. refugee at Geneva, contriv. hist. and crit. author, b. 1543. d. 1628. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Gouldman Francis, English gram. Latin and Eng. lexicog. b. and d. uncert. a third edition of his dictionary, augmented by Robertson, was published in 1674. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
- Gourgues Dominique de, an illustrious French patriot, a private gentleman of Gascony: the Spaniards having inhumanly massacred a colony of Frenchmen, settled at Florida, and Melandes, the Spanish gov. having published a memorial

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- that he put them to death, "not as Frenchmen, but as Lutherans," Gourgues fitted out three ships at his own expence, set sail in 1597; made a descent on Florida; took three forts, and hung up 800 Spanish soldiers and officers, upon trees, with this inscription,—"not as Spaniards, but as traitors, robbers, and assassins." On his return he was received with acclamations by his countrymen, but was forbid the French court, then in the Spanish interest. Queen Elizabeth invited him to command an English fleet, against the Spaniards, in 1593, but he died at Tours, in his way to England. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
- Gournai Maria de Jars, of Paris, poetess and miscel. writer, protected by Montaigne and cardinal Richlieu. The critics are divided concerning the reputation of this lady; by some she is stiled the Syren of France; others say, her works should have been buried with her, b. 1566. d. 1645. *Niceron. Bayle.*
- Gouye Thomas, French jesuit and astron. and geog. author, d. 1725. ag. 75. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Gower John, emin. Eng. lawyer and poet, d. 1402. *Leland's comment. de script. Britan.*
- Graaf Reginier de, celeb. Dutch physf. med. and anatom. Lat. auth. b. 1641. d. 1673. *ibid.*
- Grabe John Ernest, a Prussian, settled and took orders in England: under the patronage of William III. and Queen Anne, he published an edition of the septuagint version of the bible, from the Alexandrian MS. in the royal library; and some other theol. and crit. works, b. 1666. d. 1712. *Biog. Dict.*
- Gracchus Tibearius, elected tribune of the Roman people, demanded of the senate, in their name, the execution of the Agrarian law, by which all persons possessing above

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500 acres of land were to be deprived of the surplus, for the benefit of the poor citizens, amongst whom an equal distribution of them was to be made; having carried his plan into execution by violent measures, he fell a victim to his zeal, being assassinated by his own party, 133 B. C. Caius, his brother, pursuing the same steps, caused a sedition, in which he was killed by the consul *Opimius*, 121 B. C. *Livy*.

Grævius John George, a Saxon, professor of hist. politics and eloquence at Leyden, Latin hist. and antiq. b. 1632. d. 1703. *A. D. Nouv. Dict.*

Graigny, Madame, French novelist and dram. author, d. 1758. ag. 64. *ibid.*

Graham James, marquis of Montrose, renowned Scotch general, d. 1650.

Graham George, celeb. English math. He is generally known as a famous watchmaker, but he was an improver of several astron. instrum. Vide *Transf.* of the R. S. of which he was a member, d. 1751.

Grain John Baptist le, French hist. b. 1565. d. 1643. *Bayle*.

Grain-d'orge, Andrew, French phys. nat. philos. author, d. 1676. *Nouv. Dict.*

Grainger James, Eng. phys. and poet, d. 1767.

Gramay John Baptist of Antwerp, Latin hist. of Africa, Flanders, &c. d. 1635. *ibid.*

Gramont le, French hist. of Louis XIII. d. 1654.

Granby, the marquis of, a celeb. Eng. general, d. 1770. ag. 50.

Grand Jachim le, a Frenchman, hist. of Ceylon, Abyssinia, &c. b. 1653. d. 1733. *Dufresnoy*.

Grand Marc Anthony le, French comedian and dram. auth. d. 1728. ag. 56. *Nouv. Dict.*

Grange Joseph de la, French tragic poet, &c. b. 1676. d. 1758. *ibid.*

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Grant Francis, Lord Cullen, eminent Scotch lawyer, b. 1660. d. 1726. *Mackenzie's Lives of Scotch writers.*

Granville George, Lord Lansdowne, English poet and dram. author, b. 1667. d. 1735. *Biog. Brit.*

Gratarole William, Ital. phys. med. and philos. auth. d. 1568. *Niceron.*

Gratian I. the Rom. emp. a famous but unfortunate general, assassinated by rebels, 383. *Tillemont.*

Gratian, the celeb. canon law auth. d. aft. 1151.

Gratian, or *Gracian* Balthazar, Spanish jesuit, politic. author, d. 1638. *Niceron.*

Gratiani Anthony, a Tuscan Latin hist. d. 1611. ag. 75. *Vossius de Hist. Latin.*

Gratius, Faliscus, Lat. poet on hunting, fl. ab. A. D. 12.

S'Gravesande, William, of Bois-le-duc, celeb. mathematician, mathem. and philos. auth. b. 1688. d. 1742.

Gravina Peter, Italian poet, d. 1528. ag. 75. *Dufresnoy.*

Gravina John Vincent, Ital. civil law author, dram. poet, crit. and antiq. b. 1668. d. 1718. *Niceron.*

Graunt John, citizen of London, author of natural and political observations on the bills of mortality, b. 1620. d. 1674. *Biog. Brit. and Birch's Hist. of the Royal Society.*

Grazzini Lasca, Ital. dram. poet, d. 1583. ag. 80. *Dufresnoy.*

Greaves John, English mathem. and antiq. b. 1602. d. 1652. *Biog. Brit.*

Green Dr. Maurice, emin. English musician and composer, d. 1755.

Greenhill John, Eng. painter, disciple of Sir Peter Lely, d. 1676.

Granger's Biog. H. st.

Gregoras Nicephoras, Greek div. hist. of the Greek empire, from 1204 to 1341. d. 1361. *Bayle.*

Gregory of Neo Cæsarii, (canonized) bishop of that place, and surnamed *Thaumaturgus*; he was a disciple of Origen, and famous for his conversion of the Gentiles. Theol. author

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author in Greek, d. ab. A. D. 265.

Cave's Lives of the primitive fathers.

Gregory Nazianzen, (canonized) bishop of Sesima, in Cappadocia, and then patriarch of Constantinople; eminent for his piety and learning, theol. and polem. author and poet in the Greek language: his stile is said to be equal to that of the most celebrated orators of ancient Greece, and he far excelled his contemporaries. b. 324. d. 389. *Erasmus and Bayle.*

Gregory, Nyssen, (canonized) bishop of Nyssen, author of the Nicene creed, d. aft. 392. *Cave's Lives of the Prim. Fathers.*

Gregory, bishop of Tours, (canonized) eccles. and civil historian of France, to 595, the year of his death. *Dupin.*

Gregory I. Pope, stiled The Great, (canonized) theol. author and comment. d. 604. *Vide Platina, Tillemont, and Bower's Lives of the Popes.*

Gregory VII. Pope, memorable for his extension of the usurped authority of the popes, which he carried so far as to depose Henry IV. emp. of Germany; and to send legates into all the kingdoms of Europe, to support his pretended rights. d. (detested for the troubles he caused in Italy and Germany) 1085. *ibid.*

Gregory IX. Pope, pursued the same plan as Gregory VII. and went one step further, for he had the folly to write letters to the Mahometan sovereigns, ordering them to turn Christians, otherwise he should absolve all Christians living in their dominions from their allegiance, and assist in deposing them. d. 1241. ag. 99. *ibid.*

Gregory of Cyprus, a patriarch of Constantinople, hist. and theol. writer, fl. 1284. *ibid.*

Gregory XIII. Pope, the greatest civil, and canonist of his time; great errors having been introduced into the Calendar, which occasioned ridiculous mistakes in the obser-

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vation of the principal festivals of the Romish church; a physician of Rome suggested to the pope the simplest method of reforming the abuse, by cutting off ten days from the then current year 1582. Gregory enjoyed the reputation of this new stile, which was named after him the Gregorian. *Vide Calendar, Part I.* His edit. of Gratian's Decretal, with his notes, are greatly esteemed. d. 1585. ag. 83. *ibid.*

Gregory John, English div. comment. on the bible, &c. b. 1607. d. 1646.

Gregory James, of Aberdeen, celeb. mathem. and astron. author of a variety of mathem. discoveries, of great use in navigation; the invention of the reflecting telescope is ascribed to him by most authors; and it is asserted, that Sir Isaac Newton's, on a new construction, was the result of his examination of Gregory's: the amicable controversy carried on between these great men on this subject, contributed perhaps to the improvement of both. b. 1639. d. 1675. *Biog. Brit.*

Gregory David, his nephew, math. excelled in geom. and published Latin exercises on this subject, &c. b. 1661. d. 1708. *ibid.*

Grenville George, statesm. under Geo. III. d. 1770. *ibid.*

Gresham Sir Thomas, a patriotic merchant and citizen of London; distinguished in hist. for his eminent services to four sovereigns, Henry VIII. Edw. VI. Mary, and Elizabeth; in whose reign he built the first royal exchange. The royal revenues, and the commerce of this country, were greatly improved by his means. He converted his own house into a college, for the profession of the seven liberal sciences, and by will, left perpetual salaries for the several professors; he left also several charitable endowments to the city of London. This great example

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example to future opulent citizens was b. 1519. d. 1579. Vide *Stow's Survey of Lond.* Fuller's *Worthies of Middlesex.*

Gretter James, Germ. jesuit, controv. crit. and historical voluminous author, his works making 17 vol. fol. b. 1561. d. 1625. *Niceron.*

Greville Fulk, (Lord Brooke) English statesm. hist. dram. poet, and miscel. prose author, b. 1554. d. 1628. *Biog. Brit.*

Grevin James, French phys. French and Latin poet, and med. writer against the use of antimony, which occasioned its suppression in practice by the parl. of Paris. b. 1538. d. 1570. *Nouv. Dict.*

Grevires John George, a Saxon emin. crit. and editor of Latin authors, b. 1632. d. 1703. *Bayle.*

Grew Nehemiah, English phys. med. and nat. philos. author, d. 1711. *Friend's Hist. of Phys.*

Grey Lady Jane, a most illustrious and unfortunate lady, who, through the ambition of her parents, sell an early sacrifice to state policy; overcome by their persuasions, she reluctantly suffered herself to be proclaimed queen of England, on the demise of Edward VI. on the strength of a deed of settlement extorted from that prince, by her father-in-law, the duke of Northumberland, which set aside the succession of queen Mary, queen Elizabeth, and Mary queen of Scots. The security of the protestant religion was the ostensible design of this settlement, and had it been made a legislative act of King, Lords and Commons, (like the Hanover succession) or even had the duke of Northumberland been beloved by the people, most probably it would have taken place, notwithstanding the high notions entertained at that time of hereditary right, which was foolishly deemed almost sacred. The nation in ge-

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neral declaring in favour of Mary, on her accession, Lady Jane Grey, who was only an innocent agent, was found guilty of high treason, and beheaded in 1554, in the 17th year of her age. She was eminent for her piety and learning; was mistress of the Greek and Latin languages, in both of which she wrote elegantly letters which were printed after her death, under the title of *The precious remains of Lady Jane Grey*. Vide *Fox's Acts and Monuments of the Church*, *Strype's Memorials*, *Heylin and Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation*.

Grey Zachary, Eng. div. critic. hist. and miscel. writer, d. 1766.

Grey Richard, Eng. div. and polem. author, d. 1771.

Gribaldi Matthew, Ital. civil law author, d. 1564. *Niceron.*

Gribner Michael, Germ. civil law author, b. 1682. d. 1732. *Nouv. Dict.*

Grierison Constantia, an Irish lady, emin. for her learning; Latin crit. and Eng. poetess, d. 1733. *Biog. Dict.*

Griffier John, (called the Gentleman of Utrecht) emin. landscape paint. b. 1658. d. at London in 1718. *Granger.*

Grimaldi John Francis, of Bologna celeb. landscape painter, pupil of the Caracchi. b. 1606. d. 1680. *De Piles.*

Grimston, Sir Harbottle, Master of the Rolls, and law writer, b. 1584. d. 1683.

Grindal Edmund, archbp. of Canterbury, theol. writ. b. 1519. d. 1589.

Grifant William, Eng. mathem. and phys. med. and mathem. author, fl. 1350. *Dufresnoy.*

Grischow Augustin, Prussian math. math. and astron. author, d. at Berlin, 1749. *Nouv. Dict.*

Grive John de la, French mathem. emin. for his topograph. geom. and geograp. works, d. 1757. ag. 68. *ibid.*

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Grocyn William, a learned English professor of the Greek, who travelled to acquire a true pronunciation of that ancient language; and introduced it at Oxford, where he had the honour to teach Erasmus. b. 1442. d. 1522. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Gronovius John Fred. of Hamburg, professor of the Belles Lettres; distinguished himself by his editions of several of the ancient Latin authors, and a treatise on the value of money, b. 1611. d. 1672. *Moreri.*

Gronovius James, his son, b. at Diverter in Holland, 1645. professor of the Belles Lettres at Leyden, and still more celebrated than his father for his editions of Greek and Latin authors, and for his chief work, *Tbesaurus Antiq. Græc.* 13 vel. fol. d. 1716. *ibid.*

Gros Peter le, French sculpt. b. 1666. d. 1719. *Nouv. Dict.*

Gros Nicholas le, French div. theol. author, b. 1675. d. 1751. *ibid.*

Grotius Hugo, or Hugo de Groot, celeb. Dutch lawyer, philos. and mathemat. theol. hist. politic. math. and law author and poet, b. 1582. d. 1645. *Bate's Life of Grotius.*

Grove Henry, Eng. dissent. div. theol. author, b. 1683. d. 1738. *Biog. Brit.*

Grove Joseph, English historic. and critic. writer, d. 1764.

Gruter John, of Antwerp, celebr. Latin antiq. crit. and hist. b. 1560. d. 1627. *Moreri.*

Grynæus Simon, a German editor of Greek authors, &c. b. 1493. d. 1541. *Melch. Adam.*

Gryphius Sebastian, eminent Swiss printer, and accurate corrector, on which account his Hebrew and Latin bibles are esteemed. d. 1556. *Dufresnoy.*

Gryphius Andrew, Germ. dram. poet, b. 1616. d. 1664. *Nouv. Dict.*

Gryphius Christian, his son, historian, crit. and poet. b. 1649. d. 1706. *ib.*

Guadagnolo Philip, an Italian prof. of orient. languages, Arab. and Latin author, b. 1596. d. 1656. *Niceron.*

Guagin Alexander, of Verona. author of a scarce and esteemed work intitled, *Samartize Europ. descript.* d. 1614. *Nouv. Dict.*

Gualdo Galeazzo, a Venetian, Ital. hist. of the affairs of France and Germ. in the 17th cent. d. 1678. *ibid.*

Guarini Baptista, celeb. Ital. poet, b. 1538. d. 1612. *Bayle.*

Guarino of Verona, the first Italian who taught the Greek language in Italy; editor of Greek authors, &c. d. 1460. *Dufresnoy.*

Guaspre Dughet, Roman landscape painter, pupil of Poussin, b. 1613. d. 1675. *De Piles.*

Guazzi, or Guazzo, Marc, of Padua, a brave officer, and an hist. and biog. author, d. 1556. *Nouv. Dict.*

Gudius Marquard, Germ. crit. and antiq. d. 1689. *Niceron.*

Guercino (the squinter) his true name was Francis Barbieri da Canto, cel. Ital. hist. painter, b. 1590. d. 1666. *De Piles.*

Gueret Gabriel, French lawyer, crit. and miscel. auth. b. 1641. d. 1660.

Guerike, or Guericke, Otho, a Prussian, the most celeb. mathem. of his time, inventor of the air-pump, nat. philos. author: his chief work is intitled, *Experimenta Magdeburgica.* b. 1602. d. 1686. *Dufres.*

Guesclin Bertrand du, constable of France, a renowned general; the only man in France who checked the progress of the victorious Edw. III. of England, after king John of France was taken prisoner; and to the time of his own death, b. 1311. d. 1380. Vide *Daniel's Hist. of France.*

Guevara, Anthony de, Spanish prel. hist. and polit. author, d. 1554. *Vassius.*

Guevara Lewis, Velez de, Spanish comic poet, d. 1646. *Bayle.*

Guculeville

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- Gueudeville** Nicholas, a French Benedictine friar, who quitted his country, its religion, and his order, and retired to Holland, for which his works were condemned by the French biographers; polit. writer, crit. &c. d. aft. 1710.
- Gueulette** Thomas, French lawyer, novellist, and dram. auth. b. 1683. d. 1766. *Novv. Dict.*
- Guglielmini** Dominic, of Bologna, celeb. mathem. author, b. 1655. d. 1710. *ibid.*
- Guicciardini** Francisco, of Florence, celeb. hist. of Italy, from 1494 to 1532. b. 1482. d. 1540. *Bayle.*
- Guicciardini** Lewis, his nephew, hist. of the low countries, and memoirs of the affairs of Europe, from 1530 to 1560; wrote with great spirit, against the persecution of the duke d'Alva, for which he imprisoned him. d. 1583. *ibid.*
- Guidi** Alexander, of Pavia, celeb. Italian lyric poet, b. 1650. d. 1712. *Niceron.*
- Guido** Reni, a famous Italian hist. painter and engraver, b. 1575. d. 1642. *De Piles.*
- Guizon** James, French lawyer and Latin poet, b. 1542. d. 1625. *Dufresnoy.*
- Guilandin** Melchier, Prussian physick. botan. author, d. 1589. *ibid.*
- Guillain** Simon, French sculpt. d. 1658. *ibid.*
- Guillemeau** James, French surgeon, chir. and anatom. author, d. 1609. *Novv. Dict.*
- Guillim** John, an English herald, author of Heraldry displayed, b. 1565. d. 1621. *Wood's Atb. Oxon.*
- Guitier** Germ. phys. med. and anat. author, d. 1574.
- Guifard** Peter, French phys. med. and chirurg. author, d. 1746. ag. 64. *Novv. Dict.*
- Guifhard** Robert, duke of Calabria, a renowned warrior, and conqueror of Sicily from the Greeks and Arabs, d. 1085. ag. 80.
- Guise** Henry, of Lorraine, (eldest son

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of Francois of Lorraine, duke of Guise) duke of, memorable in the hist. of France as a gallant officer; but an imperious, turbulent, seditious subject, who placed himself at the head of an armed force, and called his rebel band, The League; the plan was formed by the cardinal, his younger brother, and under the pretext of defending the Roman catholic religion, the king, Henry III. and the freedom of the state, against the designs of the Huguenots, or French protestants; they carried on a civil war, massacred the Huguenots, and governed the king, who forbid his appearance at Paris; but Guise now became an open rebel, entered that city against the king's express order, and put to the sword all who opposed him; the streets being barricaded to prevent his progress, this fatal day is called in the French hist. The Day of the Barricades. Masters of Paris, the policy of the Guises failed them; for they suffered the king to escape to Blois, though he was deserted in his palace at Paris by his very guards. At Blois, Henry convened an assembly of the states of France; the duke of Guise had the boldness to appear to a summons sent him for that purpose; a forced reconciliation took place between him and the king, by the advice of this assembly; but it being accidentally discovered, that Guise had formed a plan to dethrone the king, that weak monarch, instead of resolutely bringing him to justice, had him privately assassinated, Decemb. 23. 1558. in the 38th year of his age. His brother the cardinal shared the same fate the next day. *Vide Henault's Hist. of France.*

Guise William, English div. transf. from the oriental languages, b. 1653. d. 1683. *Wood's Atb. Oxon.*

Guiton John, citizen of Rochelle, was elected mayor, captain gene-

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ral, and governor, when that city was besieged by cardinal Richlieu in 1637. He would not accept the command, unless it was agreed that a poignard, which he produced, should lie on the table in the town-house, for him to put to death the first man who proposed to surrender. When he was told that famine had swept off the greatest part of the inhabitants, he coolly answered, "no matter, while there is one left to shut the gates." *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Gundling Nicholas, Germ. professor of law, eloq. and philos. at Halle, hist. polit. and law author, b. 1671. d. 1729. *ibid.*

Gunning Peter, bishop of Ely, theol. auth. b. 1613. d. 1684. *Biog. Dic.*

Gunther John, of Silesia, Germ. poet, d. 1727. *ibid.*

Gunter Edward, celeb. Eng. mathem. profess. of astronomy at Gresham college, inventor of great improvements in mathem. instruments for the use of navigation, particularly of the scale which bears his name; discoverer of a new variation in the mariner's compass, &c. b. 1581. d. 1626. *Biog. Dict.*

Gurney Thomas, inventor of a new method of writing short-hand, d. 1770.

Hurtler Nicholas, a Swiss div. Greek, Latin, German, and French lexicog. ancient hist. &c. b. 1654. d. 1711.

Gustavus Vasa, the deliverer of his country from the Danish yoke; elected, for this signal service, king of Sweden in 1523; caused the crown to be declared hereditary in

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1544. d. 1560. *Vide Lacomb's Hist. et Chron. du Nord.*

Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, 1611, the most illustrious hero of his time, and supporter of the protestant interest in Germany. b. 1564. slain at the battle of Lutzen, 1632. *ibid.*

Guthrie William, Eng. historian, polit. and miscel. writer, d. 1770.

Guttemburgh John of, citizen of Strasburgh, invented the art of printing, in conjunction with Fust or Faustus, and Peter Schoffer, or Schuffer, the servant, and afterwards the son-in-law of Faustus; by whom it was further improved, fl. ab. 1450. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Gyon Madame, (Mademoiselle de la Mothe) a French enthuasiastical lady, who was imprisoned in the Bastille for her visions and prophecies, but released through the interest of Fenelon, the celeb. archbp. of Cambray, between whom and Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, the occasioned the famous controversy concerning Quietism; theol. writer, b. 1648. d. 1717. *ibid.*

Guy Thomas, emin. English bookseller, and founder of the hospital for sick and lame in Southwark, bearing his name, d. 1724.

Guyse John, Eng. diss. div. and theol. writer, d. 1761.

Gyles Henry, emin. English glass painter, fl. ab. 1687. *Grainger's Biog. Hist. of England.*

Guyet Francis, of Angiers, em. crit. on the ancient Greek and Latin authors, b. 1575. d. 1655. *Bayle.*

Guyot de Provins. French poet, fl. ab. 1190. *Dufresnoy.*

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HABAKKUK the prophet, fl. ab. 626 B. C. *Vide the Bible.*

Haberhorn, Peter, Germ. div. con-
trov. author, b. 1604. d. 1676. *Morel.*

Habicot Nicholas, French surg. chirurg. author, d. 1624. *Dufresnoy.*

Habington William, English poet and hist. of Edw. IV. b. 1605. d. 1654. *Nicholson's Hist. Library.*

Hacket

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- Hacket John**, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, theol. and biog. author, b. 1592. d. 1670.
- Hackspan Theodore**, Germ. div. professor of orient. languages at Altorf, theol. and philos. author, b. 1607. d. 1659. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Haddon Walter**, a learned English div. and civilian; polem. and crit. auth. b. 1516. d. 1572. *Biog. Brit.*
- Haggai**, the prophet, fl. ab. 520 B. C. *Usher's Annals.*
- Hagedron Frederic**, celeb. Germ. poet, d. A. D. 1754. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Hahn Simon**, Fred. Germ. hist. d. 1729. ag. 37. *ibid.*
- Haillan Bernard du**, French hist. from Pharamond to the death of Charl. VIII. b. 1535. d. 1610. *Niceron.*
- Hakewell George**, English div. moral writer, b. 1579. d. 1649. *Biog. Dic.*
- Hakluyt Richard**, English div. naval hist. and geog. b. 1553. d. 1616. *Biog. Brit.*
- Halbauer Frederick**, Germ. div. theol. author, b. 1692. d. 1750.
- Halde John Baptist du**, French jesuit, esteemed hist. of China, &c. b. 1674. d. 1743. *Moreri.*
- Hale Sir Matthew**, a learned English judge, law, theol. and philos. writ. b. 1609. d. 1676. *Burnet's Life of Hak.*
- Hales John**, English div. theol. auth. b. 1584. d. 1656. *Wood's Ab. Ox.*
- Hales Stephen**, English div. mathem. and nat. philos. author, d. 1761. ag. 81.
- Hali-Beig**, a Polander, whose real name was Bobowski, but being taken captive by the Turks, and carried to Constantinople, it was changed in the seraglio, where he was educated: it is said he was master of seventeen languages; author of a treatise on the religious rites and customs of the Turks. d. 1675. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
- Hall Joseph**, bishop of Norwich, styled the English Seneca, theol. and moral philos. author and poet, b. 1574. d. 1656. *ibid.*
- Hallé Anthony**, a Frenchman, Latin poet and gram. d. 1675. ag. 83. *Bayle.*
- Hallé Peter**, his nephew, civil. and canon law author and poet, b. 1621. d. 1689. *ibid.*
- Hallé Claud Guy**, French hist. painter, excelled in devotional pictures; painted for the churches at Paris, b. 1651. d. 1736. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Halley Edmund**, celeb. English math. whose astronomical discoveries and observations greatly improved the art of navigation; and whose mathem. and astronom. works are highly esteemed in all parts of Europe. b. 1656. d. 1742. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
- Hallier Francis**, French prel. theol. author, d. 1659. ag. 63. *Niceron.*
- Hamberger George Albrecht**, Germ. mathem. author, b. 1662. d. 1716. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Hampden**, the famous Eng. patriot, who strenuously and at first solely opposed the measure of levying ship-money, and was prosecuted for it by Char. I. slain in the civil war against that monarch 1643. ag. 49. *Whitlock's Mem.*
- Hamel John Baptist du**, French div. and mathem. theol. and philos. author, b. 1624. d. 1706. *Niceron.*
- Hamilcar Barcas**, the famous Carthaginian general, slain in battle 227 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Hamilton Anthony**, earl, of Scotland, retired to France after the abdication of James II. poet and novelist, d. A. D. 1720. ag. 74. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Hamilton William**, eminent Scotch poet, d. 1754.
- Hammond Henry**, English div. theol. author and comment. b. 1605. d. 1660. *Fell's Life of Hammond.*
- Hamza Mahomet**, author of a work said to be equal to the Alcoran, in support of deism, fl. 1020. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
- Handel George Frederic**, of Hall in Saxony, the most celeb. music. and composer.

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composer of his time; his compositions are admired throughout Europe: England was the place of his residence, where he performed on the harpsichord and organ, and met with encouragement equal to his great abilities, both from the court and the public, b. 1684. d. 1759. *Life of Handel, Lond.* 1760.

Hankius Martin, of Breslaw, hist. of Sicily, &c. and poet, b. 1633. d. 1709.

Hanmer Sir Thomas, one of the learned editors of Shakespeare, d. 1746.

Hanneman Adrian, Dutch painter, practised 16 years in England, d. ab. 1680. *Granger.*

Hannibal, senior, renowned Carthaginian general, d. 404 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Hannibal, the last Carthaginian general of the name, d. 189. *ibid.*

Hanno, the Carthag. admiral, celeb. navig. and writer, or reputed so, of the voyages made by him, fl. ab. 450 *ibid.*

Hannfachs, of Nuremburgh, a shoemaker, Germ. poet, in 5 vol. fol. b. and d. uncert.

Harcourt Simon, Lord Visc. Harcourt, lord chancellor under queen Ann, d. 1727. A. D.

Hardon James, a Frenchman, univ. histor. and hist. of rhet. and poetry, amongst the ancients, d. 1766. *Nouv. Dict.*

Hardouin John, French jesuit, crit. hist. and miscel. writer, d. 1729 ag. 83. *Niceron.*

Harding John, an old English chronologist, d. 1461. *Stowe's Annals.*

Hardy Alexander, French dramatic writer, d. 1630. *Dufresnoy.*

Hardwicke (Yorke Philip) earl of, lord chancellor of Great Britain, one of the ablest lawyers of the age; such was the equity of his decrees, that few appeals were made from them, and scarce any reversals, in the course of twenty years, that he held the seals, d. 1764. ag. 73.

Harée Francis, of Utrecht, Latia hist. and chronol. of the Low Countries, biog. of saints, &c. d. 1632.

Hare Francis, bishop of Chichester, polem. and crit. author, d. 1740.

Hariot Thomas, emin. English math. mathematic. author, particularly on Algebra, in which he made several useful discoveries; he also made a voyage to Virginia, the relation of which he published. b. 1560. d. 1621. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Harley Robert, earl of Oxford, celeb. English statesman in the reign of queen Anne, stabbed at the council board by the marquis of Guiscard, a Frenchman, under examination for treasonable practices 1710. Tried himself for high treason in 1717. The chief crime alledged was a design to set aside the Hanover succession, and bring in the pretender; but he was acquitted. b. 1661. d. 1724. *Collin's Lives of the earls of Oxford.*

Harmodius. Vide *Aristogiton.*

Harold I. king of England 1036, natural son of Canute I. He ascended the throne by force of arms, to the exclusion of the legitimate son of Canute. In order to extirpate the remains of the English royal family, he forged a letter in the name of queen Emma, widow of Ethelred II. inviting her two sons, Alfred and Edward, who had fled into Normandy, to come to England, and take possession of the crown; the two young princes fell into the snare; Alfred was arrested, had his eyes put out, and died soon after. Edward escaped, fled again into Normandy, and afterwards came to the crown. Vide *Edw. the Confessor.* Harold d. (detested for his cruelty) 1039.

Harpocratation Valerius, of Alexandria orat. and rhet. author of a lexicon of the ten orators, fl. 175. *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*

Harold II. king of England, 1066. He was the second son of Godwin earl

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- earl of Kent, and by his interest seized the crown, under the pretext that Edward the Confessor had appointed him his successor, though that monarch left a son, Edgar Atheling; his claim seems to have been ill founded, since his own brother Tosti disputed it with him, as well as William of Normandy, to whom Edward had undoubtedly promised the succession; and it is asserted by some historians, that Harold himself, and the English nobility, had solemnly consented to this settlement of the crown. Harold was slain in battle the same year, fighting for his crown against William. Vide *William I.*
- Harpalus**, Greek astron. who corrected the Cycle of eight years, invented by Cleostrates. fl. ab. 480 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
- Harrington Sir John**, English poet, created knight of the Bath by James I. d. ab. 1620.
- Harrington James**, celeb. English political writer in favour of the republican government, author of the *Oceana*. b. 1611. d. 1677. *ibid.*
- Harris Gautier**, English physf. med. author, d. after 1710. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Harris Josiah**, English celeb. writer on coins. d. 1764.
- Hartman George**, Germ. mathem. inventor of a military instrument called the Bombarding Staff, 1540, and author of a treatise on perspective. d. uncert. *Melchior Adam.*
- Hartman John Adolphus**, of Munster, from a jesuit became a zealous calvinist; and profef. of hist. and eloq. at Magdeburgh; hist. biog. and rhet. Latin author, b. 1680. d. 1744. *ib.*
- Hartfocker Nicholas**, Dutch mathem. mathemat. and philosf. author. b. 1656. d. 1725. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Hartorn Hall**, English dram. poet. d. 1773.
- Harvey William**, the celeb. English physf. discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and of the motion of the heart in animals 1616, by which the medical and chirurgical art was greatly improved, to the benefit of mankind. med. anatom. and philosf. auth. b. 1578. d. 1657. *Friend's Hist. of Physf.*
- Harvey Gideon**, English physf. med. author, d. 1700. *Wood's Athen. Ox.*
- Hafius, or Haas, John**, Germ. math. author of tables, geog. and hist. of empires, &c. d. 1739. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Hatton Sir Christopher**, an eminent statism. and lord chancellor of England under queen Elizabeth. d. 1591. *Lives of the Chancellors.*
- Havercamp Sigibert**, a Dutchman, editor of ancient Greek and Latin authors, medal. hist. &c. d. 1742. ag. 58. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Havers Clopton**, English surgeon, author of an esteemed treatise of Ophthalmology, published by him 1691. d. uncert.
- Hautefeuille, L'Abbé**, a French gentleman, skilled in mechanics, who made considerable improvements in the movements of watches; invented a specular gnomon for regulating clocks and watches by the sun, &c. b. 1647. d. 1724. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Hauteroche, (Noel, le Breton, Sieur de)** French dram. author, and comedian, who continued on the stage to the time of his death. d. 1707 (the 90th of his age.)
- Hawkins Sir John**, a brave English admiral under queen Elizabeth. b. 1520. d. 1595. *Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*
- Hawkins Sir Richard**, his son, a skilful navigator, discoverer of Hawkins's Maiden Land. d. after 1600.
- Hawkefworth, Dr. John**, poet, dram. and miscel. writer. d. 1773.
- Hawkesmor Nicholas**, English architect. d. 1736.
- Hawles Sir John**, solicitor general to king William, and author of the celebrated tract on the duty of juries, d. 1716.
- Hay William**, English poet, and miscellaneous prose writer. d. 1755. *Hay*

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Hayls John, English portrait painter, d. 1679. *Granger*.

Hayter Dr. Thomas, bishop of Norwich, some time preceptor to Geo. III. d. 1762.

Hayward Sir John, English hist. of particular reigns. d. 1627. *Biog. Brit.*

Hazael, usurper of the throne of Syria, by the murder of his master, Benadab, and persecutor of the Jews. d. 852 B. C. Vide *the Bible*.

Hearne Thomas, English div. and a most eminent antiquary; he passed his whole life in collecting, revising, and restoring ancient MSS. and printed books; but the major part concern English history. His publications are part in Latin, and part in English, and amount to upwards of 50 vol. 8vo. b. 1680. d. A. D. 1735. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Heath Nicholas, archbp. of York, and lord chancellor of England, d. 1579. *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, vol. 1.

Heath James, English chronol. hist. of the civil war, commencing with the first disputes between Char. I. and his subjects in 1637, and ending with the year 1663, &c. [continued to 1675, by John Philips.] Heath was b. 1639. d. 1664. *Wood's Ath. Oxon.*

Heber, the son of Salah, and father of Peleg, from whom the Hebrews derived their name, according to Josephus, Eusebius, Jerome, Bede, and most of the interpreters of the sacred writings; but Huet, bishop of Avranches, in his evangel. demonstration has attempted to prove, that the Hebrews took their name from the word Heber, which signifies *beyond*, because they came from beyond the Euphrates. Heber is supposed to have been b. 2281 B. C. and to have lived 454 years. *Univ. Hist.*

Hecquet Philip, French phys. med. author, b. A. D. 1661. d. 1737.

Heem John David, of Utrecht, painter, excelled in flowers and

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fruit pieces. b. 1604. d. 1674. *De Piles*.

Heemskirk Martin, of Haarlem, painted the Raphael of Holland, b. 1468. d. 1574. *ibid.*

Heineccius John, Germ. celeb. civil law author, b. 1681. d. 1741.

Heinetken Christian, an extraordinary youth, the prodigy of the North; he was b. at Lubeck in 1721. He spoke his maternal tongue fluently at 10 months; at one year old he knew the principal events of the Pentateuch; in two months more he was master of the entire hist. of the old and new testament; at two years and an half he answered the principal questions in geog. and in ancient and modern history. He spoke Latin and French with great facility before the commencement of his fourth year, 1725, in which he d. His constitution was so delicate that he was not weaned till a few months before his death. *Novw. Diet.*

Heinsius Daniel, of Ghent, critic of ancient Greek and Latin authors, miscel. prose Lat. author and poet, b. 1580. d. 1655. *Bayle*.

Heinsius Nicolas, his son, of Leyden, Latin poet, and more accurate critic than his father. b. 1620. d. 1681. *ibid.*

Heirotimus, a king of Arabia, memorable in history for having 600 sons, by the valour of whose arms he often conquered the kings of Assyria and Egypt. fl. 50 B. C. *Justin lib. 39.*

Helen, the daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, married to Menelaüs, king of Sparta, stolen by Theseus, 1235 B. C. restored soon after, and carried off again by Paris, the Trojan prince, which occasioned the famous Trojan war, 1218 Vide *Troy*, PART I. and *Univ. Hist.*

Heliodorus, of Phœnicia, bishop of Tricca in Thessaly, better known as the author of a romance intitled, *Ethiopics*, in Greek; the fable has a moral tendency, and particularly

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- inculcates the virtue of chastity. As it was the first of this species of writing, he is stiled The Father of Romances; he was also a good Latin poet. fl. ab. 398. *Huet de origin Fabul. Roman.*
- Hellen, the son of Deucalion, reigned in Phytotide, and gave the name of Hellenists to the inhabitants, before called Greeks. 1521 B. C. *Abund. Marbles.*
- Hellanicus, of Mytilene, ancient Gr. hist. fl. 486. B. C.
- Hellot John of Paris, emin. chem. and author of an esteemed treatise on dyeing and on mines, founderies, &c. d. A. D. 1766. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Helmbreker, Theodore, of Harlem, painter, excelled in humorous pieces in miniat. b. 1624. d. 1694. *De Piles.*
- Helmont John Baptist Van, a celeb. Flemish gentleman, b. at Brussels 1577, who acquired such skill in natural philosophy, physic, and chemistry, that he was accounted a magician, and thrown into the inquisition; but having with difficulty justified himself, as soon as he was released he retired to Holland. Med. and chem. author. d. 1644. *Moreri.*
- Heloise, famous for her unfortunate affection for her tutor Abelard, and for her Latin letters to him after they had retired from the world. She i d abbess of Paraclet in 1163. *Vide Abelard.*
- Helvetius Adrian, Dutch phys. practised at Paris. Med. auth. d. 1721. ag. 65. *Dufresnoy.*
- Helvetius John, his son, b. at Paris 1685. emin. phys. and med. auth. but best known by his famous philosophy-work, intitled l'Esprit. d. 1755. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Helvicius Christopher, Germ. div. author of hist. and chronol. tables, from the creation to 1611. continued by Schuppius. b. 1581. d. 1616. *Bayle.*
- Helyot Peter, of Paris, hist. of mo-

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- naft. orders, relig. and milit. of secul. congreg. of their suppression, reform, &c. with plates of their several habits. d. 1716. ag. 56. *Nicéron.*
- Hemelar John, Flemish div. author of a Latin treatise on the Roman coins, poems, &c. d. 1642. *ibid.*
- Henault, of Paris, better known by his title The President Henault, celeb. hist. of France, and dram. author, d. 1774.
- Henley Anthony. English miscel. writer. d. 1711.
- Henley Robert, earl of Northington. lord chancellor under George II. d. 1772.
- Henningses Jerome, Germ. hist. fl. in the 16th cent. *Melch. Adam.*
- Henry I. emp. of Germany 919, warrior and excellent legislator. b. 876. d. 936. *Cuspians vitæ Imperatorum.*
- Henry IV. emp. of Germ. 1056, stiled The Great, memorable for his quarrels with pope Gregory II. whom at one time he deposed, for having presumed to judge his sovereign; but at another, dreading the effects of the papal anathemas, he had the weakness to submit to the most humiliating personal solicitations and penances to obtain absolution, which impolitic measure increased the power of the pope, and alienated the affections of his subjects: thus circumstanced, he reassumed the hero, but too late, marched with an army to Rome, expelled Gregory, deposed him, and set up another pope. Gregory died soon after, but Urban II. and Pascal II. successively, excited his ambitious sons, Conrad and Henry, to rebel against him, and the latter was crowned emp. by the title of Henry V. 1106; and he had the inhumanity to arrest his father, and to deprive him not only of all his dignities, but even of the necessities of life. The unfortunate Henry IV. was reduced to such extremities, (after having fought 62 battles in defence of the German empire)

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empire) that he solicited the bishop of Spire to grant him an under chaunter's place in his cathedral, but was refused. He died the same year, at Liège, aged 55, a martyr to the ignorance and superstition of the age, and to his own blind confidence in favourites and mistresses. —There were seven emperors of Germany of this name, but the rest are not famous in history. *ibid.*

Henry I. king of England, 1100, succeeded his brother William I. to the exclusion of Robert, his elder brother who was then on a voyage from the Holy Land. In 1101 Robert invaded England, in support of his claim to the throne; but a treaty took place, and Robert returned to Normandy. In 1105 Henry invaded Normandy, conquered it, and brought his brother prisoner to England, where he died prisoner in Cardiff castle, in Wales, in 1134. Henry's reign was prosperous; he enlarged the rights and privileges of his subjects, by a charter; encouraged inland navigation, and maintained the kingdom in peace and plenty. d. 1135, in the 78th of his age, and 36th of his reign.

Henry II. king of England, 1154, (the first of the Plantagenets) the son of Geoffroi, count of Anjou, and Maud, empress of Germany, daughter of Henry I. of England. In 1155, he held an assembly, or parliament, at Wallingford, where in the succession of his sons was established, and on his part he ratified the charter of rights granted by his father. In 1156, he went to France, and paid homage to the king for Normandy, Aquitaine, Anjou, Maine and Touraine; the same year Malcolm, king of Scotland, ceded to him Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmoreland: thus powerful in England and France, he caused statutes to be made to retrench the power of the English clergy, which were subscribed by

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the archbishop and bishops at Clarendon; but the pope refusing to confirm them, Becket took part with the pope. Vide *Becket*. In 1170, Henry caused his eldest son Henry to be crowned king of England, and the oath of allegiance or fealty taken on this occasion was, to the kings of England and their heirs. In 1172 Henry II. conquered Ireland; which remained ever after subject to England. In 1173, a conspiracy was formed against him by the queen, young Henry, and his other sons, on account of his criminal attachment to Fair Rosamond. The kings of France and Scotland were drawn into the quarrel, which occasioned a war, but peace was concluded between all parties in 1174: the same year Henry debased himself by doing penance, submitting to be lashed by the monks, for being the cause (by a passionate expression) of the murder of Becket. In 1182, king Henry junior d. in the 20th of his age, and the 13th of his coronation. Prince Richard, his third son, rebelled against his father in 1185, the king of France seconded him, and obtaining a victory over Henry in Normandy, they obliged him to submit to such inglorious terms, that he died of grief 1189, in the 56th year of his age, and 35th of his reign.

Henry III. king of England, 1216, eldest son of John king of England, who was the sixth son of Henry II. This inglorious reign began with doing homage to the pope for the kingdoms of England and Ireland, but the king being a minor, this must be placed to the account of his ministry; but as soon as he was of age, he discovered the weakness of his intellects, and a design to tyrannize over his subjects; for, 1227, he cancelled the Great Charter, and the Charter of the Forest, and in 1229, he suffered the pope

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to appoint an archbishop of Canterbury, and to collect tenths throughout the kingdom. His quarrels with the barons, his exactions, his dastardly conduct with respect to France, the baseness of the English bishops in sealing the charter by which king John made England tributary to the see of Rome; all together render this, as it is the longest, one of the most disgraceful reigns in the English dynasty. This king was remarkable for his piety, and every domestic virtue, which we should justly commend in a private person; but he wanted every qualification requisite for the sovereign of a great and free people. d. 1272. in the 66th year of his age, and 57th of his reign.

Henry IV. king of England 1399, son of John of Ghent, duke of Lancaster. Upon the decease of his father, Richard II. unjustly confiscated his paternal estate. Under the pretext of recovering this estate, he took the advantage of Richard's absence, who was in Ireland, landed with an armed force in Yorkshire, and being joined by several of the nobility and gentry, and by the army, he seized Richard on his return from Ireland, assembled the parliament, which had been summoned by writs in Richard's name, exhibited articles of mal-administration against his sovereign, compelled him to resign, and then, with the army at the door, asserted his claim to the crown as next heir, which in point of hereditary right belonged to Edmund Mortimer, earl of March: thus he was doubly an usurper; and the raising him to the throne laid the foundation of the factions of the houses of York and Lancaster, and of the civil wars occasioned by him. His short reign was one continued scene of rebellion

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or insurrections, yet he had ministers who knew how to make a court-parliament; the sheriffs being ordered to pay no regard to the majority of votes at elections, but to return such persons as were agreeable to him and his ministry. d. 1413. in the 47th of his age, and 14th of his reign.

Henry V. king of England, 1413, eldest son of Henry IV. a most illustrious hero, but by no means justifiable in his claim to the crown of France; nor does it appear from history that his English subjects derived any benefit from his conquest of France, of which he was made regent, and heir to that kingdom after the death of Charles VI. the reigning monarch, whose daughter he married. For his signal victories, Vide *Battles*, PART I. This prince, in the early part of his youth, gave his father great uneasiness, and the nation little hopes of him, from his dissolute life, abandoning himself to loose companions and licentious debauchery; but after his reformation (mentioned in our account of chief justice Gascoigne) he was remarkably sober, temperate, and pious: if to this character could have been added the virtue of humanity, he would have been more illustrious as a king, though not so distinguished as a conqueror. d. in France 1422. in the 34th of his age, and 10th of his reign.

Henry VI. his only son, king of England, 1422, being but nine months old, in whom was verified the scripture denunciation, "woe unto that nation whose king is a child", John duke of Bedford was appointed regent of France; Humphrey Plantaganet, duke of Gloucester, regent of England; Thomas duke of Exeter, and Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester and chancellor, the king's guardian.

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ans. This distribution of the government created civil dissensions, and was the basis of the future mal-administrations and misfortunes of his reign. Charles VI. of France survived Henry V. only 53 days, and his son Charles VII. took the title of king of France, but the duke of Bedford caused our Henry VI. (then in France) to be proclaimed and acknowledged king, in virtue of the treaty of Troyes, in 1420, by which Henry and his heirs were to succeed Charles VI; but the duke of Bedford, notwithstanding a signal victory obtained over Charles VII. in 1424, could not preserve France for his infant sovereign, on account of the disputes in England between the duke of Gloucester and the bishop of Winchester, which retarded the proper succours from home. In 1431 Henry was crowned king of France. Vide *Bedford, John duke of*. After the regent's death, the duke of York was sent to succeed him in France and the English by degrees lost all their possessions in that kingdom. In 1445, Henry married Margaret of Valois, daughter of the duke of Anjou, an ambitious woman, who took part with the cardinal bishop of Winchester, against the good duke of Gloucester, and fomented the troubles of this kingdom. Vide *Gloucester, Humphrey duke of*. In 1448, the duke of York sets up a claim to the throne, and under pretext of mal administration breaks out into rebellion against the king, defeats the royal army; the duke of Somerset, prime minister, is killed, and Henry taken prisoner. In 1454, the king declares the duke of York protector of the kingdom, but displaces him the next year. The duke and his adherents take arms again in 1459, but are defeated, and the duke is attainted in parliament, with his son, afterwards Edward IV. but he raises

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a new army, and engages the king at Northampton in 1460, when the unfortunate monarch is again taken prisoner. It is settled in parliament that the duke of York should succeed Henry; but the queen, not satisfied with this exclusion of their son, raises an army, vanquishes the duke of York at Wakefield, and he is slain in the field the last day of the year 1460. The earl of March, his son, took the title of duke of York, engaged the king's forces and defeated them, Feb. 2, 1461; but on the 17th the queen prevailed against the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Warwick, and set the king, who was in their hands, at liberty. This victory however did not stop the progress of the young duke of York, who marched directly to London, and was there proclaimed king on the 4th of March; on the 29th of the same month, the duke of York, styled Edward IV. defeated Henry at Towton in Yorkshire, when 36779 subjects fell victims to this bloody civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster. In 1464, Henry was taken in disguise, and sent to the Tower: in 1467, Richard Nevill, the famous earl of Warwick, deserts Edward, raises forces in favour of Henry, defeats Edward, and takes him prisoner; he escapes, gains a victory over Warwick, obliges him to fly to France. In 1470 the earl returned with powerful forces, obliged Edward to leave the kingdom, and called a parliament, which restored Henry to the throne; but in March 1471, Edward, supported by an army of Flemings, (furnished him by the duke of Burgundy, whose sister he had married) returned in triumph to London, and sent the unfortunate Henry a second time to the Tower. On the 14th of April, Edward gained a final victory over the earl of Warwick, at Barnet:

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in this battle the earl and his brother, the marquis of Montacute, were slain. On the 9th of May queen Margaret was defeated at Tewksbury, and prince Edward, Henry's only son, was taken prisoner, whose undaunted spirit prompting him to remonstrate with Edward IV. on his usurpation, he was inhumanly assassinated in his presence, by Richard duke of Gloucester, the victor's brother, (afterwards Richard III.) who, it is generally related, likewise murdered Henry VI. in the Tower, on the 21st of May, in the 50th year of his age, and the 39th of his reign.

Henry VII. king of England, 1485; elected by his victorious army in the field, after the battle of Bosworth, in which Richard III. was slain. He was the son of Edmund of Hadham, earl of Richmond, who was the eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Catherine the queen dowager of Henry V. He was defenced, by his mother, from John of Ghent, duke of Lancaster, who was the daughter of John earl of Somerset, a son of the duke of Lancaster, by Catherine Swinford, his third wife; but at the time of Henry's accession, there were living descendants of the duke of Lancaster, by his two first dutchesses. Having therefore neither hereditary title, nor free election on his side, he carried his victorious army to London, and was crowned without opposition, October 30th, and the same day he instituted that strong personal guard, the band of yeomen. The parliament, as usual, settled the crown on the conqueror and his issue, yet the same parliament resolved, that several of their members, who had been attainted in the last reign, (not three months past) for high treason, and what was then called rebellion, in favour of the earl of Richmond, now Henry VII. could not take their seats till

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their attainder was reversed: as to the new king it was voted, that his attainder need not be reversed, the crown purging all defects. In 1486, Henry married the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. and by this political union, she being the heiress of the house of York, he put an end to every pretext for future civil wars on account of the two houses, and to his fears for his crown and life. Some faint attempts however were made to revive civil discord by setting up impostors to lay claim to the crown. In 1486, Lambert Symnel, and in 1492, Perkin Warbeck, were made to personate Richard duke of York (murdered in the Tower by Richard III.) Vide *Rebellions*, PART I. This reign is disgraced by the avarice of the king, who to gratify this mean passion, extorted money from his subjects on various pretexts; many were falsely accused of disloyalty, and obliged to purchase pardons. This conduct occasioned continual conspiracies against him; but by the vigilance of his servants concerned in his exactions, they were all discovered, and afforded fresh colour for fines and confiscations. In his last illness, he repented too late, the miseries he had caused by oppressing his subjects, and by his will ordered his successor to make restitution to those he had wronged, for which indeed he left a sufficient sum, having amassed near two millions by his merciless extortions. d. 1509, in the 53d of his age, and 24th of his reign.

Henry VIII. king of England, 1509; the second and only surviving son of Henry VII. A proclamation was published, declaring that those who had been wrongfully deprived of their effects under colour of commissions for levying forfeitures in the last reign, should receive satisfaction. Empson and Dudley, con-

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rupt judges, the chief instruments of oppression, were convicted and executed as traitors in 1510; and some of the inferior agents being sentenced to the pillory, were stoned to death by the populace: so far as the estates of the late king's ministers would go, restitution was made to the injured subjects, but the new king granted no money out of the royal treasury for this purpose. In 1512, war was declared against France; in 1513, the queen was appointed regent; Henry invaded France with a powerful army, and Maximilian, emperor of Germany, served under him: the same year the earl of Surrey vanquished the Scots. Vide *Battles*, PART I. Henry defeated the French, took Tournay, and early in 1514 concluded a treaty of peace. In 1521, the king wrote a tract against Luther, who had just begun the reformation in Germany, upon which the pope gave him the title of Defender of the Faith, a title still retained by the kings of Great Britain. In 1522, cardinal Wolsey, prime minister of England, obtained from the pope, in virtue of his legantine authority, a power to suppress the lesser monasteries, in order to found a college at Ipswich, and another at Oxford; and this laid the foundation of the great political stroke struck by Henry, in abolishing the religious houses, and confiscating their revenues to his own use. It is wrong to ascribe this measure to his quarrel with the pope about his divorce; for the suppression of monasteries went on gradually, under the sanction of the pope's bulls, and many of the largest were converted into cathedrals, and new bishopricks erected and endowed from their estates in 1528, while the divorce was in agitation at the court of Rome; and it is remarkable, that the interest of the monks and friars was secretly

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undermined by Henry, through the channel of Wolsey and the pope, till they were so weakened that the king could have no apprehensions of insurrections in their favour, when he should determine on the total dissolution of their communities. In 1525 an insurrection happened, on account of the king's levying money without the consent of parliament, but was soon suppressed. In 1531, the king separated from queen Catherine, who appealed to Rome against the divorce, in consequence of which the pope cited Henry to appear by himself or his proxy; an act of parliament passed in 1533, prohibiting all appeals to Rome; and in 1534, another, declaring the king supreme head of the church, and granting him the first-fruits and tenths of benefices before paid to the pope. In 1533, the king married Anne Bulleyn; in 1536, queen Catherine died, in the 50th of her age; and on the 19th of May, queen Anne was beheaded on a false charge of adultery, but in reality to make way for Jane Seymour, to whom the king was married the next day. In 1537, an insurrection happened in the North, occasioned by the suppression of the monasteries, when the lords Hussey and Darcy, and some of the abbots, being taken, were executed on the spot: the same year the queen was delivered of prince Edward, (who succeeded his father) and died soon after. In 1538, the pope absolved the subjects from their allegiance, declared Henry deposed, and invited all the Christian powers to make war against him. In 1540, the king married Ann, sister to the duke of Cleves, but taking disgust to her person, he was divorced by the convocation, and by his obsequious parliament; and the very same year married lady Catherine Howard, who was tried, convicted

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of notorious incontinence, and beheaded in 1542. The same year Ireland was declared a kingdom by the parliament of that country, and thereupon Henry added to his other titles that of king of Ireland, retained by his successors. In 1543, the king married Catherine Parr, relict of lord Latimer; this lady being accused of heretical principles, differing from the king's religious sentiments, was on the point of being committed to the Tower, with archbishop Cranmer, her protector, in 1545, when, by an happy presence of mind, she reconciled the king, and saved their heads. The same year the king had formed a design of suppressing the colleges in the two universities, but was dissuaded from it; and in the following year, 1546, the nation was delivered, by his death, from his tyrannical government, in the 56th of his age, and 38th of his reign.

Henry III. king of France and of Poland, 1573. The reign of this monarch was inglorious, and would not merit our notice, if some of the national events which happened in the course of it, were not so connected with that of the succeeding renowned prince, that they could not be omitted. Henry III. was the third son of Henry II. and bore the title of duke of Anjou till 1573, when he obtained the crown of Poland, on the death of Sigismund Augustus: the reputation he had acquired as a young soldier, at the battles of Jarnac and Moncontour, when he was only 17 years of age, determined the Poles in their choice: he had not taken possession of this kingdom three months, when he was called home to succeed his brother Charles IX. who left France involved in a civil war between the Catholic and Huguenot subjects. In 1580, a peace was concluded very favourable (for those

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times) to the protestant party; but from this time, the king, instead of reforming abuses, gave himself up to scandalous debaucheries; his favourites governed, and from their mal-administration the flames of religious discord soon broke forth again, and desolated the kingdom. The edict of pacification had alienated the affections of the Roman Catholics, whose fears were augmented by the death of the duke D'Allençon, the king's only brother, by which event Henry of Navarre (afterwards Henry IV.) was become heir apparent to the throne, and being the chief of the Huguenots, they apprehended the protestant religion would be made the religion of the state: to oppose this expected change, they courted the duke of Guise, the rival of Henry of Navarre, a man of a bold aspiring temper, who wanted only such a favourable pretext to deprive Navarre of his succession: his first step was to form an association under the name of The Holy League. Vide *Guise*, *Henry duke of*. As soon as Guise and his party were in arms, Henry had the weakness to publish an apology, to condemn his conduct with respect to the edict in favour of the Huguenots; joins his rebel subject the duke of Guise, revokes the privileges granted to the protestants, and sends the forces of the league against his brother-in-law, Henry king of Navarre, the protector of the protestants. The prince de Conde joined the king of Navarre, who, in 1587, obtained a complete victory over the royal army, and the only use he made of this signal advantage was to offer the king his assistance to restore the tranquillity of the nation. On the other hand, the duke of Guise, having defeated a party of Germans who were on their march to reinforce Navarre, returned in triumph to Paris, and was received there as the deliverer

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of his country. The king now saw his error when it was too late, the league was too powerful to be suppressed, and the assassination of the duke of Guise made him detested by both parties. The pope excommunicated him; the members of the Sorbonne, in full assembly, declared him unworthy of the throne, and the confessors refused to administer absolution to those who acknowledged him for their king. The widow of the duke of Guise demanded justice of the parliament against the murderer of her husband, and of his brother the cardinal; and a criminal process was drawn up against Henry de Valois, formerly king of France and Poland. In this dreadful situation he implored the assistance of the king of Navarre, and that generous hero not only flew to his succour with his army, but, to shew that he had no sinister views, he waited upon the king before his troops arrived, with only a single page. But Henry did not long survive his reconciliation with Navarre; the bigots of the Romish party, who viewed the downfall of the league in the union of the two kings, spirited up a Dominican, one Jacques Clement, making him believe that the pope would create him a cardinal, if he took off the king; accordingly, gaining access to the unhappy monarch, under pretext of secret business, he delivered to him a letter, which he said came from the president of the parliament, and while he was reading it, the assassin stabbed him in the belly, and left the knife in the wound. The king died the next day, Aug. 2, 1589. in the 39th of his age, and 15th of his reign. In him was extinguished the line of Valois, which had governed France 261 years. *Vide Henault's Hist. of France.* Henry IV. king of France, 1589, and Navarre, justly styled *The Great*; he

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was the son of Anthony de Bourbon, chief of the branch of Bourbon, (so called from a fief of that name which fell to them by marriage with the heirs of the estate). His mother was the daughter of Henry de Albert, king of Navarre, a woman of a masculine genius, intrepid, simple and rustic in her manners, but deeply versed in politics, and a zealous protestant: foreseeing that her party would want such a protector (for her husband was a weak indolent prince) she undertook the care of the education of the young hero: his diet was coarse, his cloaths neat, but plain; he always went bare-headed; she sent him to school with the other children of the same age, and accustomed him to climb the rocks and neighbouring mountains, according to the custom of the country: he was b. in 1553, and in 1569, the 16th of his age, he was declared the defender and chief of the protestants at Rochelle. The peace of St. Germain, concluded in 1570, recalled the lords in the protestant interest to court, and in 1572 Henry was married to Margaret de Valois, sister to Charles IX. king of France. It was in the midst of the rejoicings for these nuptials, that the horrid massacre of Paris took place. *Vide Massacres, PART I.* Henry was reduced, by this infernal stroke of false policy, to the alternative of changing his religion or being put to death: he chose the former, and was detained prisoner of state three years. In 1587 he made his escape, put himself at the head of the Huguenot party, exposing himself to all the risks and fatigues of a religious war, often in want of the necessities of life, and enduring all the hardships of the common soldier; but he gained a victory this year at Courtras, which established his reputation in arms, and endeared him to the protestants. On the death of
Henry

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Henry III, religion was urged as a pretext for one half of the officers of the French army to reject him, and for the leaguers not to acknowledge him. A phantom, the cardinal de Bourbon, was set up against him, but his most formidable rival was the duke de Mayenne; however, Henry, with few friends, fewer important places, no money, and a very small army, supplied every want, by his activity and valour. He gained several victories over the duke, particularly that of Ivry in 1590, memorable for his heroic admonition to his soldiers: "If you love your ensigns, rally by my white plume, you will always find it in the road to honour and glory." Paris held out against him, notwithstanding his successes; he took all the suburbs in one day, and might have reduced the city by famine, if he had not humanely suffered his own army to relieve the besieged; yet the bigotted friars and priests in Paris all turned soldiers, except four of the Mendicant order, and made daily military reviews and processions, the sword in one hand and the crucifix in the other, on which they made the citizens swear rather to die with famine than to admit Henry. The scarcity of provisions in Paris at last degenerated to an universal famine; bread had been sold, whilst any remained, for a crown the pound, and at last it was made from the bones of the charnel-house of St. Innocents: human flesh became the food of the obstinate Parisians, and mothers eat the dead bodies of their children. In fine, the duke of Mayenne, seeing that neither Spain nor the league would ever grant him the crown, determined to assist in giving it to the lawful heir. He engaged the states to hold a conference with the chiefs of both parties, which ended in Henry's abjuration of the protestant

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religion at St. Dennis, and his consecration at Chartres in 1593. The following year Paris opened its gates to him; in 1596 the duke of Mayenne was pardoned; and in 1598, peace was concluded with Spain. Henry now shewed himself doubly worthy of the throne, by his encouragement of commerce, the fine arts, and manufactures, and by his patronage of men of ingenuity, and sound learning of every country; but though the fermentations of Romish bigotry were calmed, the leaven was not destroyed; scarce a year passed without some attempt being made on this real father of his people, and at last the monster Ravaillac stabbed him to the heart in his coach, in the streets of Paris, on the 14th May, 1610, in the 57th year of his age, and 22d of his reign.—France had two other kings of this name, Henry I, and II. but no other ways distinguished than by their royalty. Vide *Henault*. Henry of Lorraine, comte de Harcourt, a renowned French general under Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. d. 1666. ag. 66. *ibid*. Henry of Huntingdon, archdeacon of Huntingdon, hist. of England to 1154, in Latin, &c. d. 1168. Henry of Ghent, (or Goethals) archdeacon of Tournay, theol. biog. and crit. author. d. 1295. ag. 76. *Boyle*. Henry of Suza, cardinal and bishop of Ostia, celeb. can. and civil law author. fl. in the 13th cent. *Nicéron*. Henry Matthew, emin. English dissent. div. theol. author. b. 1662. d. 1714. *Biog. Dict*. Heraclides of Pontus, Greek philos. fl. 336. B. C. *Stanley's Lives of Philos*. Heraclitus, celeb. Greek philos. fl. ab. 500 B. C. *ibid*. Heraclius, emperor of Rome, a renowned warrior. d. A. D. 641. Herault, or Heraldus, of Paris, law and crit. author. d. 1649. *Morari*. Herbelot

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Herbelot Bartholomew de, of Paris, profes. of the oriental languages, author of the *Bibliothique Orientale*, &c. b. 1625. d. 1695. *Niceron*.

Herbert Edward, lord Herbert of Cherbury, b. in Wales. in 1581. celeb. statesm. in the reign of James I. and not less famous as an hist. philos. and erit. author. d. 1648. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Herbert George, his brother, English div. and poet. b. 1593. d. ab. 1635. *Walton's Life of Herbert.*

Herbinus John, a German, nat. philos. and polemic. writer. b. 1633. d. 1676.

Hercules, a Theban hero, whose birth and exploits are the subjects of fabulous history, particularly his twelve labours styled Herculean; supposed to have fl. ab. 900 B. C.

Hertrich Christian, Flemish jes. hist. of China. d. ab. A. D. 1690. *Niceron*.

Hericourt Louis, French law author. b. 1687. d. 1753. *Nouv. Dict.*

Heritier de Villandon, French poet. b. 1664. d. 1734. *Dufresnoy*.

Hermachus, Epicurean philos. fl. ab. 267.

Herman Paul, celeb. Dutch botanical author, d. 1695. *Dufresnoy*.

Hermannus Jacobus, of Baille, celeb. mathem. and mathematic. author. d. 1733. ag. 55. *Nouv. Dict.*

Hermant John, French div. celeb. hist. of relig. and milit. orders, &c. d. 1725. *ibid.*

Hermas Pastor, one of the first fathers of the christian church, and theol. author. fl. 65. *Cave's Hist. Liter.*

Hermes, Egyptian philos. whose history is equally fabulous with that of Hercules. The Egyptians attribute to him the invention of writing and music, and account him their first legislator. Distinguished likewise by the name of Mercury and Toth. supposed to have fl. ab. 1596 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Hermias, one of the first christian

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philos. author of a burlesque criticism on the Heathen philosophers. fl. ab. A. D. 150.

Hermit (Gaytier Peter the,) a French officer of Amiens in Picardy, who quitted the military profession, and commenced hermit and pilgrim. Unfortunately he travelled to the Holy Land, ab. 1093. and making a melancholy recital of the deplorable situation of a few christians in that country to pope Urban II. and at the same time enthusiastically lamenting that infidels should be in possession of the famous city where the author of christianity first promulgated his sacred doctrines; Urban gave him a fatal commission to excite all christian princes to a general war against the Turks and Saracens, possessors of the Holy Land. d. aft. 1100. *Vide Crusades, PART I.*

Hermippus, Athenian comic poet, fl. 450 B. C.

Hermodorus, Greek archit. built the temple of Mars at Rome, 104 B. C. *Vitruvius*.

Hermogenis, Greek archit. the most ancient and celeb. in hist. according to Vitruvius. fl. ab. 105 B. C.

Hermogenes Tarsensis, rhetor. and orator, a prodigy in every respect; at 17 years of age he published his system of rhetoric; and at 20 his philos. ideas; but at 25 he forgot every thing he knew. d. ab. A. D. 168. *Dufresnoy*.

Hermogenianus, Roman law author, fl. ab. 330. *ibid.*

Hero, the name of two celeb. Greek mathem. the one called the Old. the other the Young Hero; the younger was a disciple of Ctesibius: they are known by two works translated into Latin by Barocius, *Spiralium Liber*, by Hero senior, and *Tract. artis et machin. militar.* by Hero jun. fl. ab. 130 and 100 B. C. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Herod, falsely styled The Great; king and execrable tyrant of Judea, who,

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on the strength of a misinterpreted prophecy, caused all the male children of Bethlehem and its neighbourhood to be massacred by his soldiers, at the time of the birth of Christ, in the vain hope of destroying the Saviour of mankind. d. A. D. 3. ag. 74. *Vide the Bible.*

Herod Antipas, his son, Tetrarch of Galilee, who beheaded John the Baptist. ab. 30. *Vide the Bible.*

Herodian, the celeb. Greek hist. of Rome, from the death of Marcus Aurelius, A. D. 180, to the murder of Balbinus and Maximian, 238. d. ab. 247.

Herodotus, of Halycarnassus, styled The Father of History. His work is divided into nine books, written in the Ionic dialect, and contains an account of the Persian wars against the Greeks, and of the affairs of almost all other nations, from the reign of Cyrus to that of Xerxes. b. 484. d. aft. 413 B. C. *Vossius de Græc. Hist.*

Herophilus, Greek phys. botan. and anatom. mentioned with great eulogiums by Cicero, Pliny, and Plutarch. fl. ab. 300.

Herrera Tordesillas, Spanish hist. of the Indies from 1492 to 1554, and of the world (not so much esteemed) from 1554 to 1598. d. A. D. 1625. *Niceron.*

Herring Thomas, archbp. of Canterbury, distinguished himself by his loyalty and patriotism in the time of the Scotch rebellion in 1745. By a timely activity he roused the whole county of Yorkshire from their consternation at the defeat of the king's troops at Preston Pans; for he convened the nobility, gentry, and clergy, and made a most eloquent and pathetic speech, which had such an effect that 40,000l. were subscribed to form associations for the defence and support of his late majesty; which example was followed throughout the kingdom. We have only one vol. of his ser-

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mons upon public occasions, which do him great honour, as a pious benevolent christian. b. 1693. d. 1758. *Biog. Dict.*

Hertius Nicolas, German lawyer, hist. comment. on the ancient hist. of France and Germany, in Latin. d. 1710. *Niceron.*

Herwart John George, a Bavarian lawyer, author of *Chronologia nova et vet.* &c. d. 1640. *Moreri.*

Hervey John, lord Hervey, keeper of the privy seal to George II. eminent polit. writer and poet. d. 1743.

Hervey James, English div. eminent for his piety; author of *Meditations among the Tombs*, &c. &c. b. 1714. d. 1758. *Biog. Dict.*

Hesiod, the celeb. Greek poet, contemporary with Homer. fl. 870. B. C. *Fabricius Bibl. Græc.*

Hefychius, Greek gram. and lexicog. fl. ab. A. D. 300. *ibid.*

Hetzer Lewis, a famous Germ. Soci-nian, he translated the Bible into German; but the suppression of it was so strict, that it is very scarce: printed at Worms in fol. 1529. d. ab. 1540. *Meibior Adam.*

Hevelke, or **Hevelius**, senator of Dantzick, celeb. mathemat. and astronom. author. b. 1611. d. 1688. *Niceron.*

Hewson William, a very ingenious anatomist, assistant to Dr. Hunter, and afterwards in partnership with him; but upon their disagreement, read anatomical lectures at his own house (in which he was succeeded by Mr. Falconer) author of a work entitled *Inquiries into the properties of the blood, and the lymphatic system*, 2 vol. He disputed with Dr. Abr. Monro the discovery of the lymphatic system of vessels in oviparous animals. b. 1739. d. 1774.

Heylin Peter, English div. and hist. d. 1663.

Heylin Peter, English div. and hist. b. 1600. d. 1662. *Barbard's Lys. of Heylin.*

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- Heurnius Johannes, Dutch physf. and celeb. med. author. b. 1543. d. 1601. *Friend's Hist. of Phys.*
- Heywood John, supposed to be the first English dram. poet, &c. d. 1565. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
- Heywood Thomas, actor and dram. auth. d. ab. 1615. *Lives of the Poets.*
- Hezekiah, king of Judah. d. 697 B. C. Vide *the Bible*.
- Hicetas, of Syracuse, philosf. and astronomer, who taught that the sun and the stars were motionless, and that the earth moved round them: this is mentioned by Cicero, and probably gave the first hint of this system to Copernicus. fl. 344 B. C. *Diogenes Laertius.*
- Hicks George, English div. celeb. antiq. crit. and polem. author. b. A. D. 1642. d. 1715. *Biog. Diſt.*
- Higden Dr. William, eminent politic. writer, in the reign of queen Ann. d. 1715.
- Higsons Bevil, English dram. poet and historian. d. 1735.
- Hierocles, governor of Alexandria, persecutor of the christians, and writer against christianity, fl. ab. 300. *Cave's Hist. Liter.*
- Hierocles of Alexandria, Platonic philosf. and philosoph. author. fl. in the 5th century.
- Hiero I. king and tyrant of Syracuse, a renowned warrior. d. 465 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Hiero II. king of Syracuse, also a renowned warrior, but unfortunate against the Romans, with whom having made peace, he became famous for his virtuous administration. d. 215 B. C. *ibid.*
- Hieronymus. Vide *Jerome*.
- Hilarius, or Hilary, bishop of Poitiers (canonized) theol. author and comment. d. A. D. 367. *Dupin.*
- Hildebert, archbp. of Tours, theol. author and poet. d. 1132. *ibid.*
- Hill Aaron, celeb. English poet, and miscell. author. b. 1684. d. 1749. *Biog. Diſt.*
- Hill Sir John, an Englishman, remarkable for the number and vari-

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- ety of his writings, there being hardly a subject on which he did not exercise his pen, generally with little success. The latter part of his life he devoted to the study and improvement of botany, on which subject he is allowed to have shewn considerable abilities. d. 1775.
- Hillel, senior, of Babylon, president of the sanhedrim at Jerusalem: he formed a celebrated school there, in which he maintained the oral traditions of the Jews against Shammai, his colleague, whose disciples adhered only to the written law; and this controversy gave rise to the sects of pharisees and scribes. He was likewise one of the compilers of The Talmud. fl. ab. 40 B. C. *Nouv. Diſt. Hist.*
- Hilel, the Nasi, or prince, another learned Jew, Hebrew author. fl. ab. A. D. 320. *ibid.*
- Hilliard Nicholas, English portrait painter to queen Elizabeth. d. 1619. ag. 62. *Walpole's Anecd. of Painting.*
- Himilco, famous Carthaginian general. fl. ab. 397 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Hincmar, archbp. of Rheims, a learned French prelate of the 9th cent. theol. and canon law author. d. A. D. 882. *Bayle.*
- Hipparchia, the wife of Crates, Cyn. philosopher; is reputed to have written some philosf. works, but they are lost. fl. 330 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
- Hipparchus, celeb. mathem. and astronom. author. fl. 120 B. C. *Vossius de Scient. Mathem.*
- Hippias Eleat. philosopher. fl. 398 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
- Hippias, Greek archit. fl. 140 B. C.
- Hippocrates, of the isle of Cos, the celeb. Greek physician, styled The Father of Physic, med. author. d. 361 B. C. ag. 99. *Fabricius Bibl. Græc.*
- Hipponax, of Ephesus, Greek satir. poet. fl. 538 B. C.
- Hiram, king of Tyre, cotemporary with Solomon, whom he supplied with

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- with cedar, gold, silver, and other materials, for building the temple. d. 1000 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Hiram**, of Tyre, assisted in the construction of Solomon's temple, and other public buildings at Jerusalem. fl. 1015. B. C. *Dufresnoy*.
- Hire Laurent de la**, French painter. b. A. D. 1606. d. 1656. *De Piles*.
- Hire Philip de la**, his son, mathem. geom. and astron. auth. d. 1718. *Dufresnoy*.
- Hoadley Dr. John**, archb. of Armagh, d. 1746.
- Hoadley Benjamin**, his brother, bishop of Winchester, celeb. theol. and contriv. writer. b. 1676. d. 1761. *Supplement to Biog. Dict.*
- Hoadley Benjamin**, his son, an emin. phys. med. and dram. author. b. 1706. d. 1757. *Ibid.*
- Hobbes Thomas**, celeb. English philos. politic. philos. and crit. author and poet. b. 1588. d. 1679. *Ibid.*
- Hochstetter Andrew Adam**, Germ. div. hist. and politic. author. b. 1668. d. 1717. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Hodges Nathaniel**, Eng phys. and med. author. d. 1684. *Wood's Ath. Oxon.*
- Hody Humphry**, English div. and emin. crit. chiefly on Greek authors, and antiq. in Latin. b. 1659. d. 1706. *Biog. Britan.*
- Hoefschellius**, a German editor, and comment. of ancient Greek authors. b. 1556. d. 1617. *Melch. Adam.*
- Hoffman Maurice**, Germ. phys. anatom. and botan. author. d. 1698. ag. 77. *Niceron.*
- Hoffman John Maurice**, his son, phys. med. author. b. 1653. d. 1727. *Ibid.*
- Hoffman Frederic**, of the same family, the most emin. phys. of the three, and equally celeb. as a medical author. b. 1660. d. 1742. *Friend's Hist. of Phys.*—This family produced several other learned men, particularly John James Hoffman, who published a Latin Univ. Hist. Dict. in 1678. 4 vol. fol.
- Hogarth William**, celeb. English paint. and engraver. d. 1764, ag. 64.

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- Holbein Hans**, famous Germ. portrait painter and engraver. b. 1498. d. at London 1554. *De Piles*.
- Holberg Lewis**, of Norway, hist. of Denmark, &c. b. 1684. d. 1754. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Holdsworth Edward**, an Englishman, Latin poet and crit. on Virgil. d. 1747.
- Holiday Barten**, English div. poet and philos. author. b. 1593. d. 1661. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
- Holinshed Raphael**, English historian of Engl. Irel. and Scotl. In these histories or chronicles, Holinshed was assisted by other compilers, and after his death they were continued by Stowe, Thyn, and others, down to 1586. Holinshed d. 1581. *Ibid.*
- Hollar Wenceslaus**, celeb. Germ. engraver. b. 1607. d. at London, 1677. *Life of Hollar by Vertue*.
- Holles John**, the first earl of Clare, a gallant English officer, who signalized himself in the service of his country, both by sea and land, under queen Elizabeth and James I. d. 1625.
- Holles Denzil**, lord Holles, second son of the earl of Clare, an emin. English patriot, who nobly maintained and defended the rights and privileges of the house of commons, of which he was a most worthy member, against the arbitrary measures of Charles I. and his favourites, falsely styled, The King's Friends. His lordship was also a political writer. b. 1597. d. 1680. *Vide Biog. Brit. and Macaulay's Hist.*
- Holles Thomas Pelham**, duke of Newcastle, an emin. statesm. under Geo. II. b. 1693. d. 1768.
- Hollis Thomas**, a private English gentleman, and a profess. dissenter; who formed his life and conversation upon the principles of philanthropy; and, by avoiding the foibles, while he retained the virtues of the most celebrated philosophers and patriots of antiquity, as well as of modern times, became an ornament

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ment to his country, and rendered her the most essential services, in that post of honour, which he preferred before all others, on account of the corruption of the times, a private station. Content with a simple frugal table, and the decent conveniencies of life, he benevolently employed the greatest part of his ample fortune in supporting and rewarding indigent or neglected merit, in every station. He was the patron of pious divines of all denominations, who, rather than sacrifice their religious principles to worldly interest, thought proper to refuse, or to throw up lucrative ecclesiastical benefices. To the ingenious artist and industrious tradesman, whose only obstacle to success was want of fortune, he furnished the means of settling. To the oppressed and persecuted real patriot, he afforded temporary relief, that his public integrity might not fall a victim, through cruel penury, to ministerial corruption. He was a firm, active friend to men of letters, and to the liberty of the press, yet he equally detested its licentiousness and discouraged defamatory, obscene, and trifling performances. The works of the immortal British patriots of the last century, some of whom not only wrote, but died for the cause of religious and civil liberty, he frequently reprinted, at his own expence, and dispersed, not only throughout Great Britain and her colonies, but to most parts of Europe, his correspondence with the friends of mankind and of civil liberty being universal. In a word, "his noble mind "being more bent to do great acts "than to boast him of the same, "No deeds of his were ever known, "But those that luckily had lookers-on."

b. 1728. d. 1774.

Holstenius Lucas, a Germ, comment and crit. of ancient Greek and La-

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tin authors. b. 1596. d. 1661. *Niceron*.

Holland Charles, emin. Eng. actor. d. 1769.

Holt Sir John, emin. English lawyer, chief justice of England under William III. and law author. b. 1642. d. 1710. *Biog. Britan.*

Homer, the father of the Greek poets, and model of Epic poetry, fl. at Athens, in the archonship of Diognetes, 907 B.C. *Arund. Marbles*.

Homtorst, or Hontorst, Gerard, Dutch painter, excelled (and said to be the first) in night pieces. b. A. D. 1592. d. 1660. *De Piles*.

Honderkooter Melchior, Dutch painter, excelled in birds and animals. b. 1636. d. 1695. *ibid*.

Hone George Paul, Germ. lawyer, hist. and law author. b. 1662. d. 1747. *Novo. Dict*.

Homburg William, of Batavia, celeb. chemist. d. at Paris, 1715. His works are to be found in the memoirs of the academy of sciences, *ibid*.

Hooft Peter Corneille, celeb. Dutch poet and hist. b. 1581. d. 1647. *Niceron*.

Hoogstratten David, of Rotterdam, Dutch and Latin lexicog. crit. and poet. b. 1658. d. 1724. *ibid*.

Hooke Robert, celeb. English mathem. and philos. inventor of several astronom. instruments, philos. writer. b. 1635. d. 1702. *Wood's Ath. Ox.*

Hooke Nathaniel, English author of the Roman history. d. 1763.

Hooker Richard, English div. author of Ecclef. Polity, &c. b. 1553. d. 1600. *Walton's Life of Hooker*.

Hooper John, bishop of Gloucester, suffered for the protestant faith in the reign of queen Mary, being burnt at Gloucester, 1555. *Wood's Ath. Oxon*.

Hooper George, bishop of Bath and Wells, theol. polem. and crit. auth. b. 1640. d. 1727. *Wood's Fasti*.

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Hoornebeck John, emin. Dutch div. polem. author. b. 1617. d. 1666. *Bayle*.

Hopkins Ezekiel, bishop of London-derry, theol. author. b. 1633. d. 1690. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Horatius Cocles, a renowned Roman knight, who saved the city by his noble defence of a wooden bridge attacked by Porfenna. Whilst he and his two associates opposed the enemy at the entrance, he desired his fellow-citizens to cut away the bridge behind him; this being executed, he fell into the Tiber, but though wounded, and oppressed by heavy armour, he gained the shore. fl. 507 B. C. *Livy*.

Horace, (Horatius Quintus Flaccus) the celeb. Roman lyric and satir. Latin poet. b. 63 d. 8 B. C. *Sueton.*

Hora-pollo, or Horusapollo, of Alexandria, Greek crit. and antiq. author of a dissertation on the Egyptian Hieroglyphics. fl. ab. A. D. 380. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Horneck Anthony, emin. English div. d. 1697.

Hornius George, a German Latin eccles. and civil hist. d. at Leyden, 1670. *ibid.*

Horrox Jeremiah, celeb. Eng. astronomer, and the first discoverer of the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, astron. author. b. 1619. d. 1641. *Biog. Dict.*

Hornman Gilbert, English law writer. d. 1733.

Horstius James, Germ. phys. and med. and botan. author. b. 1537. d. 1600. *Melch. Adam.*

Horstius Gregory, his nephew, styled The Esculapius of Germany, med. and philos. author. b. 1578. d. 1636. Two of his sons, Daniel and Gregory, were eminent in the same profession. *Nouv. Dict.*

Hortensius Quintus, celeb. Roman orator and poet; being eclipsed at the bar by Cicero, he quitted it for the military life, and became military tribune, prætor and consul. d. ab. 50 B. C. *Livy*.

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Hosea, king of Israel. d. ab. 721 B. C. *Vide the Bible.*

Hosier, a brave English admiral. d. A. D. 1727.

Hospinian Rodolph, Germ. prot. div. Latin hist. of the temples, of the festivals of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, Turks, and Indians: of sacraments, of friars, and particularly the order of Jesuits, &c. b. 1547. d. 1626. *Bayle*.

Hospital Michael de l', chancellor of France under Charles IX. politic. author and Latin poet. d. 1573. d. 1631. *Dufresnoy*.

Hospital William, marquis de l', a French officer, but better known as a mathem. author, chiefly geom. b. 1661. d. 1704. *ibid.*

Hosch Sidronius, Flemish jesuit, and excel. Latin poet. d. 1653. *Niceron.*

Hoste, or l'Oste, John, French lawyer, astronom. and geom. author. d. 1631. *Dufresnoy*.

Hostus Matthias, Germ. antiq. Latin author on Greek, Roman and Jewish antiquities. d. 1587. æg. 79. *Melch. Adam.*

Hotman Francis, or Hotomanus, of Paris, eminent civilian, civil law and Roman antiq. author, comment. of Tully, &c. b. 1524. d. 1590. *Niceron.*

Hoveden Roger, Eng. historian from 731 to 1199. d. ab. 1210.

Howell James, of Wales, English politic. and hist. author and poet. d. 1666. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Houssai Amelot de la, politic. author and comment. d. 1706.

Houlières Antionette des, a French lady, whose poetry is highly esteemed in France, d. 1694. member of the French and some Italian academies. Antionette Thirse, her daughter, carried the poetic prize in the French academy against Fontenelle. d. 1718. *Dufresnoy*.

Hough John, bishop of Worcester, memorable for his patriotic conduct in supporting the rights of Magda-

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len college, Oxford, against the arbitrary mandates of James II. by which he endeavoured to impose fellows and officers upon the university. b. 1650. d. 1743. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Howard Sir Edward, high admiral of England, a most gallant commander, slain at sea, in the service of his country, in 1513.

Howard Henry, earl of Surry, a brave English general under Henry VIII. and an esteemed poet; beheaded on a false charge of aspiring to the crown, by means of a marriage with the princess Mary, 1547. *Biog. Britan.*

Howard Thomas, duke of Norfolk, high admiral of England, and an eminent statesman, condemned for high treason, and ordered for execution on the 25th of January, 1547; but was saved by the death of Henry VIII. on the preceding day. d. 1553.

Howard Charles, earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral of England, commander in chief at the defeat of the Spanish armada. b. 1536. d. 1624. *Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

Howard Sir Robert, hist. and poet. d. aft. 1692. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Howe John, English div. and theol. writer. b. 1630. d. 1705. Vide *Calamy's Life of Howe.*

Hoyle Edmund, author of several treatises on gaming. d. 1769. ag. 97.

Huart John, a Frenchman, but author in Spanish, of a treatise on the different degrees of genius in men, with rules for judging for what science each is proper, on philos. principles. fl. in the 16th cent.

Huber Ulric, Dutch lawyer, author in Latin of the Instit. of Civil Hist. and other politic. and law tracts. d. 1694. *Nouv. Diet.*

Huber Maria, of Geneva, a protestant, theol. and polem. writer. d. at Lyons 1753. ag. 59. *ibid.*

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Hubner John, Germ. geograph. author. d. 1732. *Nouv. Diet.*

Hudson Captain Henry, celeb. English navigator, discoverer of the Straights and Bay, which bear his name, situate at the north of Canada: supposed to have perished by being turned adrift by his mutinous crew, in his shallop, at the west end of the Straights, in 1611. *Biog. Diet.*

Hudson John, a learned English critic, editor and comment. of ancient Greek and Latin authors. b. 1662. d. 1719. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Hues, English mathem. fl. ab. 1570.

Huet, bishop of Avranches in France, philos. hist. and commercial auth. comment. and poet. b. 1630. d. 1721. *Niceron.*

Hughes John, celeb. poet, dram. author and miscel. prose writer, particularly in the Spectators, Tatlers, and Guardians; author of The Siege of Damascus. b. 1677. d. 1719. *Lives of the Poets.*

Hughes Jabes, his brother, English poet. d. 1731.

Hugo Capit, chief of the third race of the kings of France, being count of Paris and Orleans: he was raised to the throne for his military valour and publick virtues, in 987. d. 997. *Henault's Hist. of France.*

Hugo de St. Cher, (cardinal) the first writer of a Concordance to the Bible. d. 1262. *Dufresnoy.*

Huldric John James, Germ. prot. div. author of a Life of a Christ, according to the Jewish accounts, taken from a Hebrew MS. d. 1731. *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Hulse, Sir Edward, emin. English phys. d. 1759.

Hume George, earl of Dunbar, statesman, under James I. 1610.

Humphrey Lawrence, learned English crit. Latin author on a variety of subjects, theol. hist. and crit. d. 1590. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Hurtado de Mendoza, Spanish dram. poet. fl. 1630. *Dufresnoy.*

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- Hufs John**, the celeb. Bohemian reformer and martyr; he was the first opposer of the doctrine of transubstantiation, and defender of Wickliffe; burnt by sentence of the council of Constance in 1415, ag. 39. polem. auth. *Cave's Hist. Liter.*
- Hutcheson Francis**, of Ireland, div. celeb. moral philos. author. b. 1694. d. profes. of philos. at Glasgow, 1747. *Biog. Dict.*
- Hutchinson John**, English philos. and crit. author; opponent of Dr. Woodward on natural history; and Sir Isaac Newton in philosophy. b. 1674. d. 1737. *ibid.*
- Hutten Ulric de**, of Franconia, excel. Latin poet and miscel. prose writer. b. 1488. d. 1523. *Melchior Adam.*
- Huygens Christian**, celeb. Dutch mathemat. and astronomer. He brought clocks with pendulums to perfection, and was an improver of telescopes; Latin author on mathemat. and astronom. subjects. b. 1629. d. 1695. *Dufresnoy.*
- Hyde Edward**, earl of Clarendon, chancellor of England under Charl. II. and celeb. hist. of the civil war between Charles I. and his subjects, impeached in parliament, and fled to France, 1667. b. 1608. d. 1674. *Wood's Athan. Oxon.*
- Hyde Henry**, earl of Clarendon, his son. d. 1709.
- Hyde Lawrence**, earl of Rochester,

J A B

- second son to the earl of Clarendon, statesman under queen Ann. d. 1711.
- Hyde Thomas**, emin. English div. profes. of oriental languages. He was librarian to, and published a catalogue of the Bodleian library. His chief works are, *The Religion of the ancient Persians*, and *De Ludis Orientalibus*, libri duo. b. 1636. d. 1703. *Wood's Fasti.*
- Hyginus Caius Julius**, a freed slave of Augustus, and Ovid's friend; Latin astronomical poet and fabulist. d. ab. 142. *Vossius de Hist. Lat.*
- Hypatia**, the daughter of Theon, a celeb. mathem. and philos. surpassed her father in the mathematics, particularly geometry: she likewise read public lectures on philosophy; but Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, jealous of her fame, and animated by a blind zeal for the propagation of christianity, which he thought she impeded, caused her to be massacred by the populace of Alexandria in 415. *Socrates Hist. Eccles.*
- Hyperides**, celeb. Athenian orator, disciple of Plato. d. 322 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
- Hypolitus**, (canonized) an Ital. prelate, theol. author. d. ab. A. D. 230. *Eusebius Hist. Eccles.*
- Hyrcaus**, high priest of the Jews, d. 107 B. C. *Josephus.*

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- JAAFAR Abbe**, Arabian hist. d. A. D. 922. ag. 86.
- Japhar Ebn Tophail**, Arabian philos. author. fl. in the 12th cent. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Jablonski Theodore**, Prussian statesm. Germ. and French lexicog. &c. d. ab. 1730. *Biog. Dict.*

- Jablonski Daniel Ernest**, Polish presb. div. memorable for his strenuous endeavours to unite the Lutherans and Calvinists in one communion; and for Latin meditations on the origin of the scriptures, &c. b. 1660. d. 1741. *ibid.*

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- Jablonski Paul, Germ. div. author of *Pantheon Egypticum*, &c. d. 1757. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Jaccetius, or Diacetus, whose real name was Francis Catanée, Platon. philos. and orator at Florence, and philosoph. author. b. 1465. d. 1522. *Moreri.*
- Jack, or Jacchæus Gilbertus, Scotch physf. and med. author. fl. ab. 1611.
- Jackson Thomas, English div. theol. author and comment. b. 1579. d. 1638. *Biog. Dict.*
- Jackson Arthur, English div. and theol. author. d. 1666. *Granger.*
- Jacob, the patriarch, the son of Isaac and Rebecca. d. 1690 B. C. ag. 147. *Vide the Bible.*
- Jackson John, English div. theol. and hist. auth. b. A. D. 1686. d. 1763.
- Jacob Ben Naphtali, a learned Jew rabbi, inventor (in conjunction with Ben Aser) of the Hebrew points and accents. fl. ab. 476. *Moreri.*
- Jacob Ben Hajem, rabbi, editor of the various readings of The Bible by the Masorets, and of a Hebrew edition, in which he has placed these variations upon the margin. Printed at Venice, 1525. d. uncert. *ibid.*
- Jacob Albardai, patriarch of Constantinople, chief of the sect of Eutychians, who afterwards took the name of Jacobites. d. 588. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Jacob Louis, a French Carmelite friar, author of sundry catalogues of libraries, chiefly French, &c. b. 1608. d. 1670. *Niceron.*
- Jacobæus Oliger, Danish physf. and philosf. Latin med. and philosoph. author and poet. b. 1650. d. 1701. *Moreri.*
- Jacob Giles, English law writer and lexicographer. d. 1744.
- Jacquelot Isaac, French prot. div. and refugee, theol. author. d. at Berlin 1708. ag. 61. *Niceron.*
- Jadaus, high priest of the Jews, prevented the destruction of Jerusalem by Alexander, 333 B. C.

J A M

- Jæger John, Wolf-gang, Germ. Luther. div. theol. hist. and crit. auth. b. A. D. 1647. d. 1720. *ibid.*
- Jamblicus, of Chalcis, Platon. philosf. philosoph. auth. d. 25. 330. *Moreri.*
- Jamblicus of Syria, Platon. philosf. philosoph. author. d. 362. *ibid.*
- James, (canonized) bishop of Nisibin in Asia, theol. writer in the Syriac tongue. d. aft. 350. *Eusebius.*
- James I king of Scotland in 1423, (the first of the house of Stuart). He was taken prisoner by the English in 1406, who were at war with Robert III. his father, and remained so till 1424, when he was set at liberty by John duke of Bedford, regent of England during the minority of Henry VI. to whom he paid homage for his crown. In 1437, this unfortunate prince was assassinated in his bed, by the relations of those whom he had punished for mal-administration during his imprisonment. *Vide Buchanan's Hist. of Scotland.*
- James II. king of Scotland, 1437, succeeded his father, being then but 7 years of age. Killed at the siege of Roxburgh, 1640. ag. 29. *ib.*
- James III. king of Scotland 1640, succeeded his father: he was addicted to judicial astrology, seduced by which, he arrested his two brothers, John and Alexander: the first he caused to be assassinated; the second escaped, raised an army against him, took him prisoner, and generously set him at liberty; but his tyranny irritating his subjects, they rebelled against him, and he was slain by them in battle, 1488. ag. 35. *ibid.*
- James IV. king of Scotland, 1488, succeeded his father. He was a pious and valiant prince, he subdued his rebellious subjects, and afterwards, taking part with Louis XII. against Henry VIII. of England, he was slain in the battle of Flouden Field, in 1513. ag. 41. *ib.*
- James

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James V. king of Scotland, 1513. was but 28 months old when his father lost his life. Margaret, his mother, eldest sister of Henry VIII. of England, was regent, which occasioned insurrections, and the faction against her obliged her to fly to England. James V. when of age, assisted François I. king of France, against the emperor Charles le Quint, for which service François gave him his eldest daughter in marriage, 1535. This princess died in two years, and James married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, duke of Guise, and widow of Louis d'Orleans, by whom he had only one child, the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots, born only eight days before his death, which happened December 13, 1542. This was the first prince of his family who died a natural death, since its elevation to the throne. *ibid.*

James I. king of England, 1603, and VI. of Scotland in 1567, son of Mary, queen of Scots. (*Vide Mary*) whom he succeeded in Scotland, as he did Elizabeth in England. Strongly attached to the protestant religion, he signalized himself in its support, which gave rise to the horrid conspiracy of the papists to destroy him and all the English nobility by the Gunpowder Plot, discovered Nov. 5, 1605. The following year, a political test of loyalty was required, which secured the king's person, by clearing the kingdom of those disaffected Roman catholic subjects who would not submit to it. *Vide Oaks, PART I.* The chief glory of this king's reign consisted in the establishment of new colonies, and the introduction of some manufactures. The nation enjoyed peace, and commerce flourished during his reign; yet his administration was despised both at home and abroad, for, being the head of the protestant cause in Europe, he did not support it in

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that great crisis, the war of Bohemia, abandoning his son-in-law, the elector Palatine, negotiating when he should have fought, deceived at the same time by the courts of Vienna and Madrid; continually sending illustrious ambassadors to foreign powers; but never making a single ally. He was an excellent high priest, but a weak king. He valued himself much upon his polemical writings, and so fond was he of theological disputations, that to keep them alive, he founded, for this express purpose, Chelsea College, which was converted to a much better use by Charles II. James died in 1625, in the 59th of his age, and 23d of his reign.

James II. king of England, Scotland, &c. 1685, grandson of James I. succeeded his brother, Charles II. It is remarkable, that this prince wanted neither courage nor political abilities whilst he was duke of York, but when he ascended the throne, he was no longer the same man. A bigot from his infancy to the Romish religion, and to its hierarchy, he sacrificed every thing to establish them, in direct contradiction to the experience he had acquired during the long reign of his brother, of the genius and character of the people he was to govern. Guided by the jesuit Peters, his confessor, and the infamous chancellor Jeffries, he violated every law enacted for the security of the protestant religion, and then, unable to face the resentment of his injured subjects, he fled like a coward, instead of disarming their rage by a dismissal of his popish ministers and priests. The consequence was, the glorious Revolution in 1689. *Vide William III.* James II. d. in France in 1710, ag. 68. **James Thomas**, emin. English div. theol. and crit. author, b. 1571. d. 1629. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

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amin Amadis, celeb. French poet. d. 1585. *Dufrenoy*.
 anigon François, of Paris, hist. of Holland. d. at the Hague, 1730. *Nouv. Diß.*
 anienius Cornelius, bishop of Ghent, Latin theol. author. b. 1510. d. 1576. *Niceron*.
 anienius Cornelius, b. in Holland, 1585. bishop of Ipres in Flanders, founder of the sect of Jansenists, and celeb. polem. author. d. 1638. *Niceron*.
 anson Abraham, of Antwerp, painter in the 16th century. *De Piles*.
 archi Solomon, celeb. Jew rabbi, phys. astron. and comment. on The Bible. b. 1104. d. 1180. *Nouv. Diß.*
 ardin Karel du, Dutch painter, d. at Venice, 1678. *De Piles*.
 ardins Madame des, celeb. French romance writer and poet. d. 1683. *Bayle*.
 arvis Charles, English painter and translator of Don Quixote. d. 1739.
 ason, the Greek hero, who undertook the argonautic expedition, the history of which is obscured by fabulous traditions. fl. ab. 937 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
 ason, high priest of the Jews, by purchase from Antiochus Epiphanes, supplanted by Menelaüs, who gave the king a larger bribe. d. despised at Lacedemon, ab. 172 B. C. *Josephus*.
 ason, of Cyrene, hist. author of the books of Maccabees. fl. ab. 160 B. C. Vide *Book ii. cb. 2. v. 24*.
 avello Chrysostom, Italian dominican, philos. and politic. author. d. A. D. 1540. *Bayle*.
 avolenus Priscus, Roman lawyer. d. ab. 117.
 ay, or Geay, Michael, French lawyer, author of a polyglot, printed at his own expence, 10 vol. fol. d. 1675. *ibid*.
 ayacus, Greek lyric poet, fl. 540 B. C.
 astinus, celeb. Greek architect, built the temple of Minerva at Athens, &c. fl. ab. 430 B. C. *Vitruvius*.

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Idacius, a Spanish prelate, hist. of the Eastern emp. from Theodosius, 379, to the 11th year of Leo I. 467. d. A. D. 472. *Bayle*.
 Jeffries George, the infamous lord chancellor under James II. d. 1689.
 Jefferys George, English dramatic poet. d. 1755. ag. 77.
 Jeffery Dr. John, English div. and theol. author.
 Jeffrey of Beverley, English div. and theol. author. d. 721.
 Jeffery of Monmouth. Vide *Geoffrey*.
 Jekyl Sir Joseph, master of the rolls, emin. English lawyer and law author. d. 1738.
 Jenkins Henry, an Englishman, remarkable for his longevity, being at the time of his death 169 years old. d. 1670.
 Jenkins Sir Leoline, emin. English civilian and statesman under Char. II. b. in Wales, 1623. d. 1685. State papers and letters, published by W. Wynne, 2 vol. fol. 1727. *Biog. Britan.*
 Jenkin Robert, English div. theol. and polem. author. b. 1656. d. 1727. *ibid*.
 Jeremiah, the prophet, d. ab. 537 B. C. Vide *the Bible*.
 Jeroboam I. the idolatrous king of Israel. d. 959 B. C. *Usher's Annals*.
 Jeroboam II. under whom the kingdom of Israel attained the summit of its glory. d. 784 B. C. *ibid*, and *the Bible*.
 Jerome, or (Hieronymus) of Dalmatia, (canonized) one of the primitive Latin fathers of the christian church, theol. polem. and biog. author. d. A. D. 420. ag. 78. *Cave's Hist. Literar.*
 Jerome of Prague, disciple of John Hufs, and promulgator of his religious opinions in 1408, for which he was cited to appear before the council of Constance, and was sentenced to be burnt for heresy, executed in 1416. *Moreri*.
 Jesus, the son of Sirach, of Jerusalem,

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Iem, author of the book of Ecclesiasticus. fl. ab. 200 B. C. *Usher, Josephus.*

Jewel John, bishop of Salisbury, polem. author. b. A. D. 1522. d. 1571. *Bieg. Britan.*

Ignatius Theophrastus, (canonized) bishop of Antioch after Enodus, the immediate successor of the apostle Peter, under whom Ignatius was educated, as it is said, by John the Evangelist; he was torn to pieces by lions at Rome, by command of the emperor Trajan, A. D. 107. Seven of his epistles to different churches are deemed genuine, and are regarded as precious monuments of the faith and discipline of the primitive church. *Cave's Hist. Liter.*

Ignatius Loyola, (canonized) the founder of the well-known order of the Jesuits, b. at the castle of Loyola, in Biscay, 1491, and was first page to Ferdinand V. king of Spain, and then an officer in his army; in which he signalized himself by his valour, and was wounded in both legs at the siege of Pompehuna, in 1521; to this circumstance the Jesuits owe their origin; for, while he was under cure of his wound, a life of the saints was put into his hands, which determined him to forsake the military, for the ecclesiastical profession. His first devout exercise was to dedicate himself to the blessed virgin, as her knight; he then went a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return to Europe, he continued his theological studies in the universities of Spain, though he was then 33 years of age. After this he went to Paris, and in France laid the foundation of this new order, the institutes of which he presented to pope Paul III. who made many objections to them; but Ignatius adding to the three vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth of implicit submission to the holy see, the institution was confirmed

in 1540; but though François Xavier, and other missionaries, the first brothers of the order, carried it to the extremities of the habitable globe, it met with great opposition in Europe, particularly at Paris; the Sorbonne issued a decree in 1554, by which they condemned the institution, as being calculated rather for the ruin, than the edification of the faithful. The pious founder died the year following, 1555. Ignatius left his disciples two famous books, 1, Spiritual Exercises; 2, Constitutions or Rules of the Order; but it must be remembered, that though these avowed institutes contain many privileges obnoxious to the welfare of society, the most diabolical are contained in the private rules entitled, *Monita secreta*, which were not discovered till towards the close of the last century, and most writers attribute these, and even the constitutions to Lanécz, the second general of the order. *Vide Ribadencira vita Ignatii et Lanécz.*

Illyrius, (Matthias Flaccus) or Francoitz, an emin. div. of the Augsburg confes. eccles. hist. and comment. b. 1520. d. 1575. *Melch. Adam.*

Imperiali Baptista, Ital. phys. med. and botan. author. b. 1568. d. 1623. *Moreri.*

Imperiali John, his son, phys. med. and hist. author. d. 1645. *ibid.*

Ina, king of the West Saxons. d. 727. *Vide Peter-pence. PART I.*

Inachus, founder of the kingdom of Argos 1856 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Inchofer Melchior, Germ. jesuit, polem. auth. d. A. D. 1648. *Asple.*

Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland, historiographer of the English monasteries from 1028 to 1091. d. 1109. ag. 79.

Innocent I. pope, (canonized) memorable only for his letters on polem. subjects, and in support of the papal authority. d. 417. *Tillemont and Bower.*

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veges Augustin, Sicilian jesuit, hist. of Palermo. d. 1677. *Niceron*.

Joab, a renowned general, under David, king of Israel; slain by Solomon at the feet of the altar, 1614 B. C. *Vide the Bible*.

Joachim, of Calabria, a celeb. abbot, theol. author, and comment. d. A. D. 1202. ag. 72. *Niceron*.

Joachim George, (or Rhadius) emin. Germ. mathem. astronom. author, and editor of Copernicus. d. 1576. ag. 62. *Melchior Adam*.

Joan D'Arc, or The Maid of Orleans, whose heroic behaviour in reanimating the expiring valour of the French nation, though by the most superstitious means, pretending to be inspired, deserved a better fate; she was burnt by the English as a sorceress, in 1431, ag. 24. *Voltaire's Pucelle d'Orleans*.

Joan I. queen of Jerusalem, Naples, and Sicily, renowned in history for her wise administration, and the protection she gave to men of learning; but her character is sullied with a strong suspicion of her having contrived the murder of her first husband. She was smothered between two mattresses, by order of Charles de Duras, conqueror of Naples, in 1381. *Gianon's Hist. of Naples*.

Joas, or Jehoash, king of Judah. d. 859 B. C. *Vide the Bible*.

Joas, or Jehoash, king of Israel. d. 825 B. C. *ibid*.

Job, the celeb. patriarch, and example of patience. d. 1520 B. C. *ib*.

Robert, French jesuit, author of an esteemed treatise on medals, and some theol. tracts. d. A. D. 1719. ag. 72. *Moreri*.

Modelle Stephen, French dram. poet. d. 1573. ag. 41. *Dufresnoy*.

Moses, the prophet. fl. ab. 800 B. C. *Vide the Bible*.

John the Baptist, beheaded A. D. 32. ag. 37. *ibid*.

John, the Evangelist, died at Ephesus in 100. ag. 94. *ibid*.

John of Salisbury, English div. antiq. and crit. author. d. 1181. *Moreri*.

John king of England, 1199, the sixth and youngest son of Henry II. succeeded to the crown by the nomination of his brother and predecessor, Richard I. to the exclusion of his nephew, prince Arthur, son of Jeffrey, fourth son of Henry II. In 1200, Philip Augustus, king of France, supported Arthur's claim to the crown of England, and gave him an army, with which he took possession of part of Normandy, then belonging to England, but in 1202, John gained a complete victory over his unfortunate nephew, whom he took prisoner, and confined in the tower of Rouen, where he died soon after. It is supposed he was murdered by order of his uncle; indeed so general was this opinion, that Constance, Arthur's mother, accused John of the crime, and demanded justice of Philip Augustus, the murder being committed within his jurisdiction, and upon his vassal. Philip cited John to appear at Paris, to answer to the accusation, and upon his refusal, he passed sentence of death upon him, with confiscation of all his lands situated in France; in consequence of which sentence, England lost Normandy, Guienne, and Poitou, in 1203. From this time John was despised abroad, and detested at home, where he laid heavy fines on the English barons, under pretext that they had deserted his service in Normandy, and soon after, he levied a general tax upon his English subjects, without their consent, for the recovery of his French dominions, though he made no vigorous efforts to oppose Philip but gave himself up to indolence and debauchery. In 1205, died Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, upon which the monks elected Reginald, without the consent of the king, who afterwards obliged them

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to choofe Gray, bifhop of Norwich; but the pope, Innocent III, annulled both the elections, and ordered the monks to accept Stephen Langton: this enraged John to fuch a degree, that he banifhed the monks of Canterbury, and feized their effects in 1207. The quarrel thus commenced, the pope, with great policy, excommunicated the king, well knowing that he had rendered himfelf odious to his fubjects; yet this did not prevent his expedition to Ireland, where he fubdued the chiefs, who had revolted, and obliged that country to fubmit to the Englifh laws, in 1210. He was alfo fuccefsful againft the Welch; but the following year the pope abfolved his fubjects from their allegiance, and in 1212 formally depofed him, giving his kingdoms to Philip Auguftus, who in 1213 prepared to invade England, when John meanly refigned his crown and dominions to the pope, to obtain abfolution, and in a full affembly of clergy and laity, fubmitted to the humiliation of receiving them again from the pope's legate, to whom he paid homage for them, and took an oath to hold them as his vafal, under the yearly tribute of 1000 marks. The bifhops and barons, incensed at this indignity, and at his taxations, entered into a confederacy againft him; rofe in arms, and in 1215, obliged him to fign the grand charter of liberties, and the charter of the forefts, and to fwear to the obfervance of them: but the pope, now his firm friend, abfolved him from his oath, excommunicated the barons and their adherents, and affifted the king in his wars againft them. Thus driven to extremities, they invited over Louis, dauphin of France, to whom they paid homage and fware fealty, as king of England, in 1216; and the fame year John died, at the abbey

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of Swanftead, in the 51ft of his age, and 19th of his reign;—whether of vexation on feeing himfelf univerfally abandoned, or poifoned by a monk, is uncertain.
 John de Joinville, French ftatfman, and hift. of Louis IX. d. 1258.
 John XXI. pope, a Portuguefe, the fon of a phyf. and very fkilful in that profeflion himfelf. theol. phil. and med. author. d. 1277.
 John XXII. pope, theol. and med. author. d. 1334.
 John of Brompton, Eng. monkif hiftor. d. 1340.
 John of Ghent, duke of Lancafter, a renowned general; father of Henry IV. king of England. d. 1398.
 John Sobiefki, king of Poland, 1674, the moft renowned warrior of his time. His victories obtained over the Tartars and the Turks procured him the crown: he was an encourager of arts and fciences, and the protector of learned men. d. 1696. ag. 72. *Crome's Hift. of Poland.*
 John Van Eyck. Vide *Bruges*, *John of*.
 Johnson Benjamin, celeb. Eng. dram. poet. d. 1638. ag. 64. *Biog. Brit.*
 Johnson Samuel, emin. Englifh div. memorable for his fufferings in defence of the civil conftitution and religion of his country, which he boldly afferted in the pulpit and from the prefs, in the latter part of the reign of Cha. II. and during that of James II. politic. and polem. author. b. 1649. d. 1703. *Biog. Diſt.*
 Johnson John, Englifh div. ecclef. law author, &c. b. 1662. d. 1725. *ibid.*
 Joly Claude, French div. Latin and Fren. h. politic. hift. and mifcell. author. b. 1607. d. 1700. *Niceron.*
 Jon of Chios, Greek tragic poet, fl. 458 B. C.
 Jonah, the prophet. d. 761 B. C. *Uſher's Annals.*
 Jonas Juſtus, Germ. prot. div. polem. author, &c. b. A. D. 1493. d. 1555. *Melch. Adam.*

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Jonas Anagremus, of Iceland, div. and astron. hist. of Iceland in Latin, &c. d. 1640. ag. 95. *Nowv. Di&f. Hift.*

Jonathan, the son of Saul, celeb. in sacred history for his valour, and his friendship for David, against the interest of his own house: slain in battle, 1055 B. C. Vide *the Bible*.

Jonathan Maccabæus, brother of Judas, a renowned general of the Jews, put to death by Diodorus Tryphon, 144 B. C. *ibid.* and *Josephus*.

Jones Inigo, celeb. English architect, b. A. D. 1572. d. 1651. *Biog. Brit.*

Jones Henry, English poet, from a journeyman bricklayer: altered the Earl of Essex, a tragedy. d. 1770.

Jonin Gilbert, French jesuit, Greek and Latin poet. b. 1595. d. 1638. *Niceron*.

Johnston John, Polish phys. and nat. hist. b. 1603. d. 1675. *Moreri*.

Joram, king of Israel, a renowned warrior, slain by Jehu, general of his army. 884 B. C. Vide *the Bible*.

Jordaans James, of Antwerp, celeb. paint. disciple of Rubens. b. A. D. 1594. d. 1678. *De Piles*.

Jordan Charles, of Berlin, hist. and philos. auth. d. 1745. *Nowv. Di&f.*

Jordano Luca, emin. Ital. painter. b. 1632. d. 1705. *De Piles*.

Jornandes, a Goth, hist. of the Goths in Latin. d. aft. 552. *Bayle*.

Jortin, Dr. John, emin. English div. theol. writer and ecclef. hist. d. 1770.

Joseph, the son of Jacob; memorable for his chastity, and the honours conferred on him at the court of Egypt, &c. d. 1635 B. C. ag. 110. Vide *the Bible*.

Josephus Flavius, the celeb. hist. of the Jews. b. at Jerusalem, A. D. 37. d. 93.

Joseph I. emperor of Germany, 1687, a renowned warrior and a great politician. d. 1711. ag. 33.

Josiah, king of Judah, the destroyer of idolatry, and the restorer of the true worship, an excellent magis-

trate, and a valiant general, slain in battle, 609 B. C. Vide *the Bible*.

Josippon, or Gorriionides, a French Jew rabbi, who wrote a hist. of the Jews. fl. ab. A. D. 1100, and by some authors has been mistaken for Josephus. *Nowv. Di&f. Hift.*

Joshua, the renowned general of the Jews, who conducted them through the wilderness, &c. d. 1424 B. C. ag. 110. Vide *the Bible*.

Joubert Laurence, French phys. med. author. b. A. D. 1529. d. 1580. *Nowv. Di&f.*

Joubert François, French div. theol. author and comment. d. 1762. *Nowv. Di&f.*

Jouvenet John, French painter. b. 1641. d. 1714. *Dufresnoy*.

Jovian, the Roman emperor, elected by the army after the death of Julian the Apostate, 363. He at first refused, saying, He would not command idolatrous soldiers, but upon an assurance that they would embrace christianity, he accepted the throne; and immediately shut up all the Pagan temples, and forbid their sacrifices; but he did not long enjoy the dignity to which his merit had raised him, being suffocated in his bed, by the fumes of a fire which had been made to dry the chamber, in 364, the 33d of his age, and 8th month of his reign. *Tillemont*.

Jovius Paulus, or Giovio, of Como, bishop of Nocera, celeb. Ital. gen. histor. from 1494 to 1547, and biographer. &c. b. 1483. d. 1552. *Niceron*.

Iphicrates, the renowned Athenian general. d. 380 B. C. *Univ. Hift.*

Irenæus, (canonized) a Greek bishop of Lyons, in France, put to death in the 5th persecution of the christians under the emperor Severus. A. D. 203. theol. author. *Bayle*.

Irene, empress of the East, celeb. for her valour, wit, and beauty, but detestable for her cruelty, having

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- sacrificed her own son to the ambition of reigning alone. d. 803.
- Ireton Henry**, son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell, and a brave general in his army. d. 1651. Vide *Rapin*.
- Isaac**, the Jewish patriarch, and example of filial obedience. d. 1716 B. C. ag. 180. Vide *the Bible*.
- Isaiah**, the prophet, put to death by Hezekiah, 695 B. C. *ibid*.
- Isæus**, the Greek orator, master to Demosthenes. fl. 396 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
- Kambert Nicholas**, French div. theol. author, and comment. d. A. D. 1642. ag. 77. *Niceron*.
- Iselin**, or Iselius, of Basile, antiq. hist. and crit. b. 1681. d. 1737. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Isidorus Characenus**, Greek hist. and geograph. d. aft. A. D. 35.
- Isidorus Pelusiota**, Greek div. theol. author. d. 440. *Suidas*.
- Isidorus Hispalensis**, bishop of Seville, eccles. hist. and comment. d. 636. *Moreri*.
- Iste Claude de l'**, French univ. histor. and genealogist. d. 1720. *Dufresnoy*.
- Isocrates**, the celeb. Greek orator. d. 358 B. C. ag. 98. *Univ. Hist.*
- Juan Don**, of Austria, natural son of Charles le Quint, distinguished himself by his valour against the Turks, and was esteemed the christian hero of Europe. d. A. D. 1578. ag. 32. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Juba I.** king of Mauritania and Numidia; took part with Pompey against Cæsar, and being defeated by the latter, his subjects would not receive him in any part of his dominions; whereupon he ordered his companion Petreius to slay him. 42 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Judah**, the fourth son of Jacob, and father of the chief of the tribes of the Jews, distinguished by his name, and honoured by giving birth to the Messiah. d. 1636 B. C. Vide *Jews*.

PART I.

J U L

- Judah Hakkadosch**, (the saint) celeb. Jew rabbi, author of *The Mischna*, an Hebrew book, containing the customs, constitutions religious and civil, and traditions of the Jewish magistrates and rabbis, from the destruction of the temple to his own time. fl. ab. A. D. 160. *Moreri*.
- Judah Chiug**, famous Jew rabbi, of Fez, an emin. grammarian; his MSS. in Arabic are highly esteemed. fl. in the eleventh cent. *ibid*.
- Judas Macchabæus**, celeb. general of the Jews, renowned for his many signal victories over his enemies, slain in battle 161 B. C.
- Jude**, the apostle, and author of the epist. bearing his name in *The Bible*. Suffered martyrdom ab. A. D. 80.
- Judex Matthew**, hist. of Magdeburgh, composed the two first centuries. b. 1528. d. 1564. *Melchior Adam*.
- Ives**, or Ivo, (canonized) bishop of Chartres in France, celeb. canon law and theol. author. d. 1115. ag. 80. *Bayle*.
- Julian**, the famous Roman emperor, styled *The Apostate*; because he professed christianity before he ascended the throne, after which he openly embraced paganism, and persecuted the christians: mortally wounded in a battle against the Persians. d. 363. ag. 32. *Tillemont's Lives of Emperors*.
- Julio Romano**, celeb. Italian painter, disciple of Raphael. d. 1546. ag. 54. *Vasari's Lives of Painters*.
- Julius II.** (Julian de la Rovere) pope, remarkable for his warlike disposition, and his political negotiations: by the latter, he engaged the principal powers of Europe to league with him against the republic of Venice, called *The League of Cambray*, signed in 1508. The Venetians having purchased peace, by the cession of part of Romania, Julius turned his arms against Louis XII. king of France, and appeared in person, armed *cap-a-pie*, at the siege

siege of Mirandola, which place he took by assault in 1511; but proceeding to excommunicate Louis, the king wisely turned his own weapons against him, by calling a general council at Pisa, at which the pope refusing to appear, was declared to be suspended from the holy see; and Louis, in his turn, excommunicated the pope, who died soon after, in 1512. He built the famous church of St. Peter at Rome, and was a patron of the polite arts. *Bower.*

Julius Pollux, celeb. Greek critic. fl. ab. 186.

Juncker Christian, of Dresden, div. antiq. hist. and medal. author in Latin. b. 1668. d. 1714.

Junctin, or Guintino, of Florence, mathem. astronom. auth. d. 1590.

Junius Adrian, whose real name was du Jong, Dutch physf. Latin comment. on Greek and Latin authors and poet. b. 1511. d. 1573. *Biog. DiA.*

Junius, or du John, François, French prot. div. and refugee in Holland; Latin comment. on The Bible, and polem. author. b. 1545. d. 1602. *Bayle.*

Junius François, his son, b. at Heidelberg, 1609; but settled in England, where he applied himself to the study of the Anglo-Saxon language, which led him to the Gothic; and his chief work is, An Explanation of the antient Gothic Paraphrase of The Four Evangelists: he likewise published a curious Latin treatise, entitled, *Pictura veterum*. d. at Windsor, 1678. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Jurieu Peter, emin. French prot. div.

and polem. author. b. 1637. d. 1713. *Novv. DiA.*

Jurin James, celeb. English physf. and mathem. and philosf. auth. d. 1750.

Justel Christopher, of Paris, canon law author. b. 1580. d. 1649. *Moreri.*

Justin, the martyr, Platon. philosf. of Palestine; converted to christianity, he became a zealous advocate for it, and suffered martyrdom under Marcus Aurelius, in 167. Theol. and polem. author. *Cass's Hist. Literar.*

Justin, the Latin univ. hist. fl. ab. 250.

Justinian I. the celeb. Roman emperor, 527, and legislator. d. 566. ag. 84. *Tillemont.*

Justiniani Lawrence, (canonized) the first patriarch of Venice, theol. author. b. 1381. d. 1485. *Moreri.*

Justiniani Bernard, of Venice, Ital. hist. of Venice, from its origin to A. D. 809. d. 1489. *Niceron.*

Justiniani Augustin, bishop of Nebbio, a Genoese, author of a psalter in Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Chaldean, with Latin versions and notes, and annalist of Genoa. b. 1470. d. 1536. *ibid.*

Juvenal, the celeb. Roman satir. poet, d. ab. 128. *Vossius.*

Juvencus Aquilinus, a Spaniard, and Latin poet; his chief work, The Life of Christ, in Latin verse. fl. ab. 329. *Niceron.*

Juxon William, archbishop of Canterbury, a pious, learned div. memorable for his moderation in the high stations he enjoyed; and for his attendance upon Char. I. at his execution. d. 1663. ag. 81. *Biog. Britan.*

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KAHLER Wigand, Germ. Luth. div. theol. and philos. auth. d. 1729. *Nouv. Dict.*

Keble Joseph, emin. English lawyer, law author. b. 1632. d. 1710. *Biog. Dict.*

Keckermannus, of Dantzick, Latin rhetoric. author. d. 1609. *Melchior Adam.*

Keill John, of Edinburgh, mathem. mathematical and philos. author. b. 1671. d. 1721. *Biog. Britan.*

Keill James, his brother, eminent phys. and med. author. b. 1673. d. 1719. *ibid.*

Keith James, youngest son of George Keith, earl marshal of Scotland; fled to Spain after the battle of Sheriffmuir, 1715, in which he was wounded, fighting on the part of the pretender. He afterwards went into the service of the late empress of Russia, and distinguished himself by his signal valour against the Turks; and finally, he yielded to the offers made him by the king of Prussia, to whom he became field-marshal, and chief military confident: slain at the battle of Hochkerchen, 1758.

Keith Sir William, English commercial and politic. writer. d. 1749.

Kempis Thomas a, b. at a village of this name, in the diocese of Cologne, author of the famous book entitled, *The Imitation of Christ*. It was published by him in Latin, and it is disputed by some writers, whether he was the author, or only the translator from the French. d. 1471. ag. 91. *Du Pin.*

Ken Thomas, bishop of Bath and Wells, theol. author and poet. b. 1647. d. 1711. *Biog. Dict.*

Kennet White, bishop of Peterborough, distinguished himself by his patriotic principles in support of the protestant succession; hist. of

England from Charles I. to 1706, being the 3d vol. of a complete history, under his name; the two first compiled by Mr. Hughes, biog. of the Greek poets. hist. of Rom. antiq. &c. b. 1660. d. 1728. *Biog. Brit.*

Kennet Basil, English divine, theol. author, and translator of Puffendorf, &c. d. 1714. *ibid.*

Koempfer, or Coempfer, Engelbert, Germ. phys. hist. of Japan, and botan. author. d. 1716. *Moreri.*

Kent William, English archit. d. 1748.

Kepler John, the celeb. Germ. astronomer, author of several astronomical discoveries, contained in his works, written in Latin. b. 1571. d. 1630. *Weidleri Hist. Astronom.*

Keppel George, earl of Albemarle, a renowned Eng. general. d. 1772.

Kerchring Thomas, eminent Dutch phys. anatom. author. d. 1693. *Moreri.*

Ketel Cornelius, a Dutch history and portrait painter; he resided some time in England, and being introduced to queen Elizabeth, painted her picture. After his return to Holland, he laid aside his pencil, and painted with his fingers, and even with his toes. b. and d. uncert. fl. ab. 1560. *Grainger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.*

Kettlewell John, English div. theol. author. b. 1653. d. 1695. *Biog. Dict.*

Keysser John George, a German, author of an esteemed work intitled, *Antiquitat. Selectæ Septentrion et Celticæ*, and of *Travels through Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, and Lorraine*. b. 1689. d. 1743. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Kidder Richard, bishop of Bath and Wells, theol. and polem. author. b. 1649. killed in his bed at Wells.

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and his lady, by the fall of a stack of chimnies, in the great storm, Nov. 26th, 1703. *Biog. Brit.*

Khondamir, celeb. Persian univ. hist. fl. ab. 1508. *Bayle*.

Killigrew William, English dramatic poet. b. 1605. d. 1693. *Wood's Ath. Oxon.*

Killigrew Thomas, next brother to William, dram. poet. b. 1611. d. 1682.

Killigrew Henry, his youngest brother, div. theol. author, and dram. poet. b. 1612. d. uncert. *Langbaine's Lives of the Poets.*

Killigrew Ann, daughter of the preceding poet, and painter. d. 1685. ag. 25. *Wood's Ath. Oxon.*

Kimber Isaac, Eng. diss. div. and theol. writer. d. 1755.

Kimchi David, famous Spanish Jew rabbi, Hebrew gram. lexicog. and comment. d. 1240. *Bayle*.

King John, bishop of London, theol. author and comment. b. 1559. d. 1621. *Fuller's Church Hist.*

King Henry, his son, bishop of Chester, Greek and Latin poet, &c. b. 1591. d. 1669. *ibid.*

King William, English civilian, miscel. writer and poet. b. 1663. d. 1712. *Biog. Diſt.*

King William, archbishop of Dublin, theol. and polem. author. b. at Antrim. 1650. d. 1729. *Biog. Brit.*

King Peter, lord King, chancellor of Gr. Britain, 1725, an eminent lawyer and theologist, eccles. hist. and crit. b. 1659. d. 1733. *ibid.*

King William, principal of St. Mary's, Oxford, an eminent divine, but disaffected to the house of Hanover, which made him a warm political writer: Latin, theol. and politic. author. His epitaph is, perhaps, the most elegant of all his compositions. b. 1685. d. 1763.

King Arnold, English div. and celeb. preacher. d. 1771. *Dodſley's Annual Register.*

Kippingius Henry, Germ. Luth. div. antiq. and crit. writer. d. 1678.

Kirby William, Eng. mathem. auth. of a treatise on perspective. d. 1771.

Kirch Christian Frederick, of Berlin, celeb. astronomer. d. 1740.

Godfrey Kirch, his father, and Mary, his mother, acquired considerable reputation by their astronomical observations. This family corresponded with all the learned societies in Europe; and their astronom. works are in high repute. *Nouv. Diſt. Hist.*

Kircher Athanasius, German jesuit, philos. and mathem. Latin author on the antiquity and philosophy of Egypt, and on other philosophical subjects. b. 1601. d. 1680. *Niceron.*

Kirchman John, Germ. div. Latin author on Roman antiq. b. 1575. d. 1643. *Bayle*.

Kirckstenius Peter, Germ. phys. med. and theol. auth. b. 1577. d. 1640. *ibid.*

Kirchstenius George, Germ. phys. and anatom. anatomical author. d. 1670. *ibid.*

Kirkpatrick Dr. John, Eng. phys. and poet. d. 1770.

Kleist Christian de, a Pomeranian, celeb. Germ. poet. d. 1759. *Danfresney.*

Kloppenburgh John, Dutch div. theol. and hist. author. d. 1652. *Bayle*.

Kneller Sir Godfrey, celeb. portrait painter, b. at Lubeck, 1648, but settled in England, and was highly honoured by William III. queen Ann, and Geo. I. d. 1717.

Knighton Henry, English historian. fl. ab. 1395. *Stowe's Chronicle.*

Knolles Richard, an English historian of the Turks, from their origin to the rise of the Ottoman empire, 1320. Greek and Latin gram. &c. d. 1610. *Wood's Ath. Oxon.*

Knight Samuel, English div. and biographer. d. 1746.

Knott Edward, or Matthias Wilson, an English jesuit, and controversial writer, particularly against Chillingworth. d. 1656. *Biog. Diſt.*

Knox John, the celeb. Scotch div.

K O U

- the first and chief reformer of the religion of Scotland, and a ready undaunted patriot in the worst of times. theol. and polem. author. b. 1505. d. 1572. *Biog. Brit.*
- Knutzen Matthias**, of Holstein, the only person on record, who openly professed and taught Atheism. It is said he had about 1000 disciples in different parts of Germany. What became of him finally is not known: lived after 1674. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
- Knutzen Martin**, Prussian philosoph. mathem. and philos. auth. in Latin. b. 1713. d. 1751. *ibid.*
- Koenig Samuel**, Swiss mathem. mathematical author. d. 1757. *ibid.*
- Konig George Matthias**, of Altorf, prof. of Greek and of poetry, auth. of a Latin Univ. biog. to 1678. d. 1699. *Niceron.*
- Konig Emanuel**, Swiss phys. author of *Regnum Minerale*, &c. d. 1731. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Korman Henry**, Germ. civil. author of two curious tracts, best explained by their titles: *De Miraculis Mortuorum*, and *De Miraculis Vivorum*, seu variis Hominum singularitatibus, proprietatibus, &c. d. aft. 1696. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Korholt Christian**, of Holstein, div. Latin polem. and crit. author. b. 1633. d. 1694. *Bayle.*
- Kotter Christopher**, a tanner, of Silesia, enthusiast, and pretended prophet, author of *Lux in Tenebris*. d. 1647. *ibid.*
- Koue Peter**, Flemish painter and architect, and engraver in wood of the manners of the Turks, taken from the life at Constantinople; author of *Treatises on Sculpt. Geom. and Perspective*. d. 1550.
- Kouli-Khan Thamas**, (or Schah Nadir) was not the son of a shepherd, as the authors of the English biog. dict. assert; his father being chief of a branch of the tribe of Afichars, and governor of a fortress erected by that people against the Turks. Upon his father's death, his uncle

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usurped his government, under the pretext of taking care of it, during the minority of Kouli-Khan; or more properly, Young Nadir: disgust at this affront made him commence adventurer. He entered into the service of Beglerberg, governor of Muschada, in the Khorasan, who discovering in him strong marks of a military genius, promoted him to the command of a regiment of cavalry. In 1720 the Usbec Tartars having made an eruption into the Khorasan, with 10,000 men, Beglerberg, whose whole force consisted only of 4000 horse, and 2000 infantry, called a council of war, in which it was declared imprudent to face the enemy with such an inferior force; but Kouli-Khan proposed to march against the enemy, and engaged to conduct the expedition, and to be answerable for the success of it. He was accordingly made general; defeated the Tartars, and took their commander prisoner. Hossien Beglerberg received him at his return with marks of distinction; but growing jealous of his rising fame, instead of obtaining him the rank of lieutenant general of the Khorasan, as he had promised, obtained it for another, which so exasperated Kouli-Khan, that he publicly complained of the governor's ingratitude and perfidy, who thereupon broke him, and ordered him to be punished with the bastinado so severely, that the nails of his great toes fell off. This affront occasioned his flight, and his joining a banditti of robbers, (not his stealing his father's or his neighbour's sheep.) The rest of his adventures are too numerous to be inserted in this work. In 1729, he was made general of Persia by Schah Thamas, and permitted to take his name Thamas; and that of Khali, which signifies slave; his title therefore was, "The Slave of Thamas."

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"mas:" but he was ennobled by the addition of Khan. In 1736, he fomented a revolt against his master, for having made an ignominious peace with the Turks, and having the army at his command, he procured his deposition, and his own advancement to the throne. In 1739, he conquered the Mogul empire, and from this time growing as cruel as he was ambitious, he at length met with the usual fate of tyrants, being assassinated by one of his generals, in league with his nephew and successor, in 1747. ag. 60. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Krantz, or Krantzius, Albertus, of Hamburgh. div. Latin hist. of the Saxons, Vandals, and Danes, and eccles. hist. d. 1517. *Melch. Adam.*
Krausen Ubric, eminent Germ. engraver. d. ab. 1710. *Moreri.*

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Kromayer John, Saxon div. eccles. hist. and comment. d. 1643. *Bayle.*
Kromayer Jerom, Germ. div. theol. and polem. writer, and eccles. hist. d. 1670. *ibid.*

Kronegk Baron, excellent Germ. poet. d. 1759. *Dufresnoy.*

Kunnius Joachim, of Strasburgh, crit. and philos. Latin author. d. 1697. *Niceron.*

Kunckell John, celeb. Saxon chemist, inventor of the process of making phosphorus from urine, and improver of the art of making glass. chem. author in Latin. b. 1630, d. 1702. *Nouv. Dict.*

Kustor Ludolf, of Westphalia, a learned critic, resided some time in England, and printed his favourite work, an edition of Suidas, at Cambridge, Greek and Latin crit. author. b. 1670. d. 1716. *Le Clerc's Biblioth. choisie.*

L.

ABADIE John, French jesuit, jansenist, Carmelite hermit, and at last protestant and sectarist. Upon the whole, a religious impostor, who caused great disturbances in France and Holland, where he formed a small congregation, who called themselves Labadistes. d. 1674. He published a great number of theol. tracts. *Bayle.*

Labat John Baptist, French dominican missionary to America, hist. of the isles of America, of Africa, &c. d. 1738. ag. 75. *ibid.*

Labbe Philip, French jesuit, univ. chronol. and hist. &c. d. 1667. ag. 60. *Niceron.*

La Louisa, (La belle Cordaire) a French lady; French, Italian, and Span. poetess. d. aft. 1556. *Dufresn.*
Liberius Decimus, a Roman knight and comic poet. d. 44 B. C.

Laboureur John le, French hist. of the peerage of France, &c. d. A. D. 1676. *Moreri.*

Lacarry Gilles, French jesuit, Latin hist. of Gaul; of the kings of France; of Rome, from Julius Cæsar to Constantine, &c. b. 1605. d. 1684. *ibid.*

Lactantius Lucius Cælius Firmianus, a primitive father of the christian church, and an elegant Latin theol. author. d. 325. *Du Pin.*

Lacydes of Cyrene, acad. philosopher, d. 212 B. C. *Diog. Laertius.*

Ladislaus I. king of Hungary, a great warrior, and a virtuous prince. d. A. D. 1095. *Lacombe.*

Ladislaus, or Lancelot, king of Naples and Hungary, styled, The Victorious and The Liberal, both of which characters he merited: poisoned

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- soned by his mistress in 1414. ag. 38. *ibid.*
- L'advocat John Baptist, l'abbé, celeb. French gram. and crit. geog. and hist. b. 1709. d. 1765. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Lælius Caius, celeb. Roman consul and comic poet. d. ab. 126 B. C.
- Laer, or Laar, Peter de, Dutch paint. of fairs, rural sports, and landscapes. b. 1613. d. A. D. 1675. *De Piles. Vies des Peintres.*
- Laet John de, of Antwerp, Latin hist. and geog. of the East Indies, Persia, Spain, and Flanders, and editor of Vitruvius. b. 1640. *Niceron.*
- Lævinus Torrentius, (real name Vanderbeken) archbishop of Antwerp, Latin poet, and comment. on Horace and Suetonius. d. 1595. *Mortri.*
- Lafare, the marquis of, French poet, and historian of Louis XIV. d. 1712. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Lastau, French jesuit, and missionary to N. America; author of a curious comparison between the manners of the ancients and those of the savage Americans. d. 1748. *ibid.*
- Lagny, le Sieur de, celeb. French mathemat. algebra. and arithmet. author. b. 1660. d. 1734. *ibid.*
- Laguna Andrew, Spanish phys. anat. antiq. and crit. author. d. 1560. *ibid.*
- Lainez James, a Spaniard, companion of Ignatius of Loyola, second general of the jesuits, and a man of a more daring and political character. Having procured from pope Paul IV. the perpetual generalship of the new order of jesuits, after the death of Ignatius, he got the following privileges ratified by that pontiff, which shew, that he was, in fact, the founder of the worst part of their institution: 1. The right of making all sorts of contracts (without the privity of the community) vested in the generals and their delegates. 2. That of giving authenticity to all comments and explanations of their constitu-

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- tutions. 3. The power of making new and altering the old: this opened the door to their bloody political tenets, not to be attributed to Loyola. 4. That of having prisons, independent of the secular authority, in which they put to death refractory brethren. Lainez died in 1565. ag. 53. Vide *Bastoli Hist. Soc. Jesu Europ.* edit. 1671. and *Ribadiniera Vita Jacobi Lainez.* ed. 1604.
- Lainez Alexander, celeb. French satir. poet. b. 1560. d. 1710. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Laireffe Gerard, Flemish hist. painter and engraver. b. at Liege, 1640. d. at Amsterdam, 1711. *Moreri.*
- Lalande Michael, emin. French music. and composer. d. 1726. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Lallouette Ambrose, Franch div. His chief work, Hist. and Abridgement of Latin, Italian, and French authors for and against Comedies and Operas. d. 1724. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Lallouette John, French music. and composer, pupil of Lully. d. 1728. *Dufresnoy.*
- Lambecius Peter, of Hamburg, Lat. hist. and crit. b. 1628. d. 1680. *Moreri.*
- Lambert d' Schaffnaburgensis, benedictine monk, univ. chronol. to 1050. hist. of Germany to 1077. when the author died. *Melch. Ad.*
- Lambert Anne Theresa, marchioness de, of Paris, elegant moral writer. d. 1733. *Niceron.*
- Lambert John, English general in Cromwell's army; memorable for his opposition to him when he intended to accept the crown. d. aft. 1662.
- Lambert George, emin. English landscape painter. d. 1765.
- Lambin Dennis, a Frenchman, comment. of Greek and Latin authors. d. 1572. ag. 56. *Moreri.*
- Lami Bernard, French div. and math. theol. and mathematical auth. b. 1645. d. 1715. *Niceron.*

Lamoignon

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- La Moignon Chretien François de, president of the parliament of Paris, an emin. lawyer and orator, author of "Le Playdoier." b. 1644. d. 1709. *Moreri*.
- Lampridius Alius, Latin hist. of some Rom. emperors. fl. ab. 307. *Vossius de Hist. Lat.*
- Lampridius Benedictus, of Cremona, Lat. poet. d. 1540. *Baillet*.
- Lancaster Nathaniel, English div. polit. writer, and poet. d. 1775. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Lancelot John Paul, of Perugia, civ. canon law author. d. 1591. *ibid.*
- Lancelot Claude of Paris, Greek and Latin gram. and crit. auth. d. 1695. *ibid.*
- Lancisi John Marc, of Rome, physf. and anatom. med. anatom. and philosf. Latin author. b. 1654. d. 1720. *Moreri*.
- Landret Nicholas, of Paris, painter, disciple of Watteau. b. 1690. d. 1743. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Landrinck Prosper, (of German extraction) landscape painter in the style of Titian and Salvator Rosa. d. in England 1692. *Biog. Dict.*
- Landini Christopher, of Venice, editor of Pliny, and comment. of ancient Latin authors. d. 1480. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Landinfranc, an Italian, archbishop of Canterbury, and statesman under William I. theol. and polem. auth. d. 1089. *Biog. Dict. and Rapin's Hist. of Eng.*
- Landinfranc, of Milan, celeb. physf. and surgeon, Latin surgical author. fl. ab. 1300. *Moreri*.
- Landinfranco Giovanni, emin. Ital. hist. painter, disciple of the Carracci. b. 1581. d. at Rome, 1647. *De Piles*.
- Landinfraine Gerard, English div. polem. and hist. author. b. 1608. d. 1658. *Biog. Dict.*
- Landinfraine Gerard, his son, English poet. author of lives of Eng. dram. poets. b. 1656. d. 1692.
- Landinfrange Christopher, of Silesia, physf. med. auth. d. 1565. ag. 80. *Melch. Adam*.

- Langelande Robert, old English poet, fl. 1369. *Stowe's Chronicle*.
- Langjean Remi, of Brussels, painter in the style of his master, Vanduyck. d. 1691. *De Piles*.
- Langley Batty, Engl. archit. d. 1751.
- Langrish Dr. Brown, English physf. and med. author. d. 1759.
- Languet Hubert, a Frenchman, Saxon statesm. politic. author. b. 1518. d. 1581. *Bayle*.
- Langton Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, elected by the pope, theol. writer. d. 1228. *Stowe*.
- Lanoue, French comedian and dram. author. b. 1701. d. 1761. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Lansberg Philip, of Zealand, chron. and mathem. auth. d. 1632. *Moreri*.
- Lanzoni Joseph, Italian physf. med. and philosf. author. b. 1663. d. 1730. *ibid.*
- Laomedon, king of Troy, whose history is involved in fables; said to be killed by Hercules, 937 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Lardner Nathaniel, eminent English dissent. div. author of The Credibility of the Gospel History, of the Testimonies of the ancient Jews and Pagans, in favour of Christianity: The History of Heretics, &c. b. A. D. 1684. d. 1768.
- Largilliere Nicholas, of Paris, portrait painter, settled some years in England, but returned to France. b. 1656. d. 1746. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Larrey Isaac de, French refugee in Holland, French hist. of England, France, &c. b. 1638. d. 1719. *Niceron*.
- Lascaris Andrew John, of an ancient Greek family, celeb. collector of Greek MSS. Greek critic and poet. d. at Rome, 1535. ag. 90. *Bayle*.
- Lasena Peter, of Naples, Latin crit. writer. b. 1590. d. 1636. *ibid.*
- Lassius, or Lasso, Orlando, of Mons, celeb. music. and composer. b. 1520. d. 1594. *Dufresnoy*.

Lafus

L A U

- Lafus**, of Peleponnesus, Greek dythr. poet. fl. 500 B. C.
- La Soeur Hubert de**, statuary; made the equestrian statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross. b. and d. uncert. *Grainger.*
- Latimer Hugh**, bishop of Worcester, an emin. English preacher, who from a bigotted Roman catholic, became a zealous protestant, and an active promoter of the reformation; for which he suffered death in the reign of queen Mary, being burnt at Oxford in A.D. 1555. ag. 85 *Biog. Britan.*
- Latinus, Latinus**, of Viterbo, Latin crit. and comment. d. 1593 B. C.
- Lau Theodore**, Germ. philos. (Spino-fist) theol. philos. and politic. auth. d. aft. 1717. *Moreri.*
- Laud William**, archbishop of Canterbury, and statesm. under Charles I. beheaded for high treason, not proved against him, but he fell a sacrifice to party-violence and his own high-church sentiments, which induced him to attempt a general uniformity in religion, or rather to impose the doctrine, discipline, and hierarchy of the church of England, on the three kingdoms. exec. in 1645. ag. 71. polem. author. *Biog. Britan.*
- Laugier Marc Anthony**, French jesuit, hist. of the republic of Venice; of the peace of Belgrade, &c. b. 1713. d. 1769. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Lavirotte Louis**, French phys. med. and philos. author. b. 1725. d. 1759. *ibid.*
- Lannoy John de**, French div. Latin theol. hist. and critic. b. 1603. d. 1678. *Niceron.*
- Laurati Pietro**, Italian painter, disciple of Giotto, fl. in the 14th cent. *Vasari.*
- Lauri Filippo**, of Rome, hist. and landsc. painter. b. 1623. d. 1694. *De Piles.*
- Lauriere Eusebius**, French lawyer, French law author. d. 1728. *Dufresnoy.*

L A Z

- Law John**, of Edinburgh, the famous projector, who raised himself to the dignity of comptroller general of the finances of France, upon the strength of a scheme for establishing a bank, an East India, and a Mississippi company, with the profits of which, the national debt of France was to be paid off. He first offered his plan to Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia, who told him, He was not powerful enough to ruin himself. The French ministry accepted it in 1710. In 1716, he opened a bank in his own name, under the protection of the duke d'Orleans, regent of France: most of the people of property of every rank in France, seduced by the prospect of immense gains, subscribed for shares in the bank and the companies. In 1718, Law's was declared a royal bank, and the shares rose to more than twenty times the original value; so that in 1719, they were worth more than eighty times the amount of all the current specie in the kingdom; but the following year, this great fabric of false credit fell to the ground, and almost overthrew the French government, ruining some thousands of families; and it is remarkable, that the same desperate game was played by the South Sea directors in England, in the same fatal year, 1720. Law being exiled as soon as the credit of his projects began to fail, retired to Venice, where he died in 1729. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Law William**, English div. and contriv. writer. d. 1751.
- Lawes William**, celeb. English music. and composer. d. 1645.
- Lawes Henry**, his brother; by some thought to have excelled William. d. 1662. *Granger.*
- Lawrence Stringer**, a brave English general. d. 1729.
- Lazarelli, Ital.** satir. poet. d. 1684. ag. 80. *Dufresnoy.*

Lazius,

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Lazius, of Vienna, phys. Latin hist. geog. and critic. d. 1565. *Meleb. Adam.*

Leake Sir John, a brave English admiral; distinguished himself particularly by his relief and preservation of Gibraltar, in conjunction with the prince of Hesse, commander of the land forces, and governor of the garrison. It was besieged by the French and Spaniards, and he obliged them to retire in 1705, with considerable loss. b. 1656. d. 1720. *Biog. Dict.*

Leake Richard, master gunner of England, memorable for his gallant behaviour, in fighting and bringing off the Royal Prince, a first rate, in the engagement with Van Tromp, in 1673; her masts had been shot away, and 400 of her men killed or disabled, and the captain lieutenant had declared it impossible to defend her, against two fire-ships and a Dutch man of war, ordering the colours to be struck: but Leake forbade it; confined the lieutenant; took the command, with his two sons; sunk the fire-ships; obliged the Dutch man of war to retire; and brought the Royal Prince safe to Chatham. Inventor of the cushee pieces, and other improvements in gunnery. d. aft. 1686. *ibid.*

Leapor Mary, an Englishwoman; a gardener's daughter; wrote two volumes of poems. b. 1722. d. 1746.

Leclair John, celeb. French music. and composer. b. 1697. assassinated in the streets of Paris at night. 1764. *Nouv. Dict.*

Leidesma Alphonfus, celeb. Spanish poet. d. 1623. ag. 71.

Le Edward archbishop of York, polem. writer. d. 1544.

Le Nathaniel, English dram. poet. d. 1690. *Biog. Britan.*

Le Henry Bilson, statesman and eminent financier under George II. d. 1764.

LEO

Leibnitz William Godfrey, baron of Leipsic, statesm. and philos. celeb. philos. hist. and law author and poet. b. 1646. d. 1716. *Moreri.*

Leicester Sir Peter, English antiquary. b. 1613. d. 1678.

Leicester, Robert Dudley, earl of, statesm. and general to queen Elizabeth. d. 1588. *Biog. Brit.*

Leigh Sir Edward, English crit. and Hebrew lexicog. d. 1671. *ibid.*

Leigh Charles, English nat. historian.

Leland John, English div. and celeb. antiquary. d. 1552. *Biog. Brit.*

Leland Dr. John, emin. Eng. dissenting divine, settled in Dublin; hist. of Ireland, author of several books in defence of revelation, b. 1691. d. 1766.

Lely Sir Peter, of Westphalia, emin. portrait and hist. painter, settled in England under the patronage of Charles II. b. 1617. d. 1680. *Biog. Dict.*

Lemery Nicholas, French chemist, celeb. chemic. author. b. 1645. d. 1715. *Moreri.*

Lemery Louis, his son, phys. and chem. med. author. d. 1743. *Nouv. Dict.*

Lemme Lævinus, Dutch phys. med. author. d. 1568. *Moreri.*

Lenfant David, French dominican, univ. hist. &c. d. 1585. *Niceron.*

Lenglet du Fresnoy, Nicholas, l' abbe, b. at Beauvais in France, 1674; a most fertile and useful French author on a variety of subjects; hist. geog. politic. and philos. One of his chief works is, "Tablettes "Chronol. de l'Hist. Univ." from the creation to the time of his death, 1755. Vide *Introduction.*

Lens Bernard, emin. English portrait painter. d. 1740.

Leo I. pope, styled The Great, and canonized; theol. author. d. 461. *Tillemont.*

Leo X. pope, son of Laurentius de Medicis, raised to the dignity of a cardinal at 14 years of age, and elected

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- lected pope at 36, in 1513. He was better calculated for a temporal prince, being ambitious, politic, luxurious, a connoisseur in the fine arts, and an accomplished fine gentleman: thus qualified, it is no wonder that so young a pontiff, neglecting the true interest of his church, should avail himself of the folly of religious dupes, and publicly sell indulgences to support his prodigality, especially as he was known to disbelieve christianity itself, which he called "A very profitable fable for him and his predecessors." In 1517, he published general indulgences throughout Europe, (and ordered the priests to recommend them) in favour of those who would contribute any sum towards completing the church of St. Peter; and this was the basis of the reformation. Vide *Luther*. Leo d. 1521. *Paul Jovius in vita Leo X.*
- Leo**, of Modena, a Jew rabbi, Ital. hist. of the rites and customs of the Jews, d. 1654. ag. 79. *Bayle*.
- Leonardo da Vinci**, celeb. Florentine painter, and author of a treatise upon his art. d. in France, 1518. *De Piles*.
- Leoniceus Nicolaus**, Ital. phys. Lat. med. and hist. author. d. 1524, ag. 96. *Bayle*.
- Leonidas I.** king of Sparta, a renowned warrior, slain in defending the streights of Thermopylae against Xerxes, 480 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Leonin**, or **Leew**, Engelbert, Dutch statesm. who assisted the prince of Orange in framing the constitution of the republic; law auth. d. 1590. ag. 79. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Leontius Pilatus**, celeb. Greek gram. and crit. fl. ab. 1343. *Bayle*.
- Leopold II.** emperor of Germany, 1658, a great warrior, and an able politician. 1705. Vide *Mod. Univ. Hist. art. GERMANY*.
- Lepidus Marcus Aurelius**, a renowned Roman general, and one of the triumvirate after the death of Julius

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- Caesar**. d. 13 B. C. *Freinsheim's Contin. of Livy*.
- Lerambert Louis**, French sculptor; his chief works are in the park of Versailles. d. A. D. 1670. *Daffert*.
- Lesbonax**, of Mytelene, Greek phil. and crit. fl. ab. 3 B. C.
- Lescaille James**, native of Geneva but settled in Holland; celeb. printer and poet. d. A. D. 1677. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Lescaille Catherine**, his daughter styled, The Dutch Sappho, Dutch dram. poet, &c. d. 1711. *ibid.*
- Lefdiguieres Francois de Bonne**, duke of, a renowned French general, and chief of the Huguenot Party, during the civil wars in the reign of Charles IX. and lieutenant general under Henry IV. His fame as a general was so great, that queen Elizabeth said, "If France had two Lefdiguieres, she would ask the king for one." d. 1626. ag. 84. Vide *Henault's Hist. of France*.
- Lesley John**, bishop of Ross in Scotland, and statesm. to Mary, queen of Scots: he solicited almost every power in Europe to intercede for the liberty of his royal mistress and greatly embarrassed Elizabeth's ministry by his negotiations at home and abroad, after he was banished England. Lat. hist. of Scotland, 1561, &c. d. 1596. *Mackenzie's Lives of Scotch Writers*.
- Leslie Charles**, Irish divine, a zealous protestant; but being attached to the house of Stuart, he left Ireland and went to the pretender at Bar. Duc, and resided with him till near the time of his death, constantly endeavouring to make him a protestant, but without effect: polemic and politic. author. d. 1722. *Brit. Britan.*
- Lestock Richard**, English admiral. 1746.
- L'estrange Sir Roger**, an English gentleman, concerned in raising forces and in some unsuccessful enterprises in favour of Charles I, during the

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civil wars, for which he was obliged to leave the kingdom. Upon the restoration, he returned, and printed the first English newspaper, under the title of *The Public Intelligencer*, in 1663, which he laid down, upon the publication of the first London gazette. Vide *Gazette*, PART I. politic. and miscel. auth. d. 1704. ag. 87. *Biog. Britan.*

Leti Gregorio, of Milan, Ital. miscel. hist. (his History of Geneva is, perhaps, the most esteemed of all his works.) b. 1630. d. 1701 *Niceron.*

Leucippus, celeb. Greek philos. and mathem. first author of the famous System of Atoms and Vacuums; and of the Hypothesis of Storms; since attributed to the moderns. fl. ab. 428 B. C.

Leunclavius John, of Westphalia, Latin hist. of the Ottoman empire to 1680, &c. d. A. D. 1693. ag. 60. *Niceron.*

Leusden John, of Utrecht, professor of Hebrew, Latin comment. and abridger of The Bible, &c. d. 1699. ag. 75. *Bayle.*

Leuwenhoek Anthony, Dutch physf. and philos. he made an improvement in the art of cutting glasses for telescopes and microscopes. d. 1723. *Moreri.*

Lewis John, English div. hist. and antiq. b. 1675. d. 1747. *Biog. Brit.* Libanius, of Antioch, rhetorician and orator, fl. ab. 359. His letters were published at Amsterdam, in 1738. His orations at Venice, 1755. *Bayle.*

Licetus, or Licetus, Fortunius, celeb. Genoeise physf. med. and philos. author. d. 1656. ag. 79. *Le Clerc's Hist. of Physf.*

Licinius Stolo, famous Roman tribune, styled, Stolo, on account of a law he made, while tribune, that no Roman citizen should possess more than 500 acres of land, alleging, that when they occupied more, they could not cultivate it with care, nor pull up the useless

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shoots, (stolones) that grow from the roots of trees. He is memorable also for enacting, that one of the consuls should always be of a plebeian family. fl. 362 B. C. *Livy.*

Licinius Tegula, celeb. Latin comic poet. fl. ab. 200 B. C.

Licinius Caius Flavius Valerianus, the son of a peasant; passed through all the military gradations from a common soldier to general of the Romans; and for his signal bravery was raised to the dignity of partner in the imperial throne, by Galerius Maximinus, A. D. 307. In 313, having previously raised a powerful party against Maximinus, and taken up arms against him, he came to a decisive battle, defeated him, pursued him to Mount Taurus, obliged him to poison himself, and massacred his whole family. Constantine the Great, being elected chief emperor, Licinius, who had married his daughter, grew jealous of his reputation, came to an open rupture with him, and was defeated; short truces succeeded; for Licinius continually violated his engagements, as soon as he could raise new forces: at length he was totally vanquished in 323, and Constantine pardoned him, upon his resignation of the imperial dignity, and banished him to Thessalonica; but upon fresh suspicions of his ambitious designs, whether well or ill grounded is uncertain, he ordered him to be strangled in 325, *Tillemont.*

Leibknecht John George, German philosf. theol. and philosf. author, d. 1749.

Ligarius Quintus, Roman pro-consul in Africa, who, taking part with Pompey, was forbid to return to Rome, by Julius Cæsar: to obtain his pardon, Cicero made that admired oration in his defence, which has immortalized the memory of the client with that of his celeb. advocate, fl. ab. 49 B. C.

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- Eightfoot John, English div. celeb. Hebrew comment. and critic, and Latin theol. author. b. A. D. 1602. d. 1675. *Biog. Britan.*
- Lignac l'abbé de, celeb. French metaphys. auth. d. 1762. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Ligonier John lord, renowned Eng. general. d. 1776.
- Lilburne John, an enthusiastic demagogue, who was tyrannically punished by the star-chamber court, being put in the pillory, whipped, fined and imprisoned, for importing and publishing seditious pamphlets, which he had got printed in Holland: they chiefly reflected on the church of England and its bishops: he suffered in 1637, and in prison was doubly loaded with irons. In 1641 he was released, by the long parliament; and from this time, he had the address to make himself formidable to all parties, by his bold, aspiring genius: he signalized himself in the parliament army, and was at one time the secret friend and confident of Cromwell, and at another his avowed enemy and accuser; so that in 1650 he found it to be his interest to silence him, by a grant of some forfeited estates; but after this, he grew outrageous against the protector's government; became chief of the levellers; and was twice tried for high treason; but acquitted by the juries. The last was for returning from exile (having been banished by the parliament) without a pass. d. 1657. ag. 38. *Biog. Dict.*
- Lillo George, English dram. poet. d. 1739.
- Lilly William, the first master of St. Paul's school, an emin. Latin and English gram. Lat. poet and crit. b. 1466. d. 1522. *Biog. Dict.*
- Lilly George, English div. English hist. geog. and antiq. Latin author. d. 1559. *ibid.*
- Lilly John, Eng. dram. poet. b. 1553. d. afr. 1597. *Lives of the Poets.*

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- Lilly William, a famous Eng. astrologer, in whom we have an instance of the general superstition and ignorance that prevailed in the time of the civil war between Charles I. and his parliament; for the king consulted this astrologer, to know in what quarter he should conceal himself, if he could escape from Hampton-court; and general Fairfax, on the other side, sent for him to his army, to ask him if he could tell by his art, whether God was with them and their cause: Lilly, who made his fortune by favourable predictions to both parties, assured the general, that God would be with him and his army. His almanacks were in repute upwards of 36 years, and to be found in almost every family in England. d. 1681. *Granger's Biog. Hist.*
- Limborch Philip, Dutch div. of the sect of remonstrants, polem. writer and hist. of the inquisition. b. 1633. d. 1712. *Niceron.*
- Limnæus John, German civil. Latin law author. b. 1572. d. 1663. *ibid.*
- Linacre, or Linacer, Thomas, emin. English phys. and div. phys. to Hen. VII. and VIII. projector of the college of physicians, founded by Hen. VIII. institutor of physical lectures at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Latin editor of Galen, med. philosoph. and gram. author. b. 1460. d. 1524. *Vide Friend's Hist. of Physic.*
- Linant (N.) French poet and dram. author. d. 1749. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Lindenbruch, or Lindembrogius, Flem. lawyer, Latin hist. of the laws of the ancients, &c. d. 1638. *Bayle.*
- Lingelback John, em'n. Germ. landscape painter. b. 1625. d. uncert. *De Piles.*
- Linus, cotemp. with Amphion, the most ancient Greek musician. fl. 1490 B. C.
- Linus, the Greek poet. fl. 950 B. C.
- Lippi Filippo, Florentine painter. d. A

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A. D. 1488. ag. 56. *Vassari Istoria di Pittori.*

Lippi Laurentius, Florentine poet and painter. d. 1664. *De Piles.*

Lipius Justus, a Fleming, a most celeb. Latin writer, critic, and comment. of ancient authors; Latin poet, &c. b. 1547. d. 1606. *Bayle.*

Lille Joseph Nicholas de, eminent French astronom. and geog. author. b. 1688. d. 1768. *Nouv. Dict.*

Lister Martin, emia. English phys. med. and nat. philos. author. b. 1638. d. 1712. *Biog. Britan.*

Littleton Adam, English div. Latin gram. and lexicog. critic, &c. d. 1694. *ibid.*

Livia Drusilla, married first to Tiberius Claudius Nero, Roman consul 7 B. C. She was taken from him by Augustus Cæsar, to whom she was afterwards married, though she was with child of Tiberius, by her first husband; by whom also she had Drusus, styled Germanicus. She was a very great politician, steadily adhered to the interest of her two sons; and is suspected to have poisoned Augustus, to secure the empire to Tiberius. d. A. D. 29. ag. 86. *Tillemont's Lives of Emp.*

Livius Titus, or Livy, the celeb. Lat. hist. of Rome, from its foundation to ab. 13 B. C. continued by Freinsemius to 8 B. C. Livy d. A. D. 17. ag. 76. *Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

Lhuys, or Lloyd, Humphrey, celeb. English antiquary. d. ab. 1570.

Lloyd Nicholas, English div. author of an hist. geog. and poetic. dictionary, to which Hofman and Moreri are greatly indebted. d. 1680.

Lloyd William, bishop of Worcester, theol. polem. and hist. author. b. 1627. d. 1717. *Biog. Britan.*

Lloyd Robert, admired English poet. d. 1764.

Lloyd Edward, English antiq. b. 1670. d. 1709.

Lobineau, French hist. of Bretagne, &c. continuator of Felibien's Hist.

of Paris, 9 vol. fol. d. 1747. *Nouv. Dict.*

Lobb Theophilus, English phys. and med. author. d. 1763. ag. 87.

Lobo Rodriguez, Portuguese poet. fl. ab. 1610. *Moreri.*

Lockart George, Scotch hist. d. 1731.

Locke John, an English gentleman, the most celebrated philosopher of the age he lived in, and one of the brightest ornaments of English literature. b. 1632. d. 1704. *Biog. Brit.*

Lockman, a famous Arabian philos. and fabulist. fl. ab. 760 B. C.

Lockman John, Eng. poet, and misc. writer. d. A. D. 1771.

Lowendal Ulric, Frederic Woldmar, count, marshal of France; and one of their greatest generals: his military reputation was raised to the highest degree, by taking Bergen-op-zoom, in 1747, which was deemed impregnable. b. at Ham-
burgh in 1700. d. 1755.

Lollard Walter, Germ. div. founder of the sect of Lollards: burnt for heresy at Cologne, 1322. He was some time in England, and after his death, the disciples of Wickliff were called Lollards. *Moreri.*

Lombard Peter, styled "The Master of the Sentences." b. in Lombardy, but settled at Paris, and became its archbishop: theol. author and comment. d. 1164. *ibid.*

Lombe Sir Thomas, the first introducer of silk mills into England. d. 1739.

Long Dr. Robert, English div. and mathem. astronom. w. iter. d. 1770.

Longe-Pierre le Seigneur, French tragic poet, &c. d. 1721. *Nouv. Dict.*

Longinus Dionysius, Athenian philos. and orator, author of the famous Treatise on the Sublime: put to death by Aurelian in 273.

Longomontanus Christianus, celeb. Danish mathem. pupil of Tycho-Brahe, astron. and geomet. author. b. 1562. d. 1647. *Moreri.*

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Lonicerus Adam, Germ. phys. med. and botan. author. d. 1586. *Melch. Adam.*

Lopez, de Vega, celeb. Spanish poet. d. 1635. ag. 72. *Moreri.*

Lorenzetti Ambrosio, of Sienna, celeb. painter, the first who attempted to represent the effects of wind in storms. d. 1330. ag. 83. *Vassari.*

Lorme Philibert de, eminent French architect, and antiquary. d. 1577. *Felibien Vies des Architectes.*

Lorme Claude de, French phys. b. 1587. d. 1678. *Bayle.*

Lorrain Robert le, French sculptor. b. 1666. d. 1743. *Nouv. Dict.*

Loth Gio-Carlo, of Munich, painter. d. at Venice, 1698. *De Piles.*

Lotichius Secundus, Germ. phys. and celeb. poet. d. 1560. *Melch. Adam.*

Louis VII. king of France, 1137; the first who had the courage to oppose the encroachments of the popes on the regal authority: pope Innocent II, excommunicated him for appointing an archbishop of Bourges; but Louis defended his prerogatives, and put the priests to death who had been the authors of the quarrel. In 1147, he put himself at the head of an army of 80,000 men, and marched against the Saracens, in the second crusade, but was defeated, and returning into France by sea, was taken by the Greeks, but rescued by Roger, king of Sicily. His queen Eleonora accompanied him in this expedition, and being suspected of infidelity with Saladin, a young Turk, Louis divorced her, and she was married six weeks after to Henry, duke of Normandy, (Henry II. K. of England) Louis d. in 1180. ag. 60. *Henault's Hist. of France.*

Louis IX. king of France, 1226, (canonized) one of the greatest monarchs of that country; equally memorable for his valour and his virtues; but unfortunately misled by the superstition of the times, he sacrificed his own repose, and the

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welfare of his kingdom, to the folly of crusading. In 1248, leaving France to the care of his mother, he embarked for Egypt, attended by his queen, his three brothers, and the flower of the French nobility. At first, his victories were rapid; he took Damietta in 1249; but the following year he was defeated and taken prisoner by the Turks, with all the nobility in his train, and the greatest part of his army. The sultan sent to him in prison, to demand an exorbitant sum for his ransom, and his answer being truly noble, deserves to be recorded: "Tell the sultan, that a king of France is not to be ransomed with money: I will give the sum required for my people, and Damietta for myself." These terms were accepted, and a peace of ten years ensued. Upon his return to France, he diminished the taxes, revoked those which the cupidity of the financiers had introduced; issued several salutary edicts; founded several churches and hospitals; and effectually overturned the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the court of Rome, by his pragmatic sanction, in 1269, which established the independency of the Gallican church. Thirteen years residence in his capital indemnified his subjects for his absence; but his pious zeal prevented the enjoyment of this happiness: he embarked for the sixth crusade in 1270, and died the same year, at the siege of Tunis. ag. 55. *Henault.*

Louis XI. king and tyrant of France, 1461. His oppressions obliged his subjects to enter into a league against him, styled, "Ligue du bien public," in which his brother, the duke of Berri, and some of the principal nobility, were concerned: they solicited succours from John, duke of Calabria, who joined them with 500 Swiss, (the first introduction of Swiss soldiers into the French armies.)

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armies.) His reign was almost one continued scene of civil war; and it is computed that 4000 of his subjects were executed, in public and privately, either for being in arms against him, or suspected by him. In his last illness he drank the warm blood of children, in the vain hope of restoring his decayed strength. d. 1483. ag. 60. The posts for letters were established in his reign, owing to his eagerness for news.—The first institution of this nature in Europe.

Louis XII. king of France, 1492, styled

The Just, and The Father of his people; memorable for his valour in the field, and his wisdom in the cabinet. A great general, but unfortunate towards the end of his reign, when he did not command his troops in person; his orders transmitted from home were misunderstood, or wilfully disobeyed, and he had the mortification before he died to see the total expulsion of the French from the possessions he had acquired for them by his personal bravery. At 53 years of age he married the princess Mary, of England, sister of Henry VIII. and being of a delicate constitution, fell a victim (according to the French historians) to amorous dalliance; for he died in about two months after his nuptials, in 1515. *Henault.*

Louis XIII. king of France, 1610;

increased the military reputation of his country; and made considerable additions to its domains: the beginning of his reign was occupied in civil wars with his mother, and his protestant subjects; in which he was excited to continue, by his famous minister, cardinal Richlieu, who attended him to the siege of Rochelle, the bulwark of the Huguenot party. This place was reduced, by famine, to surrender, in 1628, after a siege of more than a year. Upon this, and other occasions, the king gave proofs of great

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personal bravery. His attachment to his ally, the duke de Nevers, who succeeded to the duchy of Mantua, but was refused the investiture by Charles VI. emperor of Germany, involved him in a war with that prince, the Spaniards, and the duke of Savoy; in which Louis was victorious, and obtained a treaty of peace, by which the duke of Mantua was guaranteed in the possession of his dominions. In 1635, a new war broke out between France and Spain, and the emperor took part with the latter: it lasted 13 years against the emperor, and 25 against Spain, with various success; and the different armies kept on foot, in the Low Countries, on the frontiers of France, and in Italy, in the first year of this war, paved the way for the signal successes of Louis XIV. the campaigns of these armies being a military school of discipline and experience for the French officers; besides giving them a knowledge of the countries, which became the seat of war in the next reign. Louis XIII. d. 1643. ag. 41. *Henault.*

Louis XIV. Le Grand, king of France,

1643, (at 5 years of age.) He was at first styled, Dieu-donné, because the French considered him as the gift of heaven, granted to their prayers after the queen had been barren 22 years. This princess, (Ann of Austria) was declared regent by Louis XIII. and saw herself under a necessity to continue the war against Philip IV. king of Spain, her brother. The duke d'Enghien was made general of the French armies, and so signal was the success of this renowned warrior, (afterwards prince of Condé, and known by the style of The Great Condé) that his victories brought on the advantageous treaties of Munster in 1648, between France, the emperor Ferdinand III. and Christina, queen of Sweden: the basis of the ag-

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grandisement of France, in this reign, the history of which is too long to find a place in this work; the reader is therefore referred, for the various events of this and the next reign, to Voltaire's ages of Louis XIV. and XV. either the originals, or the English translations. Louis XIV. d. in 1715. ag. 77. *Voltaire's Siecle de Louis XIV.*

Louis XV. (his great grandson,) king of France, 1715, styled, in the course of his reign, The well-beloved, which he lost some years before he died, and was detested and despised by his subjects for his shameful attachment to a young girl, under the title of his mistress, who, by the ministry of her patron, the duke D'Aguillon, governed the kingdom, and invaded the ancient rights and privileges of the people. d. 1774. in the 64th of his age, and 59th of his reign.

Louis de Lorraine, cardinal de Guise, a most ambitious prelate, who, under the mask of religion, endeavoured to destroy the French monarchy, and establish an ecclesiastical government, subject to the pope, by whom it was to be protected: assassinated by order of Henry III. in 1588. Vide *Henault*.

Louis de Bourbon, (prince de Condé) the second of that name, styled The Great; a most renowned general, equally successful for and against his native country. In the first years of the minority of Louis XIV. he was victorious against Spain: upon the quarrel between the queen regent and the people, on account of cardinal Mazarine's administration, he restored public tranquillity, but being afterwards ill treated and imprisoned by the cardinal, as soon as he obtained his liberty he joined with Spain, ravaged his own country; defeated the armies of his sovereign; took possession of Paris; and afterwards being vanquished by marshal Turenne, he retired to

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the Low Countries, and did not return till the peace of the Pyrenees, 1659, in which he was included, against the inclination of Mazarine. From this time, he was sincerely attached to his sovereign, and rendered him the most signal services, in his military capacity and in his councils. d. 1686. ag. 65. Vide *Henault*.

Louis Joseph, duke de Vendome, another renowned French general under Louis XIV. d. 1712. ag. 58.

Louis D'Orleans, duke of Orleans, first prince of the blood; regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. an able statesman, a great and a good man; the patron of learning and the fine arts; an accomplished gentleman, and a profound scholar: the only capital error of his administration was, his adoption of Law's chymical system; but some political authors commend it as a state manœuvre. d. 1752.

Louvencourt Maria de, of Paris, poetess. d. 1712. *Dufresnoy*.

Louville le chevalier de, French mathem. astron. author. b. 1671. d. 1732. *ibid*.

Louver, or Lower, Richard, English phys. and one of the practisers of the operation of transfusion, of which he had the absurdity to claim the invention: med. and anatom. author. d. 1691. Vide *Transfusion*, PART I. *Friend's Hist. of Phys.*

Lowman Moses, English div. and theol. author. d. 1752.

Lowth William, English div. theol. author and comment. b. 1661. d. 1732. *Biog. Britan.*

Lubienietzki Stanislaus, a Polish gentleman, became a Socinian minister, and one of the chiefs of that sect; he likewise studied astronomy: hist. of the reform in Poland, and of comets. b. 1623. d. 1675. *Moreri*.

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Robin Eilhard, Germ. prot. div. theol. and philos. auth. and poet. b. 1565. d. 1621. *Bayle*.

Lucan, the celeb. Latin poet. b. 39. put to death by Nero, A. D. 65. *Vossius*.

Lucas, of Leyden, eminent Dutch painter. d. 1533. ag. 40. *De Piles*.

Lucas Richard, eminent English div. and theol. author. b. 1648. d. 1715. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Lucas Charles, of Dublin, phys. and celeb. patriot. d. 1771.

Lucian, the celeb. Greek critic and satyrift. d. 180. ag. 90. *ibid.*

Lucillus Caius, a Roman knight, and Latin satir. poet. d. 103 B. C.

Lucretia, the famous Roman matron, wife of Collatinus, and the cause of the revolution of Rome, from a monarchy to a republic: this lady being forced by Sixtus, the eldest son of Tarquin, king of Rome, stabbed herself, 509 B. C. The bloody poniard, with her dead body exposed to the senate, was the signal of Roman liberty: the expulsion for the Tarquins, and abolition of the regal dignity, was instantly resolved on, and carried into execution. *Livy*.

Lucretius, celeb. Roman philos. and Lat. poet. d. 54 B. C. ag. 44. *Diog. Laert.*

Lucullus, the renowned Roman general and consul. d. ab. 60 B. C. *Vide Livy*.

Ludius, of Etolia, celeb. painter of antiquity. fl. 765 B. C.

Ludius, of Rome, celeb. painter, fl. ab. A. D. 20. *Vasari*.

Ludlow Edmund, a leader of the republican party against Charles I. author of Memoirs of his own Time. b. 1620. d. 1693. *Biog. Diet.*

Ludolphe, or Ludolphous, Job, a German, Latin histor. of Ethiopia, and critic. b. 1624. d. 1704. *Moreri*.

Ludolphe Van Ceulen, Dutch math. geomet. auth. fl. ab. 1620. *Moreri*.

Lugo John, Spanish jesuit and cardi-

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nal, theol. and philos. author. b. 1583. d. 1660. *Moreri*.

Luitprand, bishop of Cremona, hist. of his own time, &c. d. 970.

Lulli John Baptist, of Florence, but settled in France, under the patronage of Louis XIV. a celebrated music. and composer. b. 1633. d. 1685. *Dufresnoy*.

Lully Raymond, styled, The enlightened Doctor. b. in Majorca, 1236. Medicine and chemistry were his chief professions, but at last he undertook the propagation of the gospel in Africa, and was stoned to death in Mauritania, 1315, theol. philos. med. and chem. auth. *Bayle*.

Lupton William, English div. and theol. writer. d. 1726.

Lussan Margaret de, French novellist, and hist. of different periods of the French history: of the revolution of Naples, &c. d. 1758. *Nouv. Diet.*

Luther Martin, celeb. Germ. div. and reformer, b. in Saxony, 1483. He studied at Erford, being designed for a civilian; but an awful catastrophe made such an impression upon his mind, that he resolved to retire from the world. As he was walking in the fields with a fellow-student, they were struck by lightning, Luther to the ground, and his companion dead by his side: he entered into the order of Augustine hermits at Erford; from this place he removed to Wirtemberg, being appointed by the elector of Saxony, profess. of theol. and philos. of the university just founded there by that prince. In 1512, he was sent to Rome, to plead the cause of some convents of his order, who had quarrelled with their vicargeneral: this gave him an opportunity of observing the corruption of the pontifical court, and the debauched lives of the dignitaries of the church, and probably gave him the first disgust to the Romish ecclesiastical government, especially him

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as he had engaged in the monastic life from motives of genuine piety. Upon his return to Wirtemberg, it was remarked, that he grew unusually pensive, and more austere in his life and conversation: he likewise read and expounded the sacred writings in lectures and sermons, and threw new lights on obscure passages: the minds of his auditors thus prepared, a favourable occasion soon offered for carrying into execution his grand plan of reformation. In 1517, pope Leo X. (vide that article) published his indulgences. Albert, archbishop of Mentz and Magdeburgh, was commissioner for Germany, and was to have half the sum raised in that country; Icelius, a Dominican friar, was deputed to collect, with others of his order, for Saxony, and he carried his zeal so far, as to declare his commission to be so extensive, that no crime could be committed too great to be pardoned; by purchasing indulgences not only past sins, but those intended, were to be forgiven. Against these vile practices Luther openly preached, with wonderful success, and thus began the reformation in Germany. For the sequel, highly interesting and entertaining, vide *Melchior Adam, in Vita Lutheri*; or this article, in the English Biog. Dictionary, vol. 8. Luther d. 1546.

Lutti Benedetto, of Florence, painter. b. 1566. d. at Rome, 1624.

Lutwich Sir Edward, English law author. d. 1709.

Luxemburgh (François Henry de Montmorenci) duke of, marshal of France, a renowned general in the service of Louis XIV. d. 1695. ag. 67.

Lycon, Greek peripat. philos. fl. 273 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Lycophron, Greek tragic poet and critic. fl. ab. 300 B. C. *Vossius de Scrip. Græc.*

Lycurgus, the celeb. Spartan legislator. fl. 870 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

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Lycurgus, the Athenian orator, contemp. with Demosthenes. d. 356 B. C. *ibid.*

Lydiat Thomas, English div. and philos. Latin chronol. and astron. author. b. A. D. 1572, d. 1646. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Lynwood William, English law auth. d. 1446. *Biog. Brit.*

Lyon Israel, English mathem. d. 1775.

Lysander, the famous Lacedemonian admiral; slain in battle 366 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Lyfias, celeb. Greek orator, b. at Syracuse, but settled at Athens. d. 374 B. C. *ibid.*

Lyfias, famous Persian general, under Antiochus. d. 162 B. C. *ibid.*

Lyfimachus, one of Alexander's generals, and king of Macedon; slain in battle against Seleucus, 281 B. C. *ibid.*

Lyfipus, a famous Greek statuary, excelled in the hair of the heads, and the proportions of his figures. fl. ab. 328 B. C. *Pliny Hist. Nat.*

Lyfistratus, his brother, statuary and inventor of plaister moulds, from which he cast wax figures. fl. ab. 328 B. C. *ibid.*

Lyttleton Sir Thomas, emin. English judge under Edward IV. and law author. d. A. D. 1481. ag. 79. *Biog. Brit.*

Lyttleton Edward, lord Lyttleton, keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles I. eminent for his probity and his moderation, at the commencement of that monarch's disputes with his subjects. Without forfeiting his fidelity to the king, he preserved the esteem of the parliament till 1644, when he was made colonel of a regiment in the king's army at York. d. 1645. law author. *ibid.*

Lyttleton Dr. Charles, bishop of Carlisle, emin. antiquary. d. 1768.

Lyttleton George lord, the bishop's brother, hist. and poet. b. 1708. d. 1773. *Dodley's Annual Register.* M.

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MABILLON John, French div. celeb. Latin and French theol. polem. hist. and antiq. author. b. 1632. d. 1707. *Du Pin*.

Mabuse John, an Hungarian painter, practised in England and Holland, d. in Italy, 1560. *De Piles*.

Mac Ardell James, emin. English engraver. d. 1765.

Macedo Francis, Portuguese friar, and voluminous Latin author, miscel. in prose and verse. d. 1681. ag. 85.

Macedonius, patriarch of Constantinople, founder of the religious sect styled, Macedonians. d. aft. 360. *Du Pin*.

Macer Emilius, of Verona, Lat. poet, d. 16 B. C. *Eusebius*.

Macchabees the, seven Jews, brothers, who suffered martyrdom at Antioch in the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, together with their mother, and Eleazar, a venerable old man. 168 B. C. *Iosephus*.

Machault James de, French jesuit, Latin hist. of S. America. d. A. D. 1680. *Niceron*.

Machon of Sicyone, comic poet. fl. 318 B. C.

Machiavel Nicolas, of Florence, cel. politic. author. b. A. D. 1469. d. 1527. *Paul Jovius*.

Mackenzie Dr. James, Scotch phys. and med. writer. d. 1761.

Mackenzie Sir George, emin. lawyer of Scotland, law and moral philos. author and poet. b. 1612. d. 1691. *Biog. Britan.*

Mackey John, an Englishman, employed by the government as a spy upon James II. after the revolution: author of *Memoirs of James's Court at St. Germaine*, and of *The Court of England*, in the

reigns of William III. and queen Ann; in which are many curious anecdotes not to be met with in any other work. d. 1726. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Maclaurin Colin, of Scotland, emin. mathem. and philos. author. b. 1698. d. 1746. *Biog. Britan.*

Macrinus Marcus, &c. from a gladiator and hunter of wild beasts, rose by degrees to be emperor of Rome, in 217, having caused Caracalla to be assassinated. The commencement of his reign promised a wise and equitable administration, but he soon sunk into indolence, and using the army, by which he had been raised, with rigour, a revolt ensued: **Hellogabalus** was chosen emperor: **Macrinus** fled in disguise, but being discovered by some soldiers, they slew him, and carried his head to the new emperor in 218. *Tillemont*.

Macrobius, (supposed to be a Greek) celeb. Latin crit. and antiq. author. d. ab. 415. *Barbinius Biblioth. Lat.*

Madden Dr. Samuel, Irish div. patriot, and dram. poet. d. 1765.

Mæcenas, the friend and privy councillor of Augustus Cæsar, and so famous a patron of men of genius and learning, that it has been customary to style every minister of a sovereign prince, imitating his example, the **Mæcenas** of the age or country in which he lived; tragico. poet. d. ab. 8 B. C. *Valerius Paterculus Hist. Rom.*

Mæstlinius Michael, Germ. math. and astron. author. d. A. D. 1590. *Melch. Adam*.

Maffei Francis Scipio, of Verona, celeb. Italian dram. auth. antiq. and crit. b. 1675. d. 1755. *Nouv. Dict. Magalotti*,

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- Magalotti**, of Florence, statesm. philos. and miscel. Italian author. d. 1711. *ibid.*
- Magellan Ferdinand**, famous Portuguese navigator, discoverer of the Straights in the South Seas, which bear his name. d. 1520. *Moreri.*
- Maggius Jerome**, of Tuscany, judge of the admiralty for the Venetians in the isle of Cyprus, which city he bravely defended against the Turks, inventing several machines to annoy the besiegers, and destroy their works; but the city being taken, these savages burned his curious library; carried him in chains to Constantinople; and strangled him in prison, in 1572. Latin mathem. philos. and crit. author. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Maggius Bartholomew**, his brother, phys. author of an excellent Latin Treatise on the Cure of Gun-shot Wounds. d. 1552. *ibid.*
- Magliabechi**, of Florence, librarian to the grand duke of Tuscany; memorable for the excellent library he left for the use of that city, and for his general correspondence with the literati in all parts of Europe; editor of some scarce Latin authors. d. 1714. *ibid.*
- Magnes**, of Athens, ancient comic poet. fl. 498 B. C.
- Mahomet**, the founder of the Mahometan religion, a renowned general and politician; a most enterprising and successful impostor and tyrant. b. 571. d. 631. of the effects of poison, given him three years before in a piece of mutton, by a Jew, who took this method to know if he was a true prophet and immortal, as he had frequently declared. vide *Prideaux's Life of Mahomet*.
- Mahomet II.** eleventh sultan of the Turks, and the first to whom they gave the title of Great, or Grand Signior, which his successors have kept. He took Constantinople from the Greeks, in 1452, and made all Italy tremble for their fate,

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- by his rapid conquests. He was the first sultan who cultivated and patronized literature. d. 1481, and ordered this remarkable epitaph to be placed on his tomb: "I intended to conquer Rhodes and Italy." *Leunclavius Hist. Ottom.*
- Maignan Emanuel**, French friar, Latin mathem. philos. and theol. author. b. 1601. d. 1676. *Dufresnoy.*
- Maimbourg Louis**, French jesuit, hist. of the Crusades, and of the decline of the Roman empire, after Charlemagne. b. 1610. d. 1686. *Boyle.*
- Maimonides Moses**, a Spanish Jew rabbi and phys. He is esteemed by the Jews the most learned of their doctors, since the days of the first Moses. His chief works were written in Arabic, but are now extant only in Hebrew translations: they are numerous, and chiefly comment. and crit. except his book of precepts, and abridgement of the Talmud. J. 1209. ag. 70. *Casaubon.*
- Maintenon madame de**, (Frances d' Aubigne) the wife of Scarron, the French poet, afterwards the mistress of Louis XIV. who gave her the estate and title of Maintenon; finally his wife. Foundress of the celeb. convent of St. Cyr, at Versailles, for the maintenance of 36 nuns, ladies of quality, and 24 assistant sisters: upon this foundation, which the king sufficiently endowed, 300 young ladies of distinction are received and educated gratis: they may enter from the ages of 7 to 12, and remain to 20 and 3 months, when they receive 1000 crowns, and quit the convent. Her life of penitential piety, after her marriage, atoned for her ingratitude to madame de Montespan, who raised her from indigence, and whom she supplanted: her extensive charity to the poor, and exemplary life, from this period, made amends to society; so that she died universally regretted, in 1719, ag. 84.

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84. Vide *Voltaire's Siecle de Louis XIV.*

Maire James le, (of French extraction) Dutch navigator, discoverer of the streights which bear his name in South America. d. aft 1622. *Moreri.*

Maitland William, hist. of Scotland and of London. d. 1757.

Malachi, the last of the sacred prophets. fl. 436 B. C. Vide *The Bible.*

Maldonat John, Spanish jesuit, theol. author and comment. b. A. D. 1534. d. 1583. *Bayle.*

Malebranche Nicholas, French div. celeb. theol. and moral philos. auth. b. 1638. d. 1715. *ibid.*

Malherbe Francois de, celeb. French poet. b. 1556. d. 1628. *ibid.*

Mallet David, of Scotland, dramatic auth. editor of Lord Bolingbroke's Works, &c. d. at London, 1765.

Malleville Claude de, French poet. d. 1647. *Dufresnoy.*

Mallinckroft Bernard, of Munster, div. Latin author on the invention and progress of the art of printing, the use of letters, &c. d. 1664. *Moreri.*

Malpighi Marcellus, emin. Ital. phys. and anatomist, anatom. and med. author. b. 1628. d. at Rome, 1694. *ibid.*

Malvasia, Charles count of, Ital. hist. of the lives of the painters of Bologna. d. aft. 1700. *Moreri.*

Malvezzi, the marquis of, Ital. author of Discourses on Tacitus, translated into English; and of a curious treatise, less known, but of greater merit: Reasons why learned Men do not thrive at Court. d. 1654. *Niceron.*

Mambrun Peter, French jesuit, and Latin poet, imitator of Virgil. b. 1581. d. 1661. *Bayle.*

Mandeville Sir John, a famous Eng. traveller, author of an Itinerary in Latin, French and English. d. 1372.

Mandeville Bernard de, Dutch phys. styled in England, philos. author and poet. d. 1733. *Friend's Hist. of Phys.*

Manes, a Persian, founder of the sect of Manichees; he taught, that there were two eternal principles of good and evil, in all things, both sovereign and independent of each other: his doctrines were a mixture of christianity and paganism, and himself an impostor: put to death by Sapor, king of Persia, for dismissing the physicians, and pretending to cure the prince by his prayers, instead of which he died in his arms, ab. A. D. 290. *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Manetho, an ancient historian of Egypt. fl. 261 B. C. *Eusebius.*

Manfredi Eustachio, celeb. Ital. math. astronom. author. b. A. D. 1674. d. 1739. *Nouv. Diet.*

Manget John, phys. of Geneva, Latin anatom. and med. author, &c. b. 1652. d. 1742. *Moreri.*

Manilius Marcus, Latin poet and astronom. fl. ab. 34 B. C.

Manley Mrs. celeb. English novelist and dram. poetess. d. A. D. 1724. *Biog. Diet.*

Manlius Capitolinus, the renowned Roman consul and general, who saved the capital when it was attacked by the Gauls in the night: he was alarmed by the cries of geese, which were ever after held sacred, and the general styled Capitolinus. d. 384 B. C. *Livy.*

Manners. Vide *Granby.*

Manningham Sir Richard, eminent English phys. and med. author. d. A. D. 1759.

Manfard Francis, celeb. French architect. b. 1598. d. 1666. *Felicien Vies des Archit.*

Manfard Julius, his nephew, and equally eminent in the same art. d. 1708. *ibid.*

Manfeldt, Ernest count of, one of the greatest generals of his time, first in the service of the emperor Rodolphus II. but afterwards in that of the confederate protestant princes against the house of Austria. d. 1626. ag. 46. *Tibanus Hist. Gen. Mantegna*

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- Mantegna** Andrea, of Padua, from a shepherd became an eminent hist. painter. d. 1517. *Vafari.*
- Manton** Thomas, English div. theol. author. b. 1620. d. 1677. *Neale's Hist. of the Puritans.*
- Mantuan** Baptist, celeb. Italian poet. d. 1516. *Niceron.*
- Manutius** Aldus, eminent Venetian printer and Greek critic. d. 1516. *Moreri.*
- Manutius** Paul, his son, printer and Latin author, editor and comment. of Cicero, &c. d. 1574. *ibid.*
- Mapletoft** John, emin. English physf. and divine, med. and theol. author. b. 1631. *Ward's Lives of Gresham Professors.*
- Marais** Martin, emin. French music. and composer. d. 1728. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Maraldi** James Philip, celeb. Italian mathematic. and astronon. anatom. and nat. philosf. auth. d. 1729. *ibid.*
- Maratti** Carle, famous Ital. paint. and engraver. b. 1625. d. 1713. *Moreri.*
- Marca** Peter de, French prelate, polem. author. b. 1594. d. 1662. *Le Clerc.*
- Marcellinus** Ammianus, a Greek, Latin hist. of Rome, from the reign of Nerva, A. D. 99, to the death of Valens, emperor of the East, 378. Marcellinus d. ab. 390. *Bayle.*
- Marcellus**, the Roman general, conqueror of Syracuse, slain in battle, 207 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Marcion**, a Greek, founder of a sect of heretics called Marcionites, who differed very little from the Manichees, except that they worshipped a brazen serpent. d. after A. D. 140. *Cave's Hist. Literat.*
- Marcus** Aurelius, Antoninus, the Roman philosopher, adopted by Antoninus Pius, the emperor, from whom he took part of his name; and made emperor, jointly with Lucius Verus, after the death of Pius, 161. philosf. author. d. 180. *Marcellinus's Hist. Rom.*
- Marchand** Prosper, of Paris, settled in Holland, where he was princi-

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- pal compiler of the literary journals, and author of an hist. crit. and lit. dictionary. d. 1756. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
- Marchetti** Alexander, Ital. mathem. mathemat. author and poet. b. 1633. d. 1714. *ibid.*
- Marchi**, of Bologna, author of an Italian treatise on Military Architecture, in the 16th cent. *Moreri.*
- Marchione**, of Arezzo, famous Ital. archit. and sculpt. fl. ab. 1202. *Felibiens Vies des Archit.*
- Marcianus** of Thrace, from a simple soldier became emperor of the East, 450. d. regretted for his valour and his public virtues, 457. *Tillemont.*
- Mardonius**, the famous Persian general, slain in battle by the Romans, 479 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Mare** Nicolas de, French magistrate under Louis XIV. author of an excellent treatise On the Police of the Ancients, and of France, 4 vol. fol. d. A. D. 1723. ag. 82. *Niceron.*
- Marets** Samuel des, French prot. div. settled in Holland, theol. and polem. Latin author. d. 1673. *Bayle.*
- Marets** John des, French poet and dram. author. d. 1676. *ibid.*
- Margaret**, the daughter of Woldemar III. king of Denmark, styled The Semiramis of the North: she succeeded her father in the throne of Denmark; her husband in that of Norway; and the crown of Sweden was given her as a recompence for delivering the Swedes from the tyranny of Albert, their king. Thus possessed of the three kingdoms, she formed the grand political design of a perpetual union, which she accomplished, *pro tempore* only, by the famous treaty, styled, The Union of Colmar. d. 1412. ag. 59. *Andrew's Revol. of Denmark, London 1774.*
- Margaritone**, Italian archit. painter, and sculpt. fl. 1264. *Felicien.*
- Margunio**, of Candia, lyric poet. d. 1602. *Niceron.*

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Margaret of Anjou, daughter of René D'Anjou, king of Naples, and wife of Henry VI. king of England: an ambitious, enterprising, courageous woman: intrepid in the field, she signalized herself, by heading her troops, in several battles, against the house of York; and if she had not been the authoress of her husband's misfortunes, by putting to death the duke of Gloucester, his uncle, her name would have been immortalized for the fortitude, activity, and policy, with which she supported the rights of her husband and son, till the fatal defeat at Tewkesbury, which put an end to all her enterprises, the king being taken prisoner, and prince Edward, their only son, basely murdered by Richard, duke of York. Margaret was ransomed by her father, and d. in Anjou, 1482. *Rapin.*

Margaret Lucas, dutchess of Newcastle, English dram. poet. d. 1673. *Walpole's Cat. of royal and noble Authors.*

Mariana John, Spanish jesuit, hist. of Spain, (esteemed the best) to 1516, continued by other writers, in the last Madrid edition to 1678. His other works are theol. and politic, and contain the most pernicious tenets. d. 1624. ag. 87. *Anton. Bibliorb. Script. Hispan.*

Marianus Scotus, an Irish friar, chron. hist. from Christ to 1086, the year of his death.

Marigny L'abbé, of Paris, hist. of the 12th century, and of the revolutions of Arabia. d. 1762. *Nouv. Diét.*

Marinella Lucretia, a Venetian lady, writer of a treatise on the superior excellence of the female sex. fl. in the 17th cent. *Bayle.*

Marini John Baptist, of Naples, celeb. Italian poet. b. 1569. d. 1625. *Nicéron.*

Marinoni, Italian archit. and astron. author, d. at Vicana, 1755. *Nouv. Diét.*

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Mario-Nuzzi, Neapolitan painter, excelled in flowers. d. 1673. *De Piles.*

Mariotte Edmund, French div. nat. philos. author. d. 1684. *Nicéron.*

Marivaux Peter, French dram. auth. novellist, &c. b. 1688. d. 1763. *Nouv. Diét.*

Marius, the Roman general, and seven times consul, who sullied his great military reputation by savage barbarities. d. 86 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Marlborough. Vide *Churchill John.*

Marlée Christopher, English tragic poet. d. A. D. 1593. *Langbaine's Lives of Dram. Poets.*

Marmol Ludovicus, Spanish hist. of Africa. d. aft. 1590. *Nicéron.*

Marot Clement, celeb. French poet. b. 1495. d. 1544. His father and his son were inferior poets. The Hague edit. of 1631 contains the works of the three. *ibid.*

Marot Francis, French painter. d. 1719. ag. 52. *Nouv. Diét.*

Marracci Lewis, a learned Tuscan, editor of the Alcoran, in Arabic and Latin, &c. d. 1700. ag. 87. *Nouv. Diét.*

Marolles, l'abbé de, French crit. hist. and poet. b. 1600. d. 1681. *Bayle.*

Marquard Freher, German statesman under the emperor Ferdinand IV. Latin hist. of Germ. and France. d. 1614. *Melch. Adam.*

Marque James de la, French surgeon, chirurg. author. d. 1622. *Moreri.*

Marsh Narcissus, emin. Irish prelate, miscel. author. b. 1638. d. 1713. *Biog. Diét.*

Marshall Thomas, English div. Latin crit. on the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon versions of the gospels, &c. b. 1621. d. 1685. *Wood's Athen. Ox.*

Marshall Nathaniel, English div. and theol. author. d. 1730.

Marshall Sir John, an English gentleman, chronol. hist. in Latin, illustrative of the Egyptian antiquities, and of the ancient Greek and Hebrew histories, &c. b. 1602. d. 1685. *Biog. Britan.*

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- Marfigli, of Bologna, Italian officer in the service of the emp. of Germany, and afterwards of pope Clement XII. founder of the academy of arts and sciences at Bologna, in 1712, called The Institute; author of a physical hist. of the sea, and a description of the Danube, from Vienna to Belgrade, &c. d. 1730. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Marston John, English dram. author. d. ab. 1614. *Biog. Dict.*
- Marfy l'abbé, of Paris, author of modern history, intended as a continuation of Rollin. *Dict.* abridged, of painting and archit. &c. d. 1763. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Martelli Ludovico, Italian poet, and dram. author of the 16th cent. also Vincent Martelli, poet; but Pietro Jacobo was the most eminent tragic poet: the time of his death uncert. Works printed at Rome, 1710. *Dufresnoy.*
- Martial, the celeb. Latin epigram. poet. d. in 104. ag. 75. *Vossius.*
- Martianay, French benedictine, editor of the works of Jerome. d. 1717. *Niceron.*
- Martins of Panonia, (canonized) bishop of Tours, emin. father of the christian church. d. ab. 400. *Bibl. Patrum.*
- Martini Raymond, Span. dominican friar, crit. and author in the oriental languages. His chief work, Pugio Fidei. fl. in the 13th cent. *Bayle.*
- Martini Martin, French jesuit, and missionary to China, hist. of China, Tartary, &c. in Latin. d. 1651. *Bayle.*
- Martiniere de la, of Dieppe, geographer to the king of Spain, author of a French geog. and crit. dict. 10 vol. fol. &c. d. 1749. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Martinius, German philos. author of a philosoph. dictionary, &c. d. 1630. *Niceron.*
- Martyn John, English botanist, nat. hist. of England, and translator of Virgil, d. 1768.

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- Martyr Peter, Ital. statesman under Ferdinand V. king of Castile and Arragon, Latin hist. of the discovery of America; memoirs of his embassy in Egypt, &c. b. 1445. d. 1525. *Melch. Adam.*
- Martyr Peter, (real name Vermillius) of Florence, emin. div. and convert from the Rom. church, resided several years at Oxford, as professor of div. by appointment of Edw. VI. Fled to Zurich upon the accession of queen Mary, d. there, 1562. Lat. polem. author. *ibid.*
- Marullus Tacitus, of Calabria, Latin poet. fl. ab. 440. *Vossius.*
- Marullus Michael, of Constantinople, Greek and Latin poet and critic, d. 1500. *ibid.*
- Marvell Andrew, an emin. example of genuine English patriotism: being chosen to represent his native town, Kingston upon Hull, in parliament, a little before, and again after the restoration, he manfully supported the religious and civil liberties of his country, by his writings and his parliamentary interest, against the arbitrary encroachments of the court on both. The tendency of the ruling powers to popery, appearing to be countenanced and encouraged by time-serving bishops, and other dignitaries of the church or England, these he most deservedly lashed in satirical writings, and at the same time, to check the progress of the measures taken by government to introduce it again, he published an anonymous account of the growth of popery, and arbitrary power in England, from 1675 to 1677. In this famous tract he asserted, that the war with the Dutch was owing to the influence of the French, and the popish party on our councils: it gave great offence to the ministry, but it opened the eyes of the people, and had a sensible effect in parliament. A reward of 100l. was offered in the Gazette for the discovery of the author,

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author, and though it was well known Mr. Marvell wrote it, he did not shun the court, but the king, being pleased with his wit and humour in conversation, occasionally invited him to private entertainments; and at last, sent the lord treasurer Danby to visit him in his obscure lodgings, and to make him the most ample offers of honours and emoluments, if he would go over to the court party. His answer upon this occasion deserves to be recorded: "that he could not" with honour accept his majesty's offers, since, if he did, he must "either be ungrateful to the king, in voting against him, or false to his country, in giving into the measures of the court." The minister knowing his distressed circumstances, likewise tendered him 1000*l.* in money, as an unconditional present from the king, and only a tribute to his great merit; but this temptation he withstood with the same noble firmness, though he was soon after obliged to borrow a guinea of a friend. Politic. and crit. author and poet. b. 1620. d. 1678. *Biog. Britan. Rapin.*

Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Spain, queen and tyrant of England, succeeded her half-brother, Edward VI. in 1553. If she had been educated in Spain, and an inquisitor had been her preceptor, she could not have imbibed more strongly the bloody principles of Romish persecution; and to the eternal disgrace of the English prelacy, though the reformation had taken root in both universities, she found English bishops ready to carry her cruel designs to subvert it, into effectual execution. Upon her accession to the throne, she declared in her speech to the council, that she would not persecute her protestant subjects; but in the following month, she prohibited preaching without a special licence: before

the expiration of three months, the protestant bishops were excluded the house of lords, and all the statutes of Edward VI. respecting the protestant religion, were repealed, and before she had enjoyed the crown a year, archbishop Cranmer, who had saved her life, when her father had resolved to take off her head, and the bishops Ridley and Latimer were condemned for heresy at Oxford, and afterwards burnt. In 1556, the persecution became general, and protestants of all rank and ages, and of both sexes, fell victims to papal fury. It is observable, likewise, that the same perfidious violation of promises and treaties prevailed in the queen's council, with respect to public affairs. By the treaty of marriage concluded between the queen and Philip, prince of Spain, and son of the famous emperor, Charles le Quint, in 1554, it was expressly stipulated, that England should not be engaged in any wars with France on account of Spain; yet in 1557, Philip, who had brought immense sums of money into England, procured an offensive and defensive alliance against France, from the English administration, and 8000 of the queen's choicest troops were sent over to the assistance of the Spaniards in the Low Countries: the loss of Calais to the French was the first fruit of this war, and some assert, that upon this single occasion the queen shewed a strong attachment to her native country, lamenting this stroke so deeply, that it occasioned her death; but it is better authenticated, that she was carried off by an epidemic fever, which raged so violently that it did not leave a sufficient number of men in health to get in the harvest. d. 1558, in the 43d of her age, and 6th of her reign.

Mary Stuart, daughter of James V. king of Scotland, succeeded her

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father in 1542, eight days after her birth. In 1558, she married François, dauphin and afterwards king of France, by which means she became queen of France. This monarch dying in 1560, she returned into Scotland, and married her cousin Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, in 1565; but excluding him from any share of the government, as he suspected, by the advice of Rizzio, an Italian musician, her favourite and secretary, the king, by the counsel and assistance of some of the principal nobility, suddenly surprised them together, and Rizzio was slain in the queen's presence, in 1566. The next year, the king was blown up with gunpowder, in a private house, to which he had retired with a few friends: it is imagined he was murdered before the house was blown up. The earl of Bothwell, the new favourite of this modern Messalina, was undoubtedly the contriver of this murder, with her connivance: he was however acquitted by the nobles of his and Mary's party, and in about two months after this horrid murder, the queen, to the astonishment of all Europe, married this ambitious villain. This shameful conduct occasioned the revolt of the chief nobility and her best subjects, by whom she was taken prisoner, compelled to resign the crown, and her son, James VI. was crowned; the earl of Murray at the same time was declared regent, the prince being only thirteen months old. The queen soon after escaped from prison, and raised an army to oppose the regent, but was defeated by him, and fled to England in 1568, where she was detained a prisoner, charged by her own subjects with the murder of her husband, king Henry. As to Bothwell, he fled to Denmark, where he died in obscurity. During the long imprisonment of the queen

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she was justly considered as the head of the popish party, who wished to see a princess of their persuasion on the throne of England, and Mary, despairing of recovering that of Scotland, most assuredly became a dupe to this party, and countenanced, if she was not directly concerned in the plots against the life of Elizabeth, who was reduced to the necessity of sacrificing her to her own personal safety. She was tried for a conspiracy against the life of the queen of England, condemned, and beheaded, in 1587, ag. 44. and with her, expired the hopes of the English and Irish popish faction. Mary of Medicis, wife of Henry IV. king of France, was declared sole regent of the kingdom, in 1610, during the consternation which the assassination of that beloved king had occasioned. By her ambitious intrigues, the nation lost all its influence abroad, and was torn to pieces at home by contending factions, and after several vicissitudes of fortune, she was abandoned by her son, Louis XIII. whose reign had been constantly disturbed by the civil commotions she had occasioned; and died in indigence at Brussels, in 1642, aged 68. She built the superb palace of Luxembourg at Paris, and embellished that city with aqueducts and other ornaments. Vide *Henault's Hist. of France*.

Mary II. eldest daughter of James II. wife of William III. king of England, and crowned with him queen of England, (not queen consort) the crown being settled on the survivor. During the king's absence, in Ireland and Holland, her administration of the government gave general satisfaction, and did great honour to her political abilities. d. in 1694. ag. 33. In her, the arts lost a protectress, and the unfortunate a mother.

Maffiacio

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Massacio, Florentine painter. d. 1443. ag. 26. *Vasari*.

Mascardi Augustine, of Genoa, Latin orator and poet. b. 1591. d. 1640. *Vossius De script. Lat.*

Masclaf Francis, French div. Hebrew gram. and crit. author. d. 1728. ag. 66. *Nouv. Dict.*

Maskelyne Neville, English astronom. d. 1772.

Maso, surnamed Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, inventor, or rather discoverer of the art of engraving upon copper plates. fl. ab. 1450. *Moreri*.

Massinissa, king of a small territory in Africa; at first an enemy to the Romans, as an ally to the Carthaginians; but Scipio having taken his nephew prisoner, sent him home, accompanied by an honourable escort, and laden with presents, which gave him so high an opinion of the generosity of the Romans, that he went over to them and assisted them in their conquests in Africa: he was a renowned warrior, and left 44 children, most of whom became illustrious in history. d. 149 B. C. ag. 97. Vide *Livy*, and *Univ. Hist.*

Maïque de Fer, or The Iron-mask; a name given to a prisoner of state in France, whose real name and quality have not yet transpired: he was removed from prison to prison in different parts of the kingdom, and always wore a mask with steel springs, which allowed him the liberty of eating and drinking. He was treated by those who had the custody of him with the highest marks of respect; was allowed the richest cloaths, the most sumptuous table, and musical instruments, on some of which he played admirably. He always removed with Saint Mars, a confidential officer of Louis XIV. and when that gentleman was made governor of the Bastile, he was brought to that prison. Two gentlemen, prisoners in

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the room over him, conversed with him, by the funnel of the chimney, and found him to be a man of universal learning; and he told them, that the discovery of his name and rank would be death to himself, and to those to whom it was imparted. Various conjectures have been formed by historians about this unknown personage; the most probable is, that he was a natural son of the king, who had given him offence by threatening to discover his birth. d. in the Bastile, A. D. 1703. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Massieu L'Abbé, of Caen, Latin crit. and poet. b. 1665. d. 1722. *ibid.*

Massinger Philip. English dram. poet. b. 1588. d. 1639. *Langbaine*.

Massuet René, French Benedictine, editor of the works of Iræneus, &c. d. 1716. *Niceron*.

Mather Cotton, English div. of New England, eccles. hist. of America, &c. b. 1663. d. 1728. *Biog. Brit.*

Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Henry I. king of England, married to Henry IV. emperor of Germany, 1109, nominated successor to the throne of England, by Henry I. in 1135; deprived of it by her absence, Stephen being elected: arrived in England with an army, 1139, defeated Stephen, and was declared queen, in a national synod, 1141; but Stephen afterwards vanquished the empress, and then the nation declared for him, and she was obliged to leave the kingdom, in 1142. After the death of the emperor, she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, by whom she had Henry II. king of England. Matilda died in 1167. ag. 67.

Mattaire Michael, an Englishman, celeb. editor of the classics. d. 1747.

Matthæus Sylvaticus, emin. phys. fl. ab. 1297. *Moreri*.

Matthew, of Westminster, English benedictine, Latin universal chron.

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- from the creation to 1307. d. after 1378.
- Matthews Thomas, English admiral, d. 1751.
- Mathurin, of Florence, emin. paint. d. 1526. *De Piles*.
- Maupertius Peter de, celeb. French mathemat. philos. astronom. and geog. author. b. 1698. d. 1759. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Maurice, of Nassau, prince of Orange in 1584, after the assassination of his father, (vide *William I. prince of Orange*.) This prince should be considered as the founder of the Dutch republic; for, by his personal valour, and great military skill, he entirely drove the Spaniards out of Holland, in 1597. d. 1625. Vide *Aitzema's Hist. of Hol.*
- Mauriceau Francis, eminent French surgeon, chirurg. auth. d. 1709. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Mauritius, emperor of the East, renowned warrior, d. 1602. *Tillemont*.
- Mauryloco Francis, Ital. mathem. philosoph. and astronom. author. b. 1494. d. 1575. *Moreri*.
- Maxentius, emperor and tyrant of Rome. d. 311. *Tillemont*.
- Maximian Hercules, from a private soldier became emperor of Rome; a brave general, but a tyrannical emperor. d. 310. *ibid*.
- Maximilian I. emperor of Germany, signalized himself against the French while he was king of the Romans, and after he was emperor entered into the army of Henry VIII. of England, as a volunteer, against that nation: he was a protector of learned men, and abolished an iniquitous tribunal, styled, *Judicium occultum Westphalia*: he composed some poems, and the memoirs of his own life. d. 1519. ag. 60. *Barre Hist. d'Allemagne*.
- Maximinus Caius Julius Verus, from a shepherd became emper. of Rome, a brave general, but a tyrannical emperor, and persecutor of the

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- christians; put to death by his own soldiers, 238. *Tillemont*.
- Maximus, of Tyre, Platonic philosoph. philos. author. d. ab. 180.
- May Thomas, English dram. poet, hist. and crit. in Latin and English, d. 1650. ag. 55. *Biog. Britan*.
- Mayer Tobias, celeb. Germ. mathem. and astronomer, geom. and astron. auth. d. 1762. ag. 39. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Mayerne Lewis de, a French refugee at Geneva, hist. of Spain, &c. d. aft. 1580. *Niceron*.
- Mayerne Sir Theodore, his son, a celeb. physc. first to Henry IV. of France, then to James I. and Cha. I. of England, med. author. d. at Chelsea, 1655. *Friend's History of Physic*.
- Mayhew Dr. emin. dif. div. of New England, and theol. author. d. 1766.
- Maynard Sir John, emin. Eng. lawyer. b. 1602. d. 1690. *Biog. Brit*.
- Mayne Jasper, English div. and poet. b. 1604. d. 1672. *Biog. Brit*.
- Maynwaring Arthur, English politic. author and poet. b. 1668. d. 1712. *ibid*.
- Mazarin Julius, cardinal, an Italian, celeb. statesman and prime minister of France, in the minority of Louis XIV. but was obliged to resign, and quit the kingdom, charged with being the occasion of the civil war in 1648. In 1652, the king, then of age, recalled him, and from that time to his death he governed France uncontrouled. b. 1602, d. 1661. Vide *Henault*.
- Mazzouli Francis, of Parma, emin. painter. b. 1504. d. 1540. [the reputed inventor of the art of etching with aqua fortis.] *De Piles*.
- Mead Richard, celeb. English phys. and med. author. b. 1673. d. 1754. *Biog. Brit*.
- Mede Joseph, English div. theol. author and comment. b. 1586. d. 1638. *ibid*.
- Medicis de. Vide *Cosmo*.
- Megasthenes, Greek historian of the Indies. fl. ab. 292. *Vossius*.

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Mehagan William de, a French gentleman, of Irish extraction, critic. and hist. author. b. 1721. d. 1766. *Newv. Dict.*

Meibomius John, of Lubec, eminent Germ. physf. discoverer of some minute vessels of the eye-lids, to which his name is given; med. and crit. Latin author. d. after 1670. *Friend's Hist. of Physf.*

Meibomius Henry, his son, eminent physf. med. and hist. Latin author. b. 1638. d. 1700. *ibid.*

Mela Pomponius, a Spaniard, Latin geog. auth. fl. ab. A. D. 45. *Vossius.*

Melancthon, the celeb. German div. cotemporary and coadjutor with Luther, in the reformation. Latin theol. and polem. author. b. 1497. d. 1560. *Bayle.*

Melctal Arnold de, Swiss patriot, one of the founders of the Helvetic freedom. Vide *Tell.* fl. 1307.

Melissus, of Samos, Greek Eleat. philosf. fl. 433 B. C. *Diog. Laertius.*

Melito, (canonized) bishop of Sardis, in Lydia, memorable for the apology he presented to the emperor Aurelius, in favour of the christians, in A. D. 171. d. uncert. *Bibl. Patr.*

Melitus, Greek orator and poet, the accuser of Socrates: the Athenians, after the death of Socrates, discovering the iniquity of the sentence they had passed against that great philosopher, put Melitus to death, 400 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Melville Sir James, of Scotland, emin. for his faithful attachment to the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots; he was one of her privy counsellors, and gentleman of her bed chamber, whose advice, if she had followed it, would have prevented most of her misfortunes. Author of hist. memoirs of his own times. d. ab. A. D. 1620. *Mackenzie's Lives of Scotch Writers.*

Memnon, of Rhodes, a renowned warrior, one of the generals of Darius, d. 333 B. C.

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Menage Giles, French div. French and Ital. gram. and lexicog. Greek and Latin crit. and poet. b. A. D. 1613. d. 1692. *Bayle.*

Menander, celeb. Greek comic poet. d. 293 B. C. ag. 52. *Diog. Laert.*

Menassch, king of Judah. d. 642 B. C. ag. 66. *Usser.*

Menassch Ben Israel, Portuguese Jew rabbi, Latin crit. author. d. A. D. 1657. *Bayle.*

Mencke Otho, Germ. div. principal author of the journal of Leipzig, editor of several Latin authors, &c. d. 1707. *Newv. Dict.*

Mencke John, his son, Latin hist. of Germany, &c. b. 1674. d. 1732. *Newv. Dict.*

Mencius, celeb. Chinese philosf. fl. ab. 350 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Mendez Moses, English poet, and dram. writer. d. A. D. 1758.

Menedemus, Greek philosf. and hist. fl. ab. 300 B. C. ag. 74. *Diog. Laert.*

Mendoza Gonzalez, Spanish friar, and envoy to China, Spanish hist. of China to A. D. 1583. d. after 1607. *Bayle.*

Menecrates, of Syracuse, Greek physf. fl. 360 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Menelaus, a Greek mathem. fl. ab. A. D. 98. *Moreri.*

Menestrier John Baptist le, celeb. French antiq. medal. hist. of the Rom. emperors and empresses. d. 1634. *ibid.*

Menjot Anthony, French physf. med. author. d. 1685. *Dufresnoy.*

Menochius Jacobus, of Pavia, civilian, Latin law author. d. 1607. *Nicéron.*

Mensini, of Florence, Italian poet. b. 1646. d. 1704. *ibid.*

Mercator Marius, emin. father of the christian church, theol. author. d. 451. *Eusebius.*

Mercator Gerard, Flemish mathem. Latin geog. and philosf. author. d. 1594. ag. 83. *Vossius.*

Mercator (Hauffman) Nicholas, of Holstein, mathem. astronom. and geog. author. d. at London, 1690. *Newv. Dict.*

Mercury

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- Mercury Trefmigeſtes king, high prieſt, and philoſ. of Egypt, ſuppoſed to have ſl. ab. 1900. B. C. *Univ. Hiſt.*
- Mercurialis Jerome, emin. Ital. phyſ. and med. author. d. A. D. 1596. *Friend's Hiſt. of Phyſ.*
- Merlin Ambroſe, famous Eng. poet, and reputed prophet. ſl. 476.
- Merovee, king of France, ſucceeded Clodion in 441: a renowned warrior, in honour of whoſe valour the kings of France of the firſt race were ſtyled Merovingiens. d. uncert. Vide *Mezeray's Hiſt. of France.*
- Merrick James, Engliſh div. and poet. d. 1769.
- Merſennus Marin, celeb. French mathem. and philoſ. author. b. 1588. d. 1648. *Baillet Jugemens de Scavans.*
- Merville Michael, French dram. author. d. 1756. *Nouv. Diſt.*
- Merula George, Ital. Latin hiſt. and crit. d. 1494. *Voffius.*
- Merula Paul, Dutch civil. editor of Latin clafſic authors. geog. author, &c. b. 1558. d. 1607. *ib.*
- Mery John, emin. French ſurgeon, chirurg. auth. d. 1722. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Metelli Auguſtine, of Bologna, painter. d. at Madrid, 1660. *De Piles.*
- Metellus Lucius Cecilius, the renowned Roman tribune, who opposed Julius Cæſar's encroachments on the liberties of his country, and reſuſed to ſurrender to him the keys of the temple of Saturn, where the public treaſure was kept, which Cæſar was obliged to break open. d. 30 B. C. *Livy.*
- Methodius, a Greek biſhop of Tyre, put to death at Chalcis, in the perſecution of Diocleſian, ab. 303. polem. author. *Cave's Hiſt. Litærat.*
- Metius James, of Alcmarr, in Holland, the inventor of teleſcope-with glaſſes. Tubes, extended by uniting them, to a great length, were known to the ancients; but Metius was the firſt who added glaſſes, and he was indebted to chance for the diſcovery: he had

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- frequently obſerved ſome ſchool-boys playing upon the ice, who made uſe of their copy-books rolled up in the ſhape of tubes, to look at each other, to which they ſometimes added pieces of glaſs at each end, to view diſtant objects: this led him to the invention of optic glaſſes. ſl. 1609. *Nouv. Diſt. Hiſt.*
- Meton, or Methon, of Athens, celeb. mathem. and aſtronomer. ſl. 432 B. C. *Pliny.*
- Metrodorus, of Chios, Greek phyſ. taught Hippocrates. ſl. 444 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
- Metrodorus, Athenian philoſoph. and painter. ſl. 170 B. C. *ib.*
- Meurſius John, of Utrecht, Greek and Latin hiſt. crit. and antiq. b. A. D. 1579. d. 1639. *Nicron.*
- Meyer James, of Bruges, Latin hiſt. of Flanders. d. 1552. *Voffius.*
- Mezerai, François Eudes de, of Normandy, celeb. hiſtor. of France to 1668. b. 1610. d. 1683.
- Meziriac Claud, &c. Frenchman, Greek and Latin critic and poet. ſl. in the 17th cent. *Bayle.*
- Micah, the prophet. ſl. ab. 715 B. C. Vide *the Bible*, and *Uſher.*
- Micrelſius John, emin. Germ. Luth. div. Latin theol. polem. and hiſt. author. b. A. D. 1597. d. 1658. *Bayle.*
- Middleton Sir Hugh, memorable for his public ſpirit in purſuing his laudable plan of ſupplying the city of London with plenty of water, by bringing the new river to Liſlington, in which he met with the greateſt oppoſition, and nearly expended his whole fortune. This great work was completed in 1613. d. aſt. 1636. *Biog. Britan.*
- Middleton Conyers, eminent Engliſh div. polem. and crit. author, &c. b. 1683. d. 1750. *Biog. Diſt.*
- Miel John, celeb. Flemiſh painter. b. 1559. d. 1664. *De Piles.*
- Mieries Francis, of Leyden, emin. painter. d. 1681. *ibid.*
- Mignard Peter, French painter. b. 1610. d. 1695. *ib.*

Mignon

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Mignon Abraham, German painter, excelled in flowers and insects. d. 1660. *ibid.*

Mildmay Sir Walter, statesman under queen Elizabeth, and founder of Emanuel college, Cambridge. d. 1589. *Lloyd's State Worthies.*

Mildmay Sir William, English polit. writer. d. 1771.

Milich James, German physf. Latin med. and crit. author. b. 1501. d. 1559. *Melchior Adam.*

Mill John, English div. editor of a Greek new testament, with various readings and crit. notes, &c. b. 1645. d. 1707. *Biog. Britan.*

Miller James, English div. and dram. poet. b. 1703, d. 1744. *Biog. Dict.*

Miller Philip, English botanist, author of The Gardener's Dictionary, &c. d. 1771.

Millington Sir Thomas, emin. Eng. physf. d. 1704.

Milner Dr. John, diss. div. and poet. d. 1757.

Miltiades, the renowned Athenian general. d. 489 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Milton John, the celeb. Eng. poet, hist. politic. and crit. auth. b. A. D. 1608. d. 1674. Vide *Biog. Britan.*

Mimnermus, Greek poet and music. fl. ab. 600 B. C. *Strabo.*

Minos, the celeb. king and legislator of Crete. fl. 1432 B. C. *Arund. Marbles.*

Minutius Felix, celeb. Rom. orator, and writer in favour of christianity. fl. A. D. 220. *Vossius.*

Mire, or Miræus, Flemish div. Lat. hist. and crit. author. d. 1640.

Mitchel Joseph, a Scotchman, Eng. poet. b. 1684. d. 1738. *Biog. Brit.*

Mithridates, king of Pontus, and tyrant; a renowned general, and at first victorious against the Romans; but being finally conquered by Pompey, and his son Pharnaces raised to the throne, who treated him with unnatural barbarity, he took poison; but this proving ineffectual, owing to a salutary medicine, which he had almost con-

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tinually used, (still called by his name) he was slain at his own request, by one of his attendants, 63 B. C. ag. 72. *Univ. Hist.*

Moavia I. caliph of the Saracens; took the isle of Rhodes, and destroyed the famous colossus, in 653. Besieged Constantinople, defeated the emperor Constantius, and obliged him to sue for peace, 658. Ravaged Sicily, and destroyed the ancient city of Syracuse, 669. d. A. D. 679. ag. 75. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Modrevius Andreas, Polish statesman, Latin, politic. and polem. author. fl. ab. 1554. *Bayle.*

Moebius Godfrey, Germ. physf. med. author. d. 1664. ag. 63. *Moreri.*

Moenius Caius, celeb. Roman consul, conqueror of the ancient Latins: he was the first who hung up the prow, &c. of the gallies he had taken at the naval engagement of Actium, upon the place where the tribunes harranged the people, from whence it was called The Rostra. fl. 338 B. C. Vide *Livy.*

Moine Peter le, French poet. d. A. D. 1672. *ibid.*

Moine Stephen le, French prot. div. Greek and Latin crit. and miscel. author. d. 1689. *Bayle.*

Moine Francis le, eminent French painter. b. 1688. d. 1737. *Nowv. Dict.*

Molesworth Robert, viscount Molesworth, of Ireland, statesman under William III. eminent for his patriotism. hist. of Denmark, &c. b. 1656. d. 1725. *Biog. Britan.*

Mola Pietro Francisco, emin. Italian painter. b. 1621. d. 1666. *De Piles.*

Molay, or Mole, James de, the last grand master of the order of the knights templars; burnt in France by order of Philip le bel, and Clement V. in 1313. Vide *Gurtberi Hist. Templ.*

Moliere (John Baptist Poquelein) de, celeb. French dram. poet and actor. b. 1620. d. 1673. Vide *Bayle, Moreri, Nicéron, and Voltaire.*

Molina

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- Molina, Spanish jesuit, polem. auth. d. 1600. ag. 65. *Niceron*.
- Molinetti Antonio, Venetian phys. and anatomist. med. auth. d. 1675. *ib*.
- Molinos, Spanish div. author of The Spiritual Guide, for which he was put into the inquisition: this book was the foundation of the sect of Quietists in France. Molino recanted his errors, and died in prison, 1696. ag. 70. *Bayle*.
- Moli Herman, eminent English geographer. d. 1732.
- Molsa Francis, of Modena, Lat. and Italian poet. d. 1544. *Vossius*.
- Molsa Tarquinia, his grand-daughter, a lady of such extensive learning, that the Roman senate complimented her and her family with all the honours and privileges of Roman citizens in 1600. She was mistress of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; she was likewise an excellent poetess and musician. d. uncert. *Hillarion, Eloge des Dames Illustres*.
- Molyneux William, of Ireland, emin. mathem. and astronom. improver of telescopes, mathematic. author. b. 1656. d. 1698. *Biog. Britan.*
- Monardes Nicholas, Spanish phys. author of a treatise on the American drugs, and other med. works Latin and Spanish. d. 1577. *Antonio Bibl. Script. Hispan.*
- Mongault Nicholas l'abbé, of Paris, Latin editor of Tully's Letters to Atticus; crit. &c. d. 1746. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Monk George, duke of Albemarle, a brave English general; the projector and accomplisher of the restoration of Charles II. author of some military and political tracts. b. 1608. d. 1670. Vide *Skinner's Life of Monk*.
- Monk Mrs. daughter of lord Moleworth, poetess. d. 1715. *Biog. Dict.*
- Monnoye Bernard de, celeb. French poet. b. 1641. d. 1728. *Niceron*.
- Monoyer John Baptist, Flemish paint.

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- excelled in flower-pieces, died at London, 1699. *De Piles*.
- Monro Dr. James, emin. Scotch phys. and anatomist, med. and anatom. author. d. 1752.
- Monro Dr. Alex. emin. English phys. d. 1767.
- Monson Sir William, a famous Eng. admiral, in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. author of naval tracts, b. 1569. d. 1642. *Biog. Britan.*
- Montaigne, or Montange, Michael de, celeb. French philosoph. and miscel. author and critic. b. 1533. d. 1592. *Niceron*.
- Montague Walter, Eng. dram. writer. d. 1653.
- Montague Edward, earl of Sandwich, an illustrious English general, admiral, and statesman, politic. and philos. author, blown up in his ship by the Dutch, in the engagement off Southwell Bay, 1672. Vide *Walpole's Catal. of Royal and Noble Authors*.
- Montague Charles, earl of Halifax, statesm. under William III. queen Anne, and George I. and, while member of the house of commons, a zealous promoter of the revolution; politic. author and poet. b. 1661. d. 1715. *Biog. Britan.*
- Montague lady Mary Wortley, emin. by her letters. d. 1762.
- Montanus, of Ardaba, in Mysia, a christian enthusiast, who founded a new sect styled Montanists: they pretended to the gift of prophecy, and held a number of absurd tenets, particularly forbidding second marriages. fl. ab. 175. *Cave's Hist. Lit.*
- Montanus John Baptist, of Verona, celeb. Ital. phys. and med. author. d. 1551. *Moreri*.
- Montanus Benedict Arias, Spanish div. Syriac and Hebrew crit. and commentat. editor of a Polyglot Bible. d. ab. 1600. *Du Pin*.
- Montarroyo Mascarenhas de, of Lisbon, Portuguese politic. and hist. auth. b. 1670. d. 1730. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Montcalm Louis Joseph, marquis of,

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a brave French general, who fell fighting in the defence of Quebec, 1759. ag. 43. *Vide Wolfe*.
 Montchretien de Vatteville, French dram. poet. d. 1621. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Montclair Michael, French music. and composer. d. 1737. *ib.*
 Montecuculi Raimond de, famous Ital. general in the Imperial service. d. 1680. ag. 72.
 Montecuma, or Montezuma, the last king of Mexico; conquered by Cortez, the Spanish invader of America: stoned to death by his own subjects, for his submission to the Spaniards, in 1520. *Herera Hist. of Indies*.
 Montefquieu, the celeb. French politic. philos. and satiric. author. b. 1689. d. 1755. *Vide D'Alembert eloge de Montefq.*
 Montfaucon, the famous French antiquary, antiq. hist. and crit. author. b. 1655. d. 1741. *Niceron*.
 Montfleury Anthony, French dram. author. d. 1685. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Montford Simon de, a renowned French general, slain at the siege of Toulouse, by a stone flung at him by a woman, in 1218. *Henault*.
 Montford, earl of Leicester, chief of the barons who revolted from Hen. III. slain in battle by the royalists, 1265. *Salmon*.
 Montmorency Matthew de, styled The Great, a famous French general, under Philip Augustus; and the first who was honoured with the title of General of the French armies. d. 1230. *Vide Henault*.
 Montmorency Ann de, another brave French general, slain at the battle of St. Denis, in the civil war against the Huguenots, 1567. ag. 72. *ibid.*
 Montmouth James duke of, natural son of Charles II. king of England, distinguished himself by his valour and military skill, as lieutenant general, in the service of France: he returned to England, and was sent in quality of his father's general, to quell an insurrection in Scot-

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land, which he effected; but soon after he fell into disgrace; for, being a protestant, he was deluded into ambitious schemes, upon the hopes of the exclusion of the duke of York: he conspired against his father and the duke; and when the latter came to the crown by the title of James II. he openly appeared in arms, encouraged by the protestant party; but coming to a decisive battle, before he had sufficient forces to oppose the royal army, he was defeated, taken soon after, concealed in a ditch; tried for high treason, condemned, and beheaded, in 1685. ag. 36.
 Montper, Flemish landscape painter. d. 1650. *De Piles*.
 Montrose, James Graham, marquis of, memorable for his valour and military abilities as a general; and for his attachment to Charles I. and II. Being defeated by the parliamentary forces, he concealed himself, disguised in the habit of a peasant; but being betrayed, and delivered up to general Lesley, to the eternal disgrace of the Scots republicans, he was hanged and quartered at Edinburgh, in 1650.
 Morales Ambrose, Spanish div. author of a general chronicle of Spain, begun by Zomora, and of the antiquities of Spain. d. 1590, ag. 77. *Niceron*.
 Morant Philip, English hist. of Essex. d. 1770.
 Mordaunt Charles, earl of Peterborough, English statesman, renowned general, politic. writer, and poet. d. 1735.
 Morata Olympia Fulvia, learned Ital. lady. Her works are in Latin, and consist of orations, dialogues, and translations. d. 1555. *Vossius*.
 Morel Andrew, of Berne, celeb. antiq. Latin author on the Roman coins, &c. d. 1703.
 More Sir Thomas, lord chancellor of England under Henry VIII. an emin. statesman, lawyer, and philosopher.
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- Ios. beheaded for refusing to take the oath of supremacy, in 1535. ag. 55. His *Utopia*, is the only work of his still held in esteem. *Biog. Brit.*
- More Henry, English div. and philos. theol. and philosoph. auth. b. 1614. d. 1687.
- Moreau James, emin. French phys. med. and chemic. author. b. 1647. d. 1729. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Moore Anthony, Dutch portrait and and hist. painter. d. 1597. ag. 56. *De Piles.*
- Moore Edward, Eng. dram. writer. d. 1757.
- Moreri Lewis, French div. author of the General Biog. and Hist. Dictionary, in French. Moreri's own work was only one vol. in fol. He d. in 1680. ag. 38. It was augmented to 5 vol. fol. in 1718: another edition came out in 1725, in 6 vol. and another in 1732. These are the most esteemed. The abbé Goujet has published a supplement, 4 vol. fol. and in 1759, M. Drouet gave a new edition, 10 vol. folio. *L'Avocat.*
- Morgagni, Italian surgeon, celeb. anatom. auth. d. 1762. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Morgan Thomas, English phys. and moral writer. d. 1743.
- Morhof Daniel, a learned Germ. crit. Latin hist. and crit. auth. d. 1691. ag. 53. *Niceron.*
- Morin John Baptist, French phys. and mathem. author of *Astrologia Gallica*, &c. d. 1656. *Moreri.*
- Morin John, French div. theol. and polem. author. b. 1591. d. 1659. *Niceron.*
- Moriniere de la, celeb. French poet and crit. d. 1768. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Morison Robert, of Aberdeen, phys. and botanist, Latin botanic. auth. b. 1620. d. 1683. *Mackenzie's Lives of Scotch Writers.*
- Morley George, bishop of Winchester, memorable for negotiating the restoration. b. 1597. d. 1684. *Biog. Britan.*
- Morley David, emin. English mathematic. fl. ab. 1190. *ib.*
- Mornay Philip de, baron du Plessis, an illustrious French protestant gentleman, who attached himself to Henry IV. while he was king of Navarre, and served him equally with his pen and his sword: he was sent to England by that prince, to implore the assistance of queen Elizabeth, in defence of the French protestants; but when his master changed his religion, to obtain the crown of France, he retired from court. Polem. and politic. author. d. 1623. ag. 74. *Bailler Jugement des Stovans.*
- Morosini, or Mauroceno, Francisco, a renowned Venetian general, memorable for his signal victories against the Turks, and his integrity, having been offered several principalities by the Turks to enter into their service, b. 1618. d. 1694. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Mortimer John, an English gentleman, author of an esteemed Treatise on Husbandry. d. 1736.
- Mortimer Thomas, son of John Mortimer, secretary to Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls, and to his successor, John Verney, Esq. and father to the compiler of this work: an able lawyer, and a good man. d. 1741. ag. 35.
- Morton cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury, and lord high chancellor; an emin. statesman. d. 1501. *Biog. Brit.*
- Morton Thomas, bishop of Durham, polem. author. d. 1659. ag. 95. *Biog. Britan.*
- Moschus, of Syracuse, Greek bucolic poet: his poems have generally been printed with those of Bion, another pastoral poet of Smyrna. fl. ab. 177 B. C. *Sidas.*
- Mosheim, Germ. div. eccles. hist. and crit. d. A. D. 1755. *Biog. Dict.*
- Moss Robert, English div. theol. auth. and Latin poet. b. 1667. d. 1729.
- Mossop Henry, celeb. English actor. d. 1774.

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Moses, the celeb. Jewish legislator, and sacred historian. b. 1571. d. 1451 B. C. Vide *The Bible*.
 Mostanfor II. caliph of the Saracens 1225, a renowned warrior, d. A. D. 1242. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*
 Mothe le-Vayer, Francis de la, of Paris, celeb. French miscel. auth. b. 1588. d. 1672. *Moreri*.
 Motteville Madame, French hist. of the regency of Ann of Austria. d. 1689. ag. 74. *ib.*
 Motteaux Peter, French refugee, settled in England, English dram. author and poet. d. 1718. *Biog. Dict.*
 Moulia Charles du, emin. French civilian, and law author. b. 1500. d. 1566.
 Moulin Peter du, French prot. div. theol. and polem. author. d. 1658. ag. 90. *Bayle*.
 Moulin Peter du, his son, chaplain to Charles II. king of England, English theol. author. d. 1684. ag. 80. *ib.*
 Mountford William, English dram. author and actor; killed by captain Hill, 1692. *Biog. Dict.*
 Mouret John Joseph, French music. and composer. d. 1738. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Moyle Walter, English political and miscel. author. d. 1721. ag. 49. *Biog. Briton*.
 Muet Peter, emin. French architect, and editor of Vignoli and Palladio. d. 1669. *Felibien*.
 Muller, vide *Regio-montanus*.
 Muller Andrew, of Pomerania, crit. in the oriental languages, and Chinese literature: settled in England, and assisted in the Polyglot Bible. d. 1694. *Bayle*.
 Mummius, famous Roman general and consul, conqueror of Achaia; destroyed Corinth. fl. 146 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
 Muncer Thomas, Saxon div. one of the disciples of Luther; and chief of the German anabaptists. In conjunction with Storck, he pulled down all the images in the church-

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es, which Luther had left standing; and then, finding an army in his followers, he commenced leveller, and openly taught, that all distinctions of rank were usurpations on the rights of mankind. At the head of 40,000 men, he wrote to the sovereign princes of Germany, and to the magistrates of cities, to resign their authority; and on his march, to enforce these principles of equality and reformation, his followers ravaged the country. The Landgrave of Hesse at length defeated him; 7000 of the enthusiasts fell in battle, and the rest, with their leader, fled: he was taken, and beheaded at Mulhausen in A. D. 1525. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
 Munckley Dr. Nicholas, emin. Eng. phys. d. 1771.
 Mundinus, of Milan, surgeon; reviver of the study of anatomy, anatom. author. fl. 1515. *Moreri*.
 Munster Sebastian, Germ. Rom. cath. div. then a cordelier; and lastly, a disciple of Luther: eminent for his skill in the Chaldee and Hebrew languages, the mathem. and nat. philosophy. His works are upon all these subjects. b. 1489. d. 1552. *Melch. Adam. in Vitis Philof. Germ.*
 Munting Abraham, German phys. med. and botanic. author. d. 1683. *ib.*
 Muratori, famous Italian antiquary, and librarian to the duke of Modena; Latin hist. antiq. and crit. author. b. 1672. d. 1750. *Nouv. Dict.*
 Muret Marc Anthony, or Muretius, French div. Greek and Latin auth. crit. and poet. d. 1585. *Niceron*.
 Murs John de, French musician, and composer; by some authors said to be the inventor of written music, or notes. fl. 1330. *Moreri*.
 Murillo, of Seville, eminent Spanish painter. J. 1685. *De Piles*.
 Murtola Gaspard, of Genoa, Italian poet. d. 1624. *Vossius*.
 Q
 Musæus,

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Musæus, celeb. Greek poet, said to have lived in the time of Orpheus, and before Homer. fl. 1180 B. C. *Diod. Sicul.*

Musculus Wolfgangus, Germ. divine, and reformer, Lat. comment. of The Bible, &c. d. A. D. 1563. *Melch. Ad.*

Musonius Caius Rufus, Stoic philos. banished by Nero for censuring his conduct; recalled by Vespasian. d. aft. A. D. 71. *Stanley's Lives of Philosophers.*

Mussiati, of Padua, Latin and Italian poet and hist. of the emperor Hen. VII. d. 1329. *Vossius.*

Musgrave William, eminent English phys. and antiq. Latin med. and antiq. author. d. 1721. *Wood's Athen. Oxon. and Friend.*

Musschenbroeck Peter, of Utrecht, emin. mathem. and philos. mathem. and philos. author. d. 1761. ag. 69. *Nouv. Dict.*

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Musurus Marcus, of Candia, celeb. Greek epigram. poet and critic. d. 1517. ag. 49. *Bayle.*

Mutian, of Lombardy, emin. painter, projector of the academy of St. Luke at Rome, of which he was made first president by pope Sixtus V. d. 1589. *De Piles.*

Myron, celeb. Greek sculptor. fl. 442 B. C. *Pliny.*

Myso, the Lacedæmonian philosopher, fl. 590 B. C. *Diog. Laertius.*

Mycon, an Athenian painter. fl. 422 B. C. *Pliny.*

Mytens Daniel, Dutch portrait and landscape painter; he practised with great success in England, in the reign of Charles I. but grew out of vogue on the arrival of Vandyck, b. and d. uncert. He was living in Holland in A. D. 1656. *Walt. and Granger.*

N.

NABONADIUS, or Balthazar, king of Assyria and Babylon: (the Balthazzar of Scripture,) slain 538 B. C. and Babylon taken by Cyrus. Vide *The Bible* and *Usher*.

Nabonassar, king of the Chaldeans, memorable for the Jewish era which bears his name; it commenced with his reign, 747 B. C. d. 733 B. C. *Usher.*

Nabopolassar, king of Babylon: he joined with Astyages the Mede. to destroy the empire of Al., having accomplished, they founded the two empires of the Medes under Astyages, and the Chaldeans under Nabopolassar, 627 B. C. d. 604 B. C. *The Bible* and *Usher*.

Nabuchadnezzar, or Nabuchodonosor II. king of Assyria, son of Nabopolassar, and styled The Great, was associated by his father in the empire, 607 B. C. and the follow-

ing year he took Jehoiakim, king of Judah, prisoner, and proposed to carry him and his subjects in captivity into Babylon; but upon his submission, and promising to hold his kingdom under Nabuchodonosor, he is permitted to remain at Jerusalem: in 603 B. C. Jehoiakim attempted to shake off the Assyrian yoke, but without success; and this revolt brought on the general captivity. Vide *Jews and Jerusalem*, PART I. Nabuchadnezzar d. 562 B. C. in the 43d of his reign.

Nadal Augustine, French dram. poet and critic. d. A. D. 1741. ag. 82. *Nouv. Dict.*

Nævius Cneius, celeb. Latin comic poet and hist. d. 202 B. C. *Vossius.*

Nahum, the prophet. fl. ab. 758 B. C. Vide *The Bible*.

Nain

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- Nain** Louis Sebastian le, de Tillemont, usually styled Tillemont, from the place of his birth; French eccles. historian of the first six centuries, hist. of the emperors to the death of Anastasius, A. D. 518 b. 1637. d. 1698. *Niceron*.
- Nani** John Baptist, a noble Venetian and statesman, Italian hist. of the Venetian republic, from 1613 to 1676. b. 1616. d. 1678. *ib*.
- Nannius** Peter, of Alcmæra in Holland, Latin crit. and poet, and Latin transl. of Greek authors. b. 1500. d. 1557. *Vossius*.
- Nantueil** Robert, eminent French designer and engraver. b. 1630. d. 1678. *Moreri*.
- Nantigni** Lewis, French general, chronolog. and historian. d. 1755. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Napier** John lord, of Scotland, celeb. mathem. and inventor of logarithms for the use of navigators; mathem. and philos. author. d. 1617. ag. 67. *Mackenzie's Lives of Scotch Authors*.
- Narces**, a Persian eunuch, and a renowned general: he commanded the Roman armies against the Goths, defeated them, and slew Totila their king. 552. d. 605. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*
- Nash** Richard, commonly called Beau Nash, or King of Bath: an English gentleman, who for several years presided over the public amusements at Bath and Tunbridge, under the title of Master of the Ceremonies. b. 1674. d. 1761.
- Nathan**, famous Jew. rabbi; author of an esteemed Heb. Concordance. fl. in the 15th cent. *Boyle*.
- Nativille** Peter, eminent French architect. His works 2 vol. fol. d. aft. 1729. *Felibien*.
- Nattier** John Marc, emin. French painter. d. 1766. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Navaiero** Andrew, a noble Venetian and statesman, Latin orator, Latin and Ital. poet. d. 1519. *Vossius*.

NES

- Neuerates**, Greek poet. fl. 352 B. C. *Suidas*.
- Naude** Gabriel, French phys. celeb. theol. hist. politic. and crit. Latin and French author. b. A. D. 1600. d. 1653. *Niceron*.
- Neal** Daniel, emin. diss. div. auth. of The Hist. of the Puritans, d. 1743
- Nealces**, Greek paint. fl. 250 B. C. *Pliny Hist. Nat.*
- Nechaoh** II. king of Egypt, a renowned warrior. d. 600 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Nehemiah**, the famous Jewish chief, who obtained leave of Artaxerxes to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem. d. 430 B. C. *Josephus*.
- Needham** Marchamont, English politic and miscel. author. d. A. D. 1678. *Biog. Dict.*
- Needler** Henry, English poet. b. 1690. d. 1718.
- Nelson** Robert, an English gentleman, who bequeathed his whole fortune to charitable and pious uses; theol. and polem. auth. &c. b. 1656. d. 1715. *Biog. Britan.*
- Nemesian** Aurelius Olympius, celeb. Latin poet. fl. ab. 281. *Vossius*.
- Nemesius**, a Greek philos. and convert to christianity; Latin philos. author. d. ab. 510. *ib*.
- Nepos** Cornelius, Latin biog. hist. of the Greek and Roman generals. d. 25 B. C. *ib*.
- Nero** Domitian, emperor and tyrant of Rome, A. D. 54. Slew himself in despair. 68. *Suetonius*.
- Nerva** Cocceius, emperor of Rome, 96. memorable for his public virtues. d. 98. *ib*.
- Nesbit** Dr. eminent English physician. d. 1761.
- Nestorius**, bishop of Constantinople, famous for his singular opinions, which caused a schism in the Greek church: he maintained the existence of two persons, as well as two natures in Christ. d. aft. A. D. 419. *Du Piu*.
- Nestor**, a Russian monk, chronol. hist.

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Nest. of Russia, from 860 to the time of his death. ab. 1176. *Niceron*.

Netscher Gaspard, a Bohemian, emin. painter, excelled in portraits. d. at the Hague, 1684. *De Piles*.

Neuhoff Theodore, a German gentleman, better known by the style of Theodore I. king of Corsica. Being at Leghorn in 1736, he was encouraged by the English ministry to go over to Corsica, and head the malecontents against the Genoese government: at Tunis he negotiated for arms and ammunition, and vessels, with which he embarked for Corsica, where he was crowned king of the island with a laurel crown, and exercised all the usual acts of sovereignty; and gained such advantages over the Genoese, that they were obliged to quit his new kingdom; but the Genoese having applied to the French, they sent a powerful army to oppose, and the English neglecting to succour him, he was obliged to abandon Corsica in 1737: the conclusion of a peace this year had checked the ardour of the British court for this enterprise. The unfortunate Theodore retired to England; was for many years confined in prison for debt; and subsisted on the benevolence of private friends. Being released by an act of insolvency, in 1756, he gave, in a schedule, the kingdom of Corsica, as his estate, to his creditors. d. 1757.

Nevil Richard, the famous earl of Warwick, commonly called The King Maker, from his having deposed Henry VI. to place the crown on the head of Edward IV. and then taking arms against Edward, and placing Henry again upon the throne. Slain in arms against Edward, 1471. *Biog. Brit.*

Newcourt Richard, author of Repertorium. d. 1715.

Newton John, English div. and ma-

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them. astronom. geom. and arithmetic, author. b. 1622. d. 1678, *ib.*
 Newton Sir Isaac, an illustrious English gentleman; the prince of modern philosophers and mathematicians. His correspondence was general with all the learned men of his time in Europe; and as fast as his works were published, they were translated into foreign languages; nor did his difference in opinion with some of his celebrated cotemporary philosophers lessen their esteem for this great man. His discoveries in optics, (particularly his invention or improvement of the reflecting telescope) and in other branches of natural philosophy and the mathematics, are so generally known, that it is needless to insert them. Of his numerous works, the two following are most esteemed abroad, as well as in his own country: his Treatise on Optics, and Naturalis Philosophiæ Principia Mathematica. b. 1642. d. 1727. *Vide Biog. Brit.*

Nicaise Claude, l'abbé, celeb. French antiquary. d. 1701. *Moreri*.

Nicander, of Colophon, Greek gram. phys. and poet. fl. 140 B. C. *Pliny*.

Nicephorus Calistus, Greek ecclesiast. hist. from Christ to A. D. 610. d. in the 14th cent. *Du Pin*.

Nicephorus (canonized) patriarch of Constantinople; Latin chronol. and hist. author. d. 828. ag. 70. *Moreri*.

Nicephorus I. Logothetes, emperor of the East, and tyrant; slain in battle in 811. *Vide Burigni's Revolution of Constantinople*.

Nicephorus II. Phocas, emperor of the East, and tyrant; a great warrior; assassinated by his subjects in 969. *ibid*

Nicephorus Gregoras, Greek hist. of the Greek emperors, from 1204 to 1341. d. 1350. *Moreri*.

Niceron John Francis, French friar and mathemat. Latin mathem. auth. d. 1646.

Niceron

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Niceron John Peter, commonly called Father Niceron, author of an esteemed Biographical History of illustrious men, with a catalogue of their works, &c. b. 1645. d. 1738. *Novv. Dict.*

Nicetas Acominatus, Greek hist. of the Greek empire, from 1118 to 1205. d. 1206. *Moreri.*

Nicetas Serron, of Constantinople, div. Greek comment. on sacred hist. fl. in the 11th cent.

Nicholas de Cusa, styled also Cusanus, a Frenchman; from the son of a fisherman became an eminent div. cardinal and celeb. theol. auth. b. 1401. d. 1454.

Nicholas de Lyra, French Jew rabbi, a convert to christianity, and a writer in its defence against the Jews. d. 1340.

Nicias, the renowned Athenian general, put to death by the Syracusans, 413 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Nicias, Greek painter. fl. 300 B. C. *Pliny Hist. Nat.*

Nicole Peter, emin. French div. and philos. theol. polem. and moral philos. volumin. writer. b. A. D. 1625. d. 1695. *Moreri.*

Nicochanes, Greek comic poet. fl. ab. 426 B. C.

Nicolas de Damas, Peripat. philos. and historian. fl. ab. 30 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Nicol del Abbate, of Modena, emin. painter. b. A. D. 1512. d. at Paris, 1552. *De Piles.*

Nicolas de Piza, celeb. architect, and sculpt. fl. 1250. *Felibien.*

Nicolls Dr. Samuel, emin. Eng. div. d. 1763.

Nicolson William, archbp. of Cashell, English hist. and antiq. and crit. auth. b. 1655. d. 1727. *Biog. Brit.*

Nicomachus, Greek tragic poet. fl. 437 B. C. *Pliny.*

Nicomedes, of Thessaly, archit. and engineer to Mithridates, king of Pontus. fl. 88 B. C.

Nicomedes, of Crete, lyric poet. fl. ab. A. D. 145. *Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

N O L

Nicomedes, celeb. mathem. inventor of the geom. curve called Conchoides. fl. ab. 220. *Vossius de Scient. Mathem.*

Nieuwentyt Bernard, eminent Dutch mathem. and philos. mathemat. and philosophic. author. b. 1664. d. 1718. *Moreri.*

Niger Pescennius, a Roman general, raised for his valour and public virtues to the imperial dignity, by the legions in Syria, 193; but was defeated and slain by Severus, 194. *Tillemont Vies des Emp.*

Nigidius Figulus, Pythag. philosoph. cotemporary with Cicero, who consulted him upon the measures to be taken with respect to Cataline's conspiracy. d. 45 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Nigrisoli, phys. of Ferrara, Ital. med. author. d. A. D. 1727. *Moreri.*

Ninus, the son of Belus, king of Assyria, a renowned warrior and conqueror: extended his dominions from Egypt to India; and built the famous city of Nineveh: d. 1150. B. C. in the 52d of his reign. *Univ. Hist.*

Nizolius Marius, Ital. gram. philos. author and critic; composed a Lat. vocabulary of the most elegant words made use of by Cicero. d. ab. A. D. 1560. *Niceron.*

Noailles Adrian Maurice duke of and marshal of France, a celeb. French general under Louis XIV. and Louis XV. d. 1766: ag. 88.

Noah, the son of Lamech, the famous patriarch. b. 2948 B. C. Preaches repentance to mankind, and warns them of the flood, 2468 B. C. Vide *Deluge*, PART I. d. in the 950th of his age, 1993 B. C. Vide *The Bible.*

Noldius Christian, Damisi div. Latin polem. and sacred histor. writer, b. A. D. 1626. d. 1673. *Bayle.*

Nollet John Anthony, l'abbé, celeb. French nat. philos. well known in the learned world for his experiments and writings on electricity. b. 1700. d. 1770.

Nonius.

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Nonius, or **Nunne**, Spanish phys. and mathem. Latin writer on mechanics and navigation; and hist. said to be the inventor of the angles of 45 degrees in every meridian, which he called in his language Rhumbs. d. 1577. ag. 80. *Theſaurus*.

Nonnius, of Panopolita, Greek and Latin poet. fl. ab. 410. *Vossius*.

Nonnius Lewis, of Antwerp, phys. and antiq. Latin med. and antiq. author. d. aft. 1620. *Moresi*.

Noadt Gerard, eminent Dutch civil. and politic. auth. b. 1647. d. 1725. *Niceron*.

Norden Frederick, of Holstein, memorable for his skill as a designer, navigator, and mathematician. He was sent to Egypt, by the king of Denmark, and made designs of the ruins of the ancient city of Thebes, and of other monuments of antiquity; and being recommended to the English naval service, he published his drawings at London, which gained him great applause. d. 1742.

Nores Jason de, of Nicosia, in the isle of Cyprus, which place being taken by the Turks, Nores retired to Padua, and taught moral philosophy: Latin and Ital. philos. and politic. author and poet. d. 1590. *Nouv. Dict.*

Noris Henry, cardinal, of Verona. Latin polem. and hist. auth. b. 1631. d. 1704. *Niceron*.

Norris John, emin. English div. and philosoph. moral philosoph. writer and poet. b. 1657. d. 1711. *Biog. Britan.*

Norris Sir John, a brave English admiral. d. 1749.

North Francis, lord Guildford, keeper of the great seal under Charles II. and James II. an eminent lawyer, and nat. philosopher, author of an esteemed Philosophical Essay on Music, &c. d. 1685. *Walpole's Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors*.

North Sir Dudley, his brother, an emin. Turkey merchant, and tra-

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veller; president of the English factory at Smyrna and Constantinople; and afterwards one of the lords of the treasury under Charles II. He wrote observations on the manners, customs, and jurisprudence of the Turks; to be found in his life, by Roger North. d. 1691.

North Roger, attorney general under James II. Biog. of the family, and miscel. writer. d. uncert. supposed to be ab. 1700.

Nostrodamus Michael, celeb. French phys. astrologer, and pretended prophet (in the style of Merlin.) His predictions were published in verse. d. 1566. ag. 63. *Dufresnoy*.

Novatian, a Pagan philos. and convert to christianity: he aspired to the see of Rome, and being disappointed, formed a schism in the church, in conjunction with Novatus: their disciples were styled Novatians. fl. ab. 251. *Du Pin*.

Novatus, of Carthage, div. and coadjutor with Novatian. fl. ab. 251.

Nowel Alexander, emin. English div. and polem. writer. b. 1511. d. 1602. *Biog. Brit.*

Noy William, emin. English lawyer, but ignorant of the British constitution, or venal; for it was he who advised Charles I. to levy ship-money: law author. d. 1634.

Nugent Dr. Thomas, English miscel. writer and translator. d. 1772.

Numa Pompilius, the second king of the Romans, succeeded Romulus, 714 B. C. celeb. for his political abilities, and his public virtues. d. 672 B. C. Vide *Livy*.

Numenius, Greek philosopher, who taught a mixed philosophy, consisting of the Pythagorean and Platonic system. fl. in the 2d cent.

Numitor, the famous king of Alba. fl. 754 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Nunez, or **Nonius**, Ferdinand, styled Pincianus, from the place of his birth; Spanish crit. He was the

first introducer of a taste for the study of the Greek and Latin languages in Spain; comment. of Gr. and Latin authors. d. A. D. 1552. ag. 80. *Niceron*.

Nuroddin, or Noradin, sultan of Aleppo, a great warrior, whose conquests occasioned a crusade against him. d. 1173. ag. 56.

O.

OANNES, king and legislator of the Syrians, by whom he was worshipped as a God, for ages after his death. fl. ab. 1048. B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Obadiah, the prophet. fl. ab. 590 B. C. Vide *The Bible*.

Obrecht Ulric, a learned German, who was styled, on account of his general knowledge, The Epitomy of Human Science; Latin hist. and crit. author. d. A. D. 1701. *Niceron*.

Obsequens Julius, Latin crit. author of a treatise, De Prodigis. fl. ab. 395. *Possius*.

Obsepius John, Germ. phys. Latin med. and critic. author. b. 1556. d. 1619. *Melchior Adam*.

Occam William, English cordelier, polem. author. d. 1347. *Moreri*.

Occellus Lucanus, Greek Pythag. philos. author of a philosoph. tract intitled, The Universe, in which he attempts to prove the eternity of the world. fl. ab. 450 B. C. *Stanley*.

Ochinus, Italian div. and one of the early reformers: he settled in England, by the invitation of archbp. Cranmer, and was made a prebend of Canterbury; but on the accession of queen Mary, he retired, first to Strasburgh, and then to Moravia. Italian theol. and polem. author. b. A. D. 1487. d. 1564. *Bayle*.

Ockley Simon, English div. professor of the oriental languages at Cambridge, hist. of the Saracens from 632 to 705, &c, d. aft. 1717. *Biog. Diet.*

Octavia, sister of Octavius Cæsar, and wife to Marc Anthony, memorable for her amiable virtues, her endeavours to restore public tranquillity, by reconciling her brother and her husband; and for the fortitude with which she bore the infidelity and ill usage of her husband. d. 100 B. C. with grief for the death of her son, Marcellus, who was married to Julia, the daughter of Augustus, and was considered as heir to the empire. Vide *Suetonius* and *Dion Cassius*.

Odazzi John, of Rome, emin. paint. and engraver. b. A. D. 1663. d. 1731. *Nouv. Dict.*

Odenatus, king of the Palmyrians; a renowned warrior, took part with the Romans, and defeated Sapor, king of Persia; in recompence for which service Gallienus, the Rom. emperor, associated him in the empire. Assassinated at a banquet, in 297. *Tillemont*.

Odacer, king of the Heruli, conqueror of Italy, and destroyer of the Roman empire in the West, in 476, when Rome was obliged to acknowledge him as king of Italy. Vanquished and slain by Theodoric, in 493. *Med. Univ. Hist.*

Odingsell Gabriel, English dramatic writer. d. 1734.

Odo, (canonized) emin. French abbot, theol. author. d. 948. *Niceron*.

Odo Cantanius, or of Kent, English Benedictine monk and abbot, theol. author. d. 1171. *ibid*.

Oeclampadius John, emin. German div. and convert to the reformation

- tion: he was a disciple of Zuin-
gilius; polem. author. b. 1482. d.
1531. ag. 49. *Melchior Adam.*
- Oecumenius, Greek div. theol. auth.
and comment. d. ab. 990. *Niceron.*
- Oedipus, the unfortunate king of
Thebes, whose history is partly fa-
bulous. fl. ab. 1266 B. C. *Univ.*
Hist.
- Oenotrus, prince of Arcadia, founder
of the first colony of Greeks in
Italy. fl. 1028 B. C.
- Offa, king of Mercia, in England,
a great warrior, but a tyrant. d.
A. D. 796.
- Ogilby John, of Scotland, emin. geo-
graph. crit. and poet, &c. d. 1676.
ag. 74. *Biog. Britan.*
- Ogle John, Eng. poet: he modern-
ised Chaucer. d. 1746.
- Ogle Sir Chaloner, a brave English
admiral. d. 1750.
- Ogyges, king of Beotia, whose reign
is memorable only for a partial de-
luge, which overflowed his domi-
nions: some authors say he perished
in it; others that he fled. 1796
B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Okolski Simon, a Polish jacobine,
Latin hist. of Poland. d. aft. A. D.
1641. *Moreri.*
- Olaus Magnus, archbishop of Upsal,
in Sweden, hist. of the Northern
nations. d. aft. 1546. *Niceron.*
- Oldcastle Sir John, lord Cobham, a
gallant officer, and worthy English
patriot: the first author on the re-
formation from popery, and the
first noble martyr to the same cause,
being burnt for heresy, 5. Hen. V.
1418.
- Oldenburg Henry, a German gentle-
man, and philos. Being consul in
England for the city of Bremen,
he settled in London, and became
first secretary to the Royal Society;
and editor of The Philosoph. Trans-
actions, from numb. 1, to 36, &c.
d. 1677. *Moreri.*
- Oldendorp, of Hamburg, civilian,
emin. law author, d. 1567. *Melch.*
Adam.
- Oldfield Ann, a celeb. Eng. actress,
d. 1730.
- Oldham John, emin. English poet,
b. 1653, d. 1683. *Biog. Britan.*
- Olderman John, a Saxon, professor of
Greek, miscel. Latin auth. b. 1686,
d. 1723. *Moreri.*
- Oldmixon John, English historian,
politic. and dram. writer. d. 1742.
Cibber's Lives of the Poets.
- Olearius Adam, a Fleming, statesm.,
to the duke of Holstein, hist. of his
travels to Muscovy and Persia, &c.,
d. 1671. *Niceron.*
- Olearius Godfrey, Germ. div. theol.
and hist. author. d. 1715. *ibid.*
- Olen, Greek poet and musician, said
to be more ancient than Orpheus,
and one of the projectors of the
Delphic oracles. fl. ab. 1255. B. C.
- Oliver Isaac, emin. English portrait
painter. d. A. D. 1617. ag. 61.
*Walpole's Anecd. of Painting in Eng-
land.*
- Oliver Peter, his son, eminent in the
same art. d. about 1664. aged 60.
Granger.
- Oliver William, emin. Eng. phys.
med. writer on the Bath waters,
d. 1764.
- Olivet l'abbé, emia. French crit. and
transl. of Cicero, &c. d. 1768.
- Olympiodorus, of Alexandria, peri-
pat. philos. author of a Life of Pla-
to, and comment. on Aristotle and
Plato. fl. ab. 443.
- Olympus, Greek mathemat. fl. 340
B. C.
- Omar I. caliph of the Saracens, the
second after Mahomet; one of the
most rapid conquerors of modern
history. He drove the Greeks from
Syria and Phœnicia; Jerusalem
was surrendered to him; his gene-
rals took the capital of Persia; and
soon after, Memphis and Alexan-
dria submitted to his victorious
troops; and in this conquest the
famous Alexandrian library was
burnt by these savages, who heated
their stoves with its valuable books.

M A S

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Omar was assassinated by a Persian slave, in 643, the 10th of his reign, and 63d of his age. Vide *Libraries*, PART I. and *Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Onesicratus, Cynic philosopher. fl. 332 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Onias I. celeb. high priest of the Jews, when Ptolemy Soter took Jerusalem. d. 304 B. C. [There were two more of the same name.] Vide *Josephus*.

Onkelos, the proselyte, famous Jew rabbi, author of the first Chaldee paraphrase on the Pentateuch. fl. A. D. 20. *Bayle*.

Onomacrites, Greek poet, supposed to be the author of the verses attributed to Orpheus and Musæus. fl. 516 B. C.

Onofander, Platonic philosopher. fl. ab. A. D. 50. *Stanley*.

Onslow Arthur, lord Onslow, many years speaker of the British house of commons. d. 1768.

Onupharius Panvinus, Italian monk, Latin, eccles. and prof. hist. d. 1568. ag. 39. *Moreri*.

Ooliab and Beseleel, archit. sculpt. and painters of the tabernacle in the desert. fl. 1490 B. C. Vide *Exodus*, c. 31.

Optitius Martin, of Breslaw, celeb. Latin and Germ. poet. d. A. D. 1636. *Vossius*.

Oporinus John, of Basse, eminent printer, editor and comment. of Greek and Latin authors. b. 1507. d. 1568. *Moreri*.

Oppian, celeb. Greek philosoph. and poet. d. 213. ag. 30. *Vossius*.

Optalus, an African prelate, hist. of the Donatists, and geog. of Africa. fl. in the 4th cent.

Ordonio II. king of Asturia and Galicia, a renowned warrior: he made war against the Saracens, in possession of Spain, and slew 70000 in one battle. d. 923. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Organa Andrea, eminent Florentine archit. sculpt. and painter. d. 1389. ag. 60. *Felicien*.

Oribasius, of Pergamos, physic. and philos. med. author. d. 398.

Origen, of Alexandria, one of the primitive fathers of the christian church; theol. and polem. author and comment. b. 185. d. 254. *Cave's Hist. Literat.*

Orlando, a famous Italian warrior, styled Furioso. d. 778.

Orobio, famous Spanish Jew phys. and pretended convert to christianity. At Amsterdam he was circumcised, and there he published a Latin treatise against Spinosa, and engaged in a controversy with the famous Limborch, against christianity. d. 1687. *Basnage's Hist. of the Jews*.

Orodes, king of Parthia, a renowned warrior, signalized himself by a victory over Crassus, the Roman general. He had 30 sons by different women, who all solicited to succeed him; he made choice of Phrantes, the eldest, whom he admitted to a share in the government, and was soon after put to death by him. 35 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Orosius, Spanish div. Latin univ. hist. from Christ to 416, and polem. writer. d. aft. 420. *Cambesius Bibl. Patrum*.

Orpheus, of Thrace, Greek poet, and inventor of music in Greece. fl. 128 B. C. *Univ. Hist.* and *Vossius*.

Orpheus, of Crotona, epic poet. fl. 576 B. C. *Vossius*.

Orsato Sessorio, of Padua, philos. Latin hist. antiq. and crit. author and poet. b. A. D. 1617. d. 1678. *Moreri*.

Orsi, cardinal, a Tuscan, Ital. eccles. hist. from 587 to 600. d. 1761.

Ortelius Abraham, celeb. German geog. and antiq. settled at Antwerp, where he published his works in Latin. b. 1527. d. 1598. *Melch. Adam*.

Orus, or Horus, Egyptian philosoph. author of a treatise on Hieroglyphics. fl. 1540 B. C.

Olorio

O U D

- Osorio** Jerome, eminent Portuguese div. Latin politic. author, hist. &c. d. A. D. 1580. ag. 45. *Du Pin*.
- Osborne** Francis, English hist. politic. and moral writer. b. 1589. d. 1659. *Biog. Brit.*
- Ossat** cardinal, French statesman to Henry IV. politic. writer. d. 1604. ag. 68. *Niceron*.
- Ossian**, a celeb. Northern poet. fl. ab. 300.
- Ostade** Abraham Van, emin. Dutch painter. b. 1610. d. 1685. *De Piles*.
- Ostanes**, or Hostanes, Persian philos. who conducted Xerxes into Greece. 486 B. C.
- Othman**, or Othoman, famous warrior and conqueror, the founder of the Turkish emp. d. A. D. 1327. ag. 68. Vide *Ottoman*, PART I. and *Leuclavius Hist. of the Ottom. Emp.*
- Otho**, emperor of Rome; being defeated by Vitellius, slew himself. A. D. 69. ag. 37. *Tillemont*.
- Otho I.** emperor of Germany, styled The Great; a renowned warrior, who by his conquests considerably extended the German empire, and by his policy greatly improved its internal government. d. 973. in the 58th of his age, and 37th of his reign. *Maimbourg*.
- Otho**, of Frisingensis, bishop of Frisingen in Germany, univ. chron. hist. from the creation to A. D. 1146. continued by Otho de St. Blaise to 1210. Frisingensis d. 1158.
- Otho**, or Octavius, Venius, of Leyden, emin. painter b. 1556. d. at Brussels 1634. *De Piles*.
- Ott** Henry, emin. Swiss div. Latin hist. and crit. author. b. 1617. d. 1682. *Bayle*.
- Otway** Thomas, celeb. English poet and dram. author. b. 1651. d. 1685. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets*.
- Oudin** Casimir, French Norbertine monk, Latin crit. and comment. on the sacred writings and eccles. hist. d. 1717. ag. 79. *Niceron*.

O X E

- Oudinet** Marc Anthony, French lawyer and antiquary, medal. author. d. 1712. ag. 68. *Noww Dict.*
- Overall** John, bishop of Norwich, author of a tract on the divine institution of government. d. 1619. *Biog. Dict.*
- Oughtred** William, English div. and emin. mathematic. Greek and Latin mathematic. author. b. 1573. d. 1660. *Biog. Britan.*
- Overbury** Sir Thomas, a learned and worthy English gentleman, who fell a sacrifice to the intrigues of an infamous statesman, and his lascivious mistress, afterwards his wife, being poisoned in the Tower, in 1613, by order of Robert Carr, earl of Rochester, and the countess of Essex, for opposing the scheme of divorcing the countess from the earl of Essex, and marrying her to Rochester, which was accomplished after Overbury's murder: miscel. auth. in prose and verse. *Biog. Brit.*
- Ovid**, or Ovidius Publius Naso, a Roman knight, and celeb. Latin poet. d. A. D. 17. ag. 59. *Vossius*.
- Oviedo** Gonzalez, a Spaniard, inspector of the commerce of America under Charles le Quint, Span. hist. of the West-Indies. d. after 1534. *Moreri*.
- Oviedo** John Gonsalvo, the first discoverer, (according to Fallopius, of the virtues of Guaiacum, in the cure of the venereal disease. fl. ab. 1490. *ib.*
- Owen** John, styled Audeonus, b. in Wales, but in what year is not known; and was obliged to accept the place of master of the free-school at Warwick, where he lived, and d. in great indigence, 1622. celeb. Latin epigram. poet. *Moreri Dict. Hist.*
- Owen** John, emin. English dissenting minister, voluminous theol. and polem. author. d. 1683. ag. 67. *Biog. Brit.*

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renstiern Axel de, statesman to Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and famous for his administration of the Swedish government after the death of that hero. He is the reputed author of the se-

cond vol. of the History of Sweden in German. fl. 1633. *Niceron*.
Ozanam James, emin. French math. mathematic. and philosoph. author. b. 1640. d. 1717. *Nouv. Dict.*

P.

PAAS Crispin, of Cologne, celeb. engraver. fl. ab. 1610. *Moreri*.

Passeri, Italian painter, disciple of Carlo Maratti. b. and d. uncert.

Passow Peter, Dutch phys. anatom. and botan. auth. b. 1564. d. 1617. *Niceron*.

Passer Richard, English div. and polem. author. b. 1482. d. 1532. *Biog. Dict.*

Passymerus George, a Greek, Byzantine hist. to his own time. fl. ab. 1280.

Passy Julius, Ital. celeb. civ. and arithmet. Latin civil law auth. b. 1550. d. 1635. *Niceron*.

Passy, Parthian general, nephew to Mithridates; signalized himself by the defeat of Crassus, the celeb. Rom. general, whose army he cut to pieces, 53 B. C. After having ravaged Syria and Judea, he was defeated and slain by Ventidius, 39 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Passy Marcus, Latin dram. poet and painter. d. 150 B. C. ag. 90. *Vossius*.

Passy (Louis Leo) the, so called, celeb. portrait painter and engraver of medals. d. ab. A. D. 1615. *De Piles*.

Passy, Blaise François comte de, a valiant French officer, and an able engineer, milit. mathem. and astronom. author. b. 1604. d. 1655. *Moreri*.

Passy Gio-Battista, eminent Genoese painter and engraver, b. 1556. d. 1629. *De Piles*.

Pagi Anthony, French cordelier, editor and critic of the annals of Baronius, ending in 1198. b. 1624. d. 1699. *Niceron*.

Pagi Francis, his nephew, cordelier, assisted his uncle in the Critique on Baronius; author of a chron. hist. of the Popes, in Latin. b. 1654. d. 1723. *ib.*

— Anthony, his nephew, finished the history of the popes, and is himself known in the republic of letters, by his histories of Cyrus the Younger, and of the Revolutions of the Netherlands: he died suddenly, ab. 1730. *ib.*

Pajon Claude, French Calvin. div. and polem. author. b. 1626. d. 1685. *Bayle*.

Pagninus Sanctes, an Italian dominican, Hebrew crit. comment. on The Bible, and Heb. lexicographer. b. 1466. d. 1536. *Niceron*.

Palæmon Q. Rhemmius, celebrated gram. who taught at Rome, ab. A. D. 40. He is likewise mentioned as a poet. *Vossius*.

Palefox John de, emin. Spanish prelate, and missionary to America. Theol. and hist. author. b. 1600. d. 1659. *Moreri*.

Palaprat John, French dram. poet. b. 1650. d. 1721. *ib.*

Palati John, an Italian, Lat. hist. of the West. Emp. to 1670. d. 1680. *Nouv. Dict.*

Palæphatus, antient Greek philos. and hist. chief work, De Incredibilibus. The Cambridge edit. of 1671, and that of Amsterdam, 1678,

P A M

- 1678, are most esteemed. Writers differ widely about the time in which he lived; some place him long before, and others after Aristotle, ab. 300 B. C.
- Palearius Aonius**, a learned Roman, Latin author in prose and verse; but chiefly distinguished for his poem, *De Immortalitate Animæ*. He was condemned by the inquisition for favouring the opinions of Luther, and burnt by pope Pius V. in A. D. 1566. *Moreri*.
- Paleologus Michael**, emperor of the East; took Constantinople from the Latins, and put an end to their empire. d. 1283.
- Palfin John**, eminent Flem. surgeon, anatom. author. d. 1730. *Moreri*.
- Palingenius Marcellus**, Italian poet. d. aft. 1537. *ib*.
- Palladio Andrew**, emin. Ital. archit. d. 1580. *Felebiem*.
- Palladius**, of Cappadocia, Greek prelate and Anchorite, and histor. of the Anchorites, &c. d. in the 5th cent. *Bibl. Patrum*.
- Pallavicini Ferrante**, Ital. friar, miscel. satir. writer, chiefly against the corruptions of the court of Rome, for which he was put to death by pope Urban VII. in 1644. *Bayle*.
- Pallavicini Sforza**, cardinal, hist. of The Council of Trent, and polem. author. b. 1607. d. 1667. *Moreri*.
- Palma James**, the elder, Ital. paint. disciple of Titian. b. 1548. d. 1588. *De Piles*.
- Palma James**, the younger, his nephew, Ital. painter in the style of Tintoret, and engraver. b. 1544. d. 1628. *ib*.
- Palmer Samuel**, emin. Eng. printer, author of *The History of Printing*. d. 1732.
- Paludanus John**, Flemish div. Latin theol. author. d. 1630. *Niceron*.
- Pamelius James**, Flem. div. crit. and comment. on the fathers. b. 1536. d. 1587. *Du Pin*.
- Pamphila**, a Roman lady, wrote thirty-three books of mixed history, but they are lost, fl. ab. A. D. 64. *Suid*.

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- Pamphilus**, a Macedonian painter, and mathemat. fl. ab. 350 B. C. *Priestley's Biog. Chart*.
- Panard Charles François**, French dram. comic poet. d. A. D. 1765. *Nouv. Dict*.
- Pangenus**, antient Greek painter. fl. ab. 457 B. C.
- Panicrollus Guy**, famous Ital. lawyer, Latin law author. b. A. D. 1523. d. 1599. *Moreri*.
- Pan-Kou**, celeb. Chinese historian. fl. 85 B. C. *Dufresnoy*.
- Pannon**, or Janus Pannonius, Hungarian prelate and poet. d. 1490. *ib*.
- Panoetius**, Greek, Stoic philos. fl. ab. 127 B. C. *Diog. Laert*.
- Pantænus**, a Stoic philos. and convert to christianity, which he taught at Alexandria, comment. on The Bible in Greek. d. ab. A. D. 213. *Bibl. Patrum*.
- Panyasis**, ancient Greek poet. fl. ab. 476 B. C. *Vossius*.
- Pape Guy**, emin. French lawyer, law author. d. A. D. 1487. *Dufresnoy*.
- Papias**, a Phrygian bishop, Greek theol. author. d. in 1500. *Eusebius*.
- Papillon Almaque**, celeb. French poet. b. 1487. d. 1559. *Moreri*.
- Papillon Thomas**, his nephew, emin. French lawyer, Lat. law author. b. 1514. d. 1596. *ib*.
- Papillon Philibert**, l'abbé, miscel. writer. b. 1666. d. 1738. *ib*.
- Papin Isaac**, a Frenchman, took orders in the church of England in the reign of James II. afterwards professor of theology in the church of the French refugees at Dantzick, and finally a Roman catholic, and a writer in it's defence. Theol. and polem. author. d. 1709. *Moreri*.
- Papinian**, celeb. Roman lawyer, beheaded by the emp. Caracalla, in 212, for refusing to write him an apology to be delivered to the senate, for his having murdered his brother Geta. *Zosimus*.
- Papirius Prætextatus**, celeb. Roman lawyer. fl. ab. 550. B. C.

Papirius

PAR

Papirius-Cursor, the Rom. dictator, a renowned warrior. fl. ab. 320 B. C. Vide *Liuy*.

Papius Andrew, Flemish div. Latin poet. d. A. D. 1581. *Vossius*.

Pappius, celeb. Greek philos. and mathem. mathematic. author. fl. ab. 383. *Suidas*.

Papyrius-Masson, John, or Papire, French lawyer, miscel. Lat. auth. chiefly biog. and chronol. b. 1544. d. 1611. *Niceron*.

Paracelsus, celeb. Swiss phys. med. and philos. author. b. 1493. d. 1534. *Moreri*.

Paradin William, French historian. d. aft. 1581. *ib.*

Paradies Ignatius Gaston, French jesuit, mathemat. author. b. 1636. d. 1673. *Niceron*.

Pare David, or Pareus, of Silesia, prot. div. Latin polem. author. b. 1548. d. 1622. *Bayle*.

Pare Philip, his son, celeb. gram. Greek and Lat. grammat. and crit. author. b. 1576. d. 1647. *ibid.*

Pare Daniel, his son, gram. chief work, "Historia Palatina:" murdered by robbers in 1645. *ibid.*

Pare Ambrose, French surg. anatom. author. d. 1592. *Moreri*.

Parent Anthony, French mathem. mathematic. auth. b. 1666. d. 1716. *ibid.*

Paris, the son of Priam, king of Troy, memorable in history for carrying off Helena, the daughter of Menelaus, king of Mycena, in his absence, which occasioned the famous siege of Troy; slain at the siege ab. 1188 B. C. Vide *Un. Hist.*

Paris Matthew, an Eng. Benedictine friar, of the monastery of St. Alban's; a man possessed of a most extraordinary genius: for, it is said, that he professed theol. hist. eloquence, architect. mathemat. painting, and poetry, and acquired reputation in all. He is however only memorable at this time for his Universal History, from the Creation to A. D. 1259, the year of his

PAR

death. It was continued by Rish-auger, another friar of the same convent, to 1273. The best editions are those of 1571, and 1640, Lond. in fol.

Parker Matthew, the second protestant archbishop of Canterbury, an able statesman under queen Elizabeth, eccles. hist. and polem. author. b. 1504. d. 1575. *Strype's Life of Parker*.

Parker Thomas, first earl of Macclesfield, lord chancellor of England under Geo. I. and II. d. 1732.

Parker George, second earl of Macclesfield, president of the Royal Society; the promoter of the alteration in the style, on which subject he published his speech in the house of lords, and another pamphlet. d. 1766.

Parker Samuel, English div. polem. philos. and politic. writer. b. 1640. d. 1687. *Biog. Diet.*

Parkinson John, emin. English botanist, Latin botan. author. fl. in the last century. *Nouv. Diet.*

Parmenides, of Elea, Greek philos. fl. ab. 436 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Parmenion, a celeb. general under Alexander the Great, to whose military skill and valour he was indebted for many of his signal victories; yet, upon a groundless suspicion of aspiring to the crown, the tyrant cut off him and his son, 329 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Parnell Thomas, English div. and poet. b. A. D. 1679. d. 1718.

Parre Catherine, the last queen to Henry VIII. whose prudence and moderation preserved her from the effects of his cruelty and caprice; she survived Henry, and was afterwards married to Sir Thomas Seymour, lord high admiral of England. Authoress of pious meditations, prayers, psalms, and other religious pieces. d. 1548. *Walpole's Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors*.

Parr Thomas, a remarkable Englishman; he lived in the reigns of ten

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kings,

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kings and queens; he married his second wife when he was 120 years of age, and had a child by her. d. 1635, ag. 152.

Parthasus, of Ephesus, celeb. painter of antiquity; according to Pliny, the first who gave symmetry to his figures. fl. ab. 436 B. C. *Pliny Hist. Nat.*

Parrhasius Janus, an Italian, eminent. Latin miscel. auth. b. A. D. 1470. d. 1518. *Bayle.*

Parrocel Joseph, emin. French hist. painter and engraver. b. 1648. d. 1704. *De Piles.*

Parrocel Peter, nephew to Joseph, pupil of Carlo Maratti; hist. paint. d. 1739. *ibid.*

Parrocel Charles, son of Joseph, painted the victories of Louis XIV. d. 1752. *ib.*

Parsons, or **Persons**, Robert, an intriguing English jesuit, who made himself formidable to the English court, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by the various plots contrived by him for the destruction of that princess, and the subversion of the protestant religion. Polem. and theol. author in defence of the Rom. catholic religion. b. 1546. d. 1610. *Vide Biog. Dict.*

Parsons Dr. James, English physician, and med. writ. d. 1770.

Parthenay Catharine de, daughter and heiress of John de Parthenay, lord of Soubise, who signalized himself in the reigns of Hen. III. and Char. IX. of France, in the support of the protestant cause in the civil wars of those times. His daughter was not less eminent for her courage and constancy in the same cause; being reduced (with her daughter) in the siege of Rochelle, to live upon horse-flesh and four ounces of bread *per diem*, upwards of three months, they constantly animated the citizens to persist in their defence of the place; and when it was taken, they refused to be included in the articles of capitulation, and were therefore sent to the castle of Ni-

PAS

cort, as prisoners of war, where she died in 1631, ag. 77. [This lady wrote several tragedies and other poems.] *Bayle.*

Paruta Paul, a noble Venetian, hist. of Venice from 1513 to 1572; and political auth. d. 1595. ag. 58. *ib.*

Pas Manassés de, marquis de Feuquieres, a renowned French general, slain at the siege of Thionville, 1640. *Nouv. Dict.*

Pas Anthony, marquis de Feuquieres, a brave general in the service of Louis XIV. author of esteemed Military Memoirs. d. 1711. ag. 63. *ib.*

Pas Crispin, of Cologne, celeb. engraver. d. ab. 1610.

Pascal Blaise, a celebrated Frenchman; esteemed for his mathematical knowledge; but more so, as the author of the famous letters called "Lettres Provinciales," which are considered by the French critics as a model of eloquence and humour in this language. Mathem. and miscel. author. b. 1623. d. 1662. *Bayle.*

Pascal II, pope, famous for his dispute with Henry I. of England, and Henry IV. emp. of Germany, concerning the right of investitures. A great number of his letters are still extant. d. 1118. *Tillemont.*

Paschius George, a learned German author, of a scarce but valuable tract, intitled, "Tractatus de novis inventis, quorum accuratiori cultui faciem prætulit Antiquitas;" printed at Leipzig, in 4to, 1700. b. and d. uncert. *Nouv. Dict.*

Pasor Matthias, of Nassau, professor of mathem. at Heidelberg; of the oriental languages and mathem. at Oxford; and finally, professor of divinity, mathem. and moral philosophy, at Groningen; miscel. Latin author. b. 1559. d. 1658. *Bayle.*

Pasqualigus Zacharus, of Verona, of the sect of Theatines; remarkable for having written a moral treatise in

P A T

- in defence of the cruel custom of
of castrating infants. fl. ab. 1650.
New. Dict.
- Pasquier Stephen, French lawyer,
Latin and French poet. b. 1528.
d. 1615. *ib.*
- Paslerat John, professor of eloquence
at Paris, Latin poet and critic.
b. 1534. d. 1602. *Niceron.*
- Pasignani, Florentine painter. fl. ab.
1610. *De Piles.*
- Pasionei Dominico, cardinal, an Ital.
celeb. for his universal learning.
Miscel. author in Greek and Latin.
d. 1761. *New. Dict.*
- Paterculus Caius Velleius, a Roman,
hist. of Greece and Rome, from
the defeat of Perseus, king of Ma-
cedon, by the Romans, 168 B. C.
to the 6th year of the reign of Ti-
berius, A. D. 8. Vide *Vossius.*
- Patin Guy, French phys. med. and
miscel. author. b. 1602. d. 1672.
Bayle.
- Patin Charles, of Paris, celeb. antiq.
voluminous author in Lat. French,
and Ital. on antiquities; medallic
hist. and voyages, and of some medi-
cal tracts. b. 1633. d. 1693.
Niceron.
- Patison William, Eng. poet. b. 1706.
d. 1727. *Biog. Dict.*
- Patricius, or Patrice, François, French
prelate, philos. and polit. author
and Latin poet. d. 1464. *Niceron.*
- Patricius, or Patrice, François, author
of an esteemed work intitled, *Pa-
ralleli Militari*, A Parallel between
the ancient and modern Military
Art. Italian poet, &c. d. at Rome,
1507. *ib.*
- Patrick, (canonized) a primitive fa-
ther of the church, and patron of
Ireland; founder of the bishopric
of Armagh. d. 460. *Bibl. Patrum.*
- Patrick Simon, bishop of Ely, polem.
author, and comment. b. 1626.
d. 1707. *Biog. Dict.*
- Patrick Dr. Samuel, translator of
Terence. d. 1748.
- Patru Olivier, a learned French law-
yer: according to Voltaire, the

P A U

- first who introduced correctnes and
purity of language in pleadings.
miscel. writer. b. 1604. d. 1681.
Niceron.
- Paul, the apostle, was beheaded by
order of Nero, 66. *Usser.*
- Paul, of Tyre, Greek rhetoric. auth.
fl. ab. 120. *Vossius.*
- Paul Eginetta, Greek phys. medical
auth. fl. in the 7th cent. *Moreri.*
- Paul III. Alexander Farnesius, pope,
memorable for refusing to divorce
Henry VIII. of England from his
queen, Catharine of Arragon, by
which the popish writers say, he
lost the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of
England. He was a patron of learn-
ing, and some of his letters to Sa-
dolet and Erasmus are still extant.
d. 1549. *Bower's Lives of the Popes.*
- Paul Veronese. Vide *Veronese.*
- Paul, of Venice, commonly called
Father Paul, whose real name was
Peter Sarpi. A man of universal
learning, but particularly skilled in
the canon and civil law, and phy-
sic. It is by some writers asserted,
that he first discovered the circula-
tion of the blood, but Dr. Friend,
in his History of Physic, has proved
that the sole discovery of the cir-
culation ought to be ascribed to Dr.
Harvey: however, Father Paul
certainly discovered the valves,
which serve for the circulation.
His chief work is, *The History of
the Council of Trent*. Besides
which he wrote some anatom. and
politic. tracts. b. 1552. d. 1622.
Bayle.
- Paulinus, (canonized) descended from
an illustrious Roman family, but
born in France about the year 353.
Elected bishop of Nola, in Cam-
pagna, ab. 400. Theol. writer
and poet, d. 431. *Cave's Hist. Lit.*
- Paulli Simon, eminent Danish phys.
med. and botan. author. b. 1603.
d. 1680. *Moreri.*
- Paulus Emilius, renowned Roman
general. d. 160 B. C. *Paterculus.*

PEI

- Paulus Samosatenus, primitive father of the church, founder of the sect of Paulinists. fl. 270.
- Paulus Silentarius, Greek eccles. hist. and poet. fl. ab. 558.
- Paulus Anafesto, the first doge, or duke of Venice. Elected ab. 697. d. 717.
- Pausanias, celeb Greek orator, geographer, and hist. of Greece. fl. ab. 174. *Vossius*.
- Pausias, of Sicyon, Greek painter, said to be the inventor of that branch of the art styled, The Caustic, a method of burning the colours into wood or ivory. It must be observed, that the ancients considered the city of Sicyon as the nursery of painters. fl. ab. 335 B. C. Vide *Plinii Hist. Nat.*
- Pautre Anthony le, of Paris, celeb. architect. d. 1691. *Felibien's Mem. de Arch.*
- Peter and John, his sons, were emin. sculptors and engravers. Peter lived till 1744. *Dufresnoy*.
- Pearce Zachary, bishop of Rochester, editor of Longinus and Cicero. d. 1774.
- Pearson John, bishop of Chester, theol. polem. and critic. author. b. 1612. d. 1686. *Biog. Brit.*
- Peck Francis, English antiq. d. 1743.
- Pechantre Nicholas de, French dram. poet. b. 1638. d. 1708. *Moreri*.
- Pekah, king of Israel, a renowned warrior. d. 738. B. C. *Usher*.
- Pecquet John, French phys. med. and anatom. auth. d. A. D. 1674. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Pedmontanus, physic. fl. ab. 1310. *Priestley's Biog. Chart.*
- Peere Williams William, English law author. d. 1736.
- Pegasus Manuel, Portuguese law auth. d. 1696.
- Peiresc Nicholas Claude Fabricius, Seigneur de, a French gentleman, eminent for being the patron of learned men, and a general correspondent with all the literati of his time. Miscel. Latin auth. b. 1580. d. 1637. *Bayle*.

PEM

- Pelicanis, mathematician. fl. ab. 1378. *Priestley*.
- Pelagus, founder of the sect of Pelagians; was born in Britain, and is said to have been abbot of the monastery of Bangor. He taught his doctrines first at Rome, about the year 400; at Carthage in 412; and afterwards in the East and Western empires. Being banished finally from Rome, and his heresy condemned by pope Zosimus, it is thought he returned to England, and lived obscurely; but we have no certain account when or where he died. Polem. writer. *Moreri*.
- Pelham Henry, English statesman. d. 1754. ag. 60.
- Pell John, eminent English div. and mathem. theol. and mathemat. author. b. 1610. d. 1685. *Biog. Dict.*
- Pellegrin Simon Joseph, French dram. poet. d. 1745. ag. 82. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Pellegrino Tiffaldi, of Bologna, architect and painter. d. 1591. ag. 70. *Felibien*.
- Pellegrino, of Modena, celeb. paint. disciple of Raphael; killed in a fray in that city, ab. 1530. *De Piles*.
- Pelletier James, French phys. med. and mathem. author. b. 1517. d. 1582. *Dufresnoy*.
- Pellison (Fontanier) Paul, a French gentleman of universal learning; hist. of The French Academy, misc. writer and poet. b. 1624. d. 1693. *Niceron*.
- Pelopidas, the renowned Theban general; slain in battle, after he had gained the victory over Alexander, tyrant of Phares, 354 B. C. *Pausanias*.
- Pelops, or Pelops, son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia; conqueror of that part of Greece situated beyond the East, and called after him Peloponnesus. fl. 1322 B. C. Vide *Univ. Hist.*
- Pemberton Dr. Henry, emin. English phys. and philos. author of A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy. d. A. D. 1771.

Pembroke

PER

Pembroke (William Marshal) earl of, protector of England during part of the minority of Henry III. celeb. statesman and general. d. 1219. *Vide Rapin.*

Pembroke Thomas, English portrait and hist. painter. d. ab. 1732. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

Penn Sir William, a brave English admiral. b. 1621. d. 1670. *Campbell.*

Penn William, his son, the celeb. Eng. quaker, and founder of the flourishing colony of Pennsylvania, in N. America: polem. writer. b. 1644. d. 1718. *Biog. Britan.*

Penni John Francis, Florentine paint. disciple of Raphael, and sometimes styled, "Il Fattore," from having had the management of his master's affairs. Excelled in landscapes. b. 1488. d. 1528. *De Piles.*

Pens George, of Nurembergh, painter and engraver. fl. ab. 1510. *ib.*

Pepin de Heristel, or le Gros, mayor of the palace under Clovis III. Childabert, and Dagobert. The power of these mayors in France was so great, that they left the sovereign only the empty title, and in the end, seized on the throne itself. Celeb. statesm. and warrior. d. 714. *Vide Henault.*

Pepin le bref, or le Petit, grandson to Pepin le Gros, and first king of the second race of French monarchs. Mayor of the Palace to Childeric III. a weak prince: he contrived to confine him and his son Thierry in different monasteries, and then, with the assistance of pope Stephen III. he usurped the crown. Renowned statesman and conqueror. d. 768. ag. 54. *ib.*

Pepusch Dr. emin. English music. and composer. d. 1752.

Pepin, of Aquitaine, son of Louis I. warrior. d. 838.

Pepperel Sir William, a brave Eng. general; took Louisbourg. d. 1759.

Percy Henry, earl of Northumberland, the Hotspur of the North; a brave general. Slain in arms against Henry IV. by the prince of Wales,

PER

(afterwards Henry V.) in 1403. *Vide Rapin.*

Perdiccas, one of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great. He disputed the throne of Macedon with Antigonus, who entered into alliance with Antipater, Craterus, and Ptolemy; and Perdiccas opposed them with great valour, but behaving with great arrogance and severity to his army, his principal officers revolted, and slew him in his tent, 321 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Perc le Mathurin, French phys. med. and miscel. author. d. A. D. 1761. *Dufresnoy.*

Perez Antonio, Spanish statesm. under Philip II. politic. and miscel. auth. d. 1611. *Vide Mariana's Hist. of Spain.*

Pergolese, Neapolitan, celeb. musician, composer, and poet. b. 1706. d. 1733. *Nouv. Dict.*

Periander, execrable tyrant of Corinth, but extolled by some Greek historians, as a great politician and warrior. d. 588 B. C. *Vide Univ. Hist.*

Periander, Greek philosoph. d. 557 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Pericles, the celeb. Athenian statesm. and general. He gained several victories over the Lacedemonians, and other enemies of the Athenians; but he chiefly valued himself upon this circumstance, which points out his amiable character, That, during his administration, he had not been the cause of any citizens going into mourning. d. 428 B. C. *Vide Thucydides.*

Peringskiold John, a Swede, prof. of antiquities at Upsal; historian of the kings of the North; and author of Hist. and Chronol. Tables, from Adam to Jesus Christ, in the Swedish language. b. A. D. 1654. d. 1720. *Nouv. Dict.*

Perizonius James, a Dutchman, prof. of hist. eloquence, and the Gr. language, at Leyden, crit. and hist. Lat. auth. b. 1651. d. 1717. *Moreeri.*

P E R

Perpenna, the renowned Rom. general. d. 130 B. C. Vide *Levy*.

Perrault Claude, of Paris, physician, which profession he quitted for that of an architect, and became very famous: he designed the entrance into the Louvre. He published a translation of Vitruvius into French with notes: also, an Abridgement of the same: A Book of the five Orders of Architecture: A Collection of several Machines of his own Invention: also, Medical Essays, and Memoirs of the Natural Hist. of Animals. b. 1613. d. 1688. *Niceron*.

Perrault Charles, his brother, miscel. prose writer and poet. b. 1633. d. 1703. *ibid*.

Perrier Francis, emin. French hist. painter and engraver. b. 1590. d. 1655. *De Piles*.

Perrier Charles, of Aix, Latin poet. d. 1692. *Nouv. Dict*.

Perrin Peter, of Lyons, poet, and father of the French opera. d. 1680. *ib*.

Perron du, cardinal, a Swiss, statesm. under Henry III. and IV. of France, theol. and polem. author. b. 1556. d. 1618. *Du Pin*.

Perrot Nicholas, d'Ablancourt, esteemed for his translations into the French language of the antient Gr. and Latin authors. d. 1664.

Perry John, an Englishman, histor. of Russia. d. ab. 1710. *Nouv. Dict*.

Perseus, king of the Mycenians, founder of the city of Mycæna, the first and most ancient of the Greek Heroes. fl. ab. 1348 B. C. according to most chronol. 1028 B. C. according to the Newtonian chronology.

Perseus, king of Macedon, a renowned warrior. d. aft. 168 B. C.

Perseus, Greek mathematician. fl. ab. A. D. 200. *Priestley*.

Perseus Aulus Flaccus, a Roman knight, Latin satir. poet. d. A. D. 60. ag. 30. *Suetonius*.

P E T

Pertinax, an illustrious Roman, raised himself by his valour and merit to the consular dignity; and, upon the death of Commodus, was elected emperor by the prætorian band in 193. Though he owed his elevation to these soldiers, his first care was to repress their insolence, and to oblige them to observe strict discipline; upon which they revolted, and in the tumult one of the private men assassinated this renowned hero, who was the father of his people, after a reign of 87 days. *Crevier's Hist. of the Rom. Emp.*

Perugin Peter, of Perugia, cel. paint. taught Raphael. d. 1524. *De Piles*.

Peruzzi Balthasar, of Sienna, archit. and painter. b. 1500. d. 1536. *Felibien*.

Pesselier Charles, French dram. poet and miscel. prose writer. b. 1712. d. 1763. *Nouv. Dict*.

Petavius Dionysius (his real name Denis Petau) a French jesuit, celeb. for his great learning. His chief work, which is in great repute to this day, he intitled "Rationarum Temporum." It is an abridgement of univ. hist. from the earliest times to 1632, in chronol. order, with references to proper authorities. It was improved, and several additions made to it by Perizonius, and others after his death. Also theol. and polem. author, &c. b. 1583. d. 1657. *Niceron*.

Peter, the apostle, was crucified at Rome, A. D. 66, by order of Nero: he petitioned to die with his head downwards, that he might not be thought to affect the honour of being crucified in the same manner as Christ. Vide *Spanhemii Summa Hist. Eccles. Lugd.* 1689.

Peter, bishop of Alexandria, suffered martyrdom ab. 310. *ib*.

Peter, of Sicily, fl. ab. the year 900, and is known by his History of the Manichees, to be found in "The Bibliotheca Patrum."

Peter,

P E T

Peter, the hermit, a priest of the diocese of Amiens in France, author of the cruel, unjust religious wars, known in history by the appellation of The Crusades. Vide *Crusades*, PART I. A. A. 1092.

Peter Nolasque, (canonized) founder of The Order of Mercy in France, for the redemption of christian captives, formed into a regular society, in 1218. b. 1189. d. 1258. *Nicer.*

Peter, martyr, prot. div. d. 1562.

Peter I. justly styled Peter The Great, czar, and afterwards emperor of Russia, founder of the Russian empire; for, though the country was well-known, and of great antiquity, vide *Russia*, PART I. yet it had no extent of power, of political influence, or of general commerce in Europe, till his time. It would greatly exceed the limits necessarily prescribed to a compendium of Biography, to enumerate the various establishments for which the Russian nation is indebted to this renowned emperor: suffice it to observe, that he laid the basis of that glory to which we have now seen this great empire arrive, under a princess, who studiously imitates all his heroic virtues, and carefully avoids his vices. Vide *Catherine, II.* Peter the Great was b. in 1672. and d. 1725. The most interesting and entertaining account of this hero is given by Voltaire, in his History of Peter the Great, to which the reader is referred: likewise to Fontenelle's Eulogium, pronounced before the academy of arts and sciences at Paris, of which the emperor was a member; and finally to all the General Histories of England, in which the most important transactions of his reign are introduced.

Peternefs, of Antwerp, painter, excelled in representations of architecture and perspective, particularly the interior of churches. b. 1580. d. uncert. *De Piles*.

P E U

Petit Samuel, French prot. div. Latin sacred chronol. and miscel. writer. d. 1648. ag. 51. *Niceron.*

Petit Peter, French phys. med. philosopher. and miscel. Latin author in prose and verse. b. 1617. d. 1687. *Niceron.*

Petit de la Croix Francois, interpreter of the oriental languages to Louis XIV. Translator of a variety of oriental works into the French language; chiefly Histories of the Ottoman Empire: of the Arabs, Mahometans, &c. d. 1713. *Novv. Dict.*

Petit Peter, French mathem. mathemat. and philosoph. author. d. 1677. *Niceron.*

Petit John Lewis, emin. French surgeon, chirurg. author. b. 1674. d. 1750. *Novv. Dict.*

Petitot John, of Geneva, eminent painter and chemist. To him is ascribed the invention of painting in enamel; he chiefly worked on gold and silver plates. Bardier, who married his sister, assisted him in this art, and they were associated for fifty years. b. 1607. d. 1691. *Le Piles.*

Petofires, Greek mathemat. A. 772 B. C. *Priefsley.*

Petrarch Francis, an Italian, celeb. Ital. and Latin poet, styled, The Father of Modern Poetry. b. A. D. 1304. d. 1374. *Niceron.*

Petronius-Arbiter (Titus) a Roman knight, celeb. Latin crit. and satirist. d. A. D. 65. Vide *Tacitus*.

Petty Sir William, emin. Eng. phys. and mathem. writer on political, arithmetic. and miscel. subjects. b. 1623. d. 1687. *Biog. Britan.*

Pettyt William, English law writer, d. 1707.

Peucer Jasper, Germ. phys. and math. med. astronom. and philosoph. author. b. 1525. d. 1602. *Melchior Adam.*

Puerbachius, celeb. mathemat. d. 1462. *Priefsley.*

Peutinger

P H A

Peutinger Conrad, of Augsburgh, civilian, Latin writer on antiquities, &c. b. 1465. d. 1547. *Melch. Ad.*
 Pezron Paul, French abbé, hist. and antiq. author. b. 1639. d. 1706. *Niceron.*

Pfanner Tobias, of Augsburgh, professor of hist. and politics, Latin hist. of the Princes of Germany, The Peace of Westphalia, &c. d. 1717. *Nouv. Dict.*

Phædo, Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Eleatic sect. fl. ab. 391 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Phædrus, Latin poet and fabulist. fl. ab. A. D. 16. *Vossius.*

Phoenix, of Alexandria, architect and engineer to Ptolomy Philopater. fl. 1210 B. C.

Phalantus, celeb. general of the Parthenians, and founder of the ancient city of Tarentum, in Sicily. fl. 625 B. C.

Phalaris, a remarkable tyrant, born at Crete, where his ambitious designs occasioned his banishment: he took refuge in Agrigentum, a free city of Sicily, and there obtained the supreme power by stratagem. Two circumstances have contributed to preserve his name in history. His cruelty, in one act of which he gave an example of strict justice. It is thus related: Perillus, a brafs founder at Athens, knowing the cruel disposition of Phalaris, contrived a new species of punishment for him to inflict on his subjects. He cast a brazen bull, bigger than the life, with an opening in the side, to admit the victims, who being shut up in the body, a fire was kindled under it to roast them to death, and the throat was so contrived, that their dying groans resembled the roaring of a bull. The artist brought it to the tyrant, expecting a great reward. Phalaris admired the invention and workmanship, but

P H E

asked him if he had proved it: being answered in the negative, he told him it was but reasonable he should make the first experiment upon his own work, and instantly ordered the execution. Some letters, supposed to have been written under the name of Abaris, to him, and his answers, have occasioned great disputes in the learned world, respecting their authenticity; and indeed there rests an uncertainty on the whole history of this Sicilian tyrant. The manner of his death is variously reported: Ovid says that the Agrigentes revolted, seized him, cut his tongue out, and then roasted him in the brazen bull, by which he had put to death a great number of their fellow citizens. Others say, he was stoned to death ab. 561 B. C. *Vide Pitt Phalaris, à Carolo Boyle. Oxon. 1695.*

Pharamond, the first king of France, and institutor of the Salique law, which is a code on a variety of subjects; and, amongst others, it is declared, that no part of a real estate shall descend to women, on which is founded the law which excludes them from inheriting the throne of France. d. A. D. 428.

Pherecrates, Greek comic poet, contemporary with Plato and Aristophanes. He was the author of a measure of verses, called after him Pherecretians: they were composed of the three last feet of the hexameter verse, and the first of these three feet was always a spondee. fl. ab. 330 B. C. *Vossius.* [It is said, that according to the custom of more ancient comic poets, who exhibited not imaginary, but real, living characters upon the stage, he played, or, in the language of the present times, took off his contemporaries, exposing their foibles, with a view of correcting them. [A full justification of Samuel Foote, the British Pherecrates.]

Pherecydes,

P H I

Pherecydes, Greek philos. master to Pythagoras: he first taught the strange doctrine, that all animals are mere machines. fl. 560 B. C. *Diog. Laertius.*

Pherecydides, of Athens, Greek hist. fl. 500 B. C. *Priestley.*

Phidias, of Athens, celeb. sculptor. fl. 448 B. C. Vide *Quintilian.*

Philadelphus, an Italian, celeb. Latin critic, and miscel. author. b. A. D. 1398. d. 1481. *Niceron.*

Philemon, Greek comic poet. fl. 346 B. C. *Vossius.*

Philetas, Greek poet and gram. d. ab. 280 B. C. *ib.*

Puillistus, Greek historian. d. ab. 356 B. C. *Priestley.*

Philip II. king of Macedon, and father of Alexander the Great; equally renowned as a legislator, politician, and warrior. After having conquered Greece, he meditated the conquest of Persia; but while he was preparing for this expedition, he was assassinated at a banquet by Pausanias, a captain of his guards, 336 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Philip V. king of Macedon, a renowned warrior. d. 179 B. C. *ib.*

Philip II. king of France, celeb. legislator, politician, and warrior. b. A. D. 1165. d. 1223. *Henault.*

Philip, styled, The Good, duke of Burgundy; memorable for his valour and other princely virtues. d. 1467.

Philip II. king of Spain, celeb. politician, but a cruel tyrant through bigotry, by which he lost the seventeen provinces of Flanders belonging to the crown of Spain, seven of which form the republic of Holland, and the other ten are subject to France and Austria. [For his marriage with queen Mary of England, his invading this kingdom under Elizabeth, &c. the reader is referred to the general histories of England.] b. 1527. d. 1598. Vide *Mariana's Hist. of Spain.*

P H I

Philip, of Leyden, or Philippus, emin. lawyer, political author. d. 1380. *Bayle.*

Philippicus, renowned Roman general. d. in 1602.

Phlippides, Athenian comic poet. fl. 310 B. C.

Philips Catharine, English poetess, and miscel. prose writer. b. A. D. 1631. d. 1664. *Langbaine's Acct. of Dram. Poets.*

Philips Fabian, English lawyer, hist. and politic. writer. b. 1601. d. 1690. *Biog. Brit.*

Philips John, English poet. b. 1676. d. 1708. *ib.*

Philips Ambrose, English dram. poet, and politic. writer. d. 1749.

Philiston, Greek comic poet. fl. ab. A. D. 15. *Vossius.*

Philistes, of Syracuse, Greek hist. of Sicily. d. 367 B. C. *Cicero.*

Philo Dialecticus, Greek philos. d. ab. 260 B. C. *Priestley.*

Philo Academicus, Greek philosoph. fl. 100 B. C. *ib.*

Philo Byzantius, mathematic. fl. 100 B. C. *ib.*

Philo Judæus, a Jew, of Alexandria, Greek writer on moral philosophy. d. A. D. 39. *Cave's Hist. Literar.*

Philo, of Byblos, Greek gram. and hist. d. in 133.

Philo, of Thyane, mathematician. fl. ab. 200.

Philochorus, of Athens, Greek hist. of that city, and poet. d. 22 B. C. *Vossius.*

Philocles, Greek comic poet. fl. 434 B. C. *ib.*

Philolaus, of Crotona, Pythag. philos. and astron. supposed to be the author of The System of the World, revived by Copernicus. fl. 392 B. C. *Stanley.*

Philopæmen, a renowned general of the Achæans, taken by the Messenians, and poisoned by them. 185 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Philoponus, of Alexandria, one of the heads of the sect of Tritheists. Greek

PHO

- Greek gram. crit. and comment. fl. A. D. 536.
- Philostorgus, Greek divine, of Cappadocia, eccles. hist. fl. ab. 383.
- Philostratus Fabius, of Lemnos, or Athens, a Greek sophist and crit. chiefly known by his Life of Apollonius. d. ab. 244. *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*
- Philoxenus, of Cytherea, Greek poet. d. 380 B. C. *Vossius.*
- Phlegon Trallienſis, auth. of A Hist. of the Olympiads, and other historical fragments, in Greek. d. aft. A. D. 156. *Suidas Lexicon.*
- Phocas, emperor of the East, usurper and tyrant, put to death by Heraclius, general of the Africans, in 610, who succeeded him as emperor of the East. *Univ. Hist.*
- Phocion, the renowned Athenian general and philosopher, the disciple of Plato: after having resisted all the offers of Alexander the Great, and Antipater, his successor, to desert the Athenian service, was at last condemned on a false accusation of treason, by his ungrateful fellow-citizens, and put to death, 318 B. C. *Sigonius de Republica Atheniens.*
- Phocylides, of Miletus, Greek moral poet. fl. 547. B. C. *Stephani Opera Poetas Græcos.*
- Phoroneus, second king of Argos, founder of the city of Phoronium, afterwards called Argos, and legislator. fl. 1773 B. C. *Vide Univers. Hist.*
- Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, celeb. statesm. and Greek author. His chief work is, his Bibliotheca, containing the argument, or abstracts from 280 ancient writers of every class, whose works are scarce, or only in fragments. His Nomenclæon, a collection of canons, is also highly esteemed; as are his letters, which were published at London in 1651. with a Latin version and notes, by Richard Montague, bishop of London, from a

PIC

- MS. in the Bodleian library. d. aft. A. D. 886. *Gave's Hist. Literar.*
- Pharortes, king of the Medes, a renowned warrior, slain at the siege of Nineveh, 636 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Phrynicus Arabius, Greek orator and critic. fl. at Rome, ab. A. D. 190.
- Phrynus, of Mytilene, Greek music. fl. 457 B. C. *Pliny.*
- Phul, or Pul, king of Assyria, by some historians said to be Nimus, under another name; and the first founder of that monarchy. A renowned warrior; he invaded Israel in the reign of Manahem, who became tributary to him, and paid him 1000 talents of silver for a peace. fl. 771 B. C. On this critical part of ancient history, vide *The Bible, 2 Kings, c. 19. and Univ. Hist. vol. 4.*
- Piazetta John Baptist, of Venice, emin. painter. d. A. D. 1754. *Dufresnoy.*
- Pic, or Picus, prince of Mirandoli, memorable for his extraordinary genius: it is asserted, that at eighteen years of age he understood twenty-two languages. He took a fancy, at twenty-three years of age, to publish theses upon all the sciences at Rome, and to support them on a public theatre; but being accused of heresy, and thirteen of his propositions censured by pope Innocent VIII. he was silenced: at length he renounced his principality, to give himself up wholly to study, and shut himself up in one of his castles near Florence, where he d. in 1494. ag. 32. Theol. polem. and philosoph. writer. *Bayle.*
- Pic John François, his nephew, philosopher, writer and poet. d. 1513. d.
- Picard, or Picart, John, French div. and celeb. astron. mathemat. and astronom. author. d. 1683. *Morin.*
- Picard John, English paint. d. 1768.
- Picart Michael, of Nuremburgh, crit. auth. b. 1574. d. 1720. *Newo. Diss. Picart*

P I L

- Picart Stephen, of Paris, styled The Roman, emin. engraver. d. 1721. *Dufresnoy.*
- Picart Bernard, of Paris, emin. engraver. b. 1673, d. 1733. *ib.*
- Piccolomini Francis, of Sienna, philosopher, author. d. 1604. *Niceron.*
- Pictet, of Geneva, divine, theol. and hist. author. b. 1655. d. 1724. *Novv. Diſt.*
- Pierce Edward, emin. Eng. painter. d. ab. 1712. *Walp. Anecd. of Paint.*
- Pierino del Vaga, emin. Tusc. paint. disciple of Raphael. b. 1500, d. 1547. *De Piles.*
- Pierius Valerianus, an Italian, celeb. for his univerſal learning, antiq. hist. and critic. writer in Latin, and poet. d. 1558. ag. 81. *Niceron.*
- Pietro della Francisca, Florentine painter, arithm. and geom. author. d. 1443. *Vaſſari.*
- Pietro Cosmo, emin. Italian painter. d. 1521. *ib.*
- Pietro Longo, Vide *Aerſens Peter.*
- Pighius Stephanus, a learned German. His chief work, which is deservedly eſteemed, is intitled "Annales, ſeu ſaſti Romanorum, Magiſtratum et Provinciaram." b. 1520. d. 1604. *Voffius de Hiſt. Latin.*
- Pignorius Laurentius, of Padua, div. Latin crit. and hist. auth. b. 1571. d. 1631. *ib.*
- Pilate Pontius, governor of Judea under Tiberius; well known in ſacred hiſtory. Slew himſelf in exile, A. D. 39. Vide *The Evangelists and Joſephus.*
- Piles Roger de, emin. French painter, and author of the Lives of the Painters, often referred to as an authority in this COMPENDIUM of BIOGRAPHY. His work is tranſlated into Engliſh. He publiſhed alſo ſome treatiſes on the art of painting. b. 1635. d. 1709. *Moreri.*
- Pilkington Laetitia, Engliſh dramat. poetess, and miſcel. proſe writer. d. 1760. *Biog. Diſt.*
- Pilon Germain, of Paris, eminent

P I T

- architect and ſculptor. d. 1590. *Felibien.*
- Pilpay, or Bidpay, an Indian bramin, gymnoſophiſt, and celeb. philoſ. moral fabuliſt: lived a few centuries B. C.
- Pindar, of Thebes, the prince of Lyric poets. d. 439 B. C. *Voffius.*
- Pinæus Severinus, real name Pineau, emin. French ſurgeon, author of a curious chirurgical tract, intitled, "De Notis Integritatis et Corruptionis Virginum." d. 1619. *Niceron.*
- Pineau Gabriel, emin. French lawyer, French law writer. d. 1644. *ib.*
- Pinturicchio Bernardino, Ital. paint. d. 1513. ag. 59. *Vaſari.*
- Piackemer, Germ. ſtateſm. politic. author and poet. d. 1530. *Melch. Adam.*
- Piner Francis le, emin. Eng. painter. d. ab. 1742. *Walpole.*
- Piſan Thomas de, of Bologna, celeb. aſtrologer. d. ab. 1383.
- Piſan Chriſtine de, his daughter, hiſt. and poetess. b. 1363. d. ab. 1407. *Niceron.*
- Piſander, Greek poet. fl. 648 B. C. *Voffius.*
- Piſani Andrew of Florence, archit. ſculpt. and paint. d. A. D. 1389. *Vaſari.*
- Piſides Georges, Greek div. and Greek poet. fl. ab. 640. *Voffius.*
- Piſiſtrates, famous general of the Athenians; uſurped the ſupreme power, and, in order to accompliſh it, was a cruel tyrant; but having gained it, became a wiſe legiſlator, and an excellent governor. d. 327 B. C. Vide *Sigonius de Republica Athenienſi.*
- Piſo Lucius Calpurnius, ſurnamed Frugi, on account of his frugality; celeb. Roman tribune and conſul, inſtitutor of the Lex Calpurnia de Pecuniis repetundis; and a valiant general. fl. ab. 140 B. C. *Livy.*
- Pitau Nicholas, of Antwerp, emin. engraver. d. A. D. 1671. *Moreri.*
- Piteairne

P L A

- Pitcairne** Archibald, eminent Scotch phys. med. auth. and poet. b. 1652. d. 1713. *Biog. Diet.*
- Pithou** Peter, or Pithouet, a learned Frenchman, canon and civil law author, &c. b. 1539. d. 1596. *Niceron.*
- Pitiscus** Samuel, Dutch div. Latin author on Rom. antiquit. b. 1637. d. 1717. *Nouv. Diet.*
- Pits**, or **Pitseus**, John, an Englishman, who left Oxford, embraced the Romish religion, and went to Flanders, where he was ordained, became canon residentiary of a church in Lorraine, where he published his chief work, "De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus." d. 1616. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
- Pit** Christopher, Eng. poet. b. 1699. d. 1748. *Biog. Diet.*
- Pitt** Thomas, formerly governor of Madras, and father to the earl of Chatham. d. 1726.
- Pittacus**, one of the seven sages of Greece; governor of Mytelene, in the isle of Lesbos, the place of his nativity. He delivered his country from the yoke of the Athenians, by defeating their army, and killing Phrynon, their general; and after having drawn up several excellent laws in verse, he resigned the government. d. 570 B.C. ag. 82. *Diog. Laert.*
- Pius II.** (pope) **Eneas Sylvius Piccolomini**, of Siena, hist. and poet. b. A. D. 1405. d. 1464. *Bayer.*
- Pizarro** Francis, celeb. Spanish general, the discoverer and conqueror of Peru, in conjunction with Diego Almagro, a Spanish navigator. They are both charged with horrid cruelties to the inhabitants; and they sell victims to their own ambition, jealousy, and avarice. Almagro revolting, was defeated, and beheaded by Pizarro, who was assassinated by Almagro's friends, in 1541. *Herrera.*
- Placete** John, Swifts divine, theol. and polem. auth. b. 1639. d. 1718. *Moreri.*

P L I

- Placcius** Vincent, German lawyer, law and miscel. writer. His chief work A Dictionary of Anonymous Authors. b. 1642. d. 1699. *Moreri.*
- Plantin** Christopher, of Antwerp, emin. printer. d. 1598. *Moreri.*
- Planudes** Maximus, a Greek monk, fabulist, and epigram. poet. fl. ab. 1327. *Vossius.*
- Platina** Bartholomew, a learned Ital. His chief work A Latin History of the Popes, from St. Peter to pope Sixtus IV. 1467; continued by Panvinus to Pius IV. 1559. Allo, historian of Mantua, &c. b. 1421. d. 1481. *Boyle.*
- Plato**, the celebrated philosopher of Athens, chief of the academic sect. d. 348 B. C. Vide *Stanley's Lives of the Philosophers.*
- Plato**, Greek comic poet, of whom we have only some fragments. fl. ab. 250 B. C. *Vossius.*
- Plautus** Marcus Accius, Roman comic poet. d. 184 B. C. *Crucius's Lives of the Roman Poets.*
- Pliny** the elder, or **Plinius** Caius Secundus, native of Verona, a celeb. lawyer and nat. philosopher, who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the emperors Vespasian and Titus, and distinguished himself by his valour in the field and his eloquence at the bar. Being too curious in observing the effects of a violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and staying too long in his friend's house near it, he was suffocated with the sulphureous smoke, A. D. 79. His natural history, in 37 books, is the only work remaining of this great man, the best edition of which is that of Paris, by father Hardouin, 3 vols. fol. 1723.
- Pliny** Junior, or **Plinius** Cæcilius Secundus, his nephew, equally celebrated for his abilities as a lawyer, in which profession his eloquence was greatly admired; and it is not less conspicuous in his epistles, which are historical, moral, and entertaining. He attained the dignity

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- nity of consul under Trajan, whose panegyric he pronounced in the senate. This master-piece of eloquence, and his letters, are all the remains of this author, though he wrote several other things, particularly an history of his own time. d. ab. 113. [We have two excellent translations of Pliny's letters, one by Melmoth, and the other by lord Orrery, with notes.]
- Plot Dr. Robert, a learned English antiquary, secretary to the Royal Society. He was also professor of chemistry at Oxford, philosoph. nat. hist. and antiq. auth. d. 1696. *Biog. Diſt.*
- Plotinus, celeb. Platon. philos. of Lycopolis in Egypt: philos. auth. d. in 270. *Fabricius Bibl. Græc.*
- Plinius Lucius, or Gallus, being a Gaul. celeb. crit. fl. at Rome ab. 180 B. C.
- Plowden Edmund, Eng. law author. d. A. D. 1584.
- Plutarch, of Chæronea, celeb. philos. and historian. d. 119. Vide *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*
- Pococke Edward, English div. profes. of Hebrew at Oxford, histor. and crit. author, and comment. on the prophets, &c. b. 1604. d. 1691. *Biog. Diſt.*
- Pococke Dr. Richard, bishop of Meath in Ireland, traveller into the East, author of a description of that country. d. 1765.
- Poelenbourg Cornelius, emin. Dutch landscape painter, settled some years in England. d. 1660. *De Piles.*
- Poggius Bracciolanus, Florentine; he was a principal reviver of Greek and Latin literature in Europe, and the discoverer of several antient works that had been given over for lost: amongst others, Quintilian's Hist. of Florence: and miscel. Gr. and Lat. author. b. 1380. d. 1459. *Nicæm.*
- Poids Anthony le, French phys. and antiq. author of an esteemed treatise

POL

- on medals and antique engravings, chiefly Roman. d. aft. 1579.
- Poilly Francis, emin. French engrav. b. 1622. d. 1693. *Moreri.*
- Poilly Nicholas, his brother, engrav. d. 1696. *ibid.*
- Poiret Peter, Germ. div. theol. auth. d. 1719. *Nouv. Diſt.*
- Pois Nicholas and Charles, eminent French physicians. They published medical treatises separately, which the celebrated Boerhaave thought worthy of collecting, and forming into a complete body of physic. He published an edition at Leyden. They fl. at Nancy, ab. 1620. *Dufresnoy.*
- Poissin Nicholas, French div. miscel. author. His chief works, A Summary of the Councils, 2 vol. folio. d. 1710. *Niceron.*
- Poissin Raimond, French comic poet and actor. d. 1690.
- Poissin Philip, his nephew, comic poet and actor. d. 1743.
- Pole Reginald, cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury, statesman under queen Mary of England; polem. author. b. 1500. d. 1558. Vide *Wood's Athen. Oxon.* and *Rapin's Hist. of Eng.*
- Polemon, of Athens, academic philos. d. 270 B. C.
- Poleni Giovanni, the marquis, of Padua, celeb. mathemat. and antiq. author of a Supplement, in 5 vol. to the Works of Grævius and Gronovius. b. at Padua A. D. 1638. d. 1761. *Nouv. Diſt.*
- Poli Martin, of Lucca, eminent chemist, author of a famous treatise in Italian, intitled, "Il Trionfo de gli Acidi," in which he makes acids a sovereign remedy. b. 1662. d. 1714. *Moreri.*
- Polidoro de Camvagio, the place of his birth; eminent Ital. painter, disciple of Raphael. b. 1495. d. 1543. *Vasari.*
- Polignac Melchior de, cardinal, Fr. statesman under Louis XIV. and

POL

- Latin poet. d. 1741. ag. 80. Vide *Voltaire's Siecle de Louis XIV.*
- Politian Angelo, or Politianus, a learned Tuscan; hist. and miscel. Latin auth. crit. and poet. b. 1454. d. 1494. *Bayle.*
- Pollio Caius Alinius, a Roman, of consular dignity, celeb. orator and poet, and the occasion of the first library being opened at Rome for public use, fl. ab. A. D. 42. *Vossius.*
- Pollio Trebellius, Latin historian. fl. ab. 305. *Priestley.*
- Pollux Julius, celeb. Greek gram. Greek lexicog, fl. ab. 180. *Vossius.*
- Polyænus, Greek author on the stratagems of war, practised by the ancient Greek generals. The best edition is that of Leyden, 1690, 8vo, intitled, "Polyæni Stratagematum, Libri octo, &c." d. ab. 164.
- Polybius, celeb. Greek univ. histor. from the beginning of the Punic wars to the end of the Macedonian. His history contained 40 books, but only the five first and some fragments of the twelve following have been recovered from the ruins of time. Polybius should be read by statesmen and soldiers; the first will be instructed in precepts of policy, and the last in the fatal, but necessary precepts of war. d. 121 B. C. Vide *Vossius de Græc. Historicis.*
- Polycharp, (canonized) bishop of Smyrna, and martyr; author of an Epistle in Greek to the Philippians. Polycharp was burnt at Smyrna, in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, A. D. 167. ag. 66.
- Polycletus, celeb. Greek sculpt. fl. ab. 432 B. C. *Pliny.*
- Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, crucified by Orestes, governor of Sardis, for Cambyfes, king of Persia, 524 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Polydore. Vide *Vergil.*
- Polygnatus, antient Greek hist. paint. chiefly of the principal events of Troy. d. ab. 410 B. C. *Pliny.*

POM

- Polyhistor, (real name Alexander Cornelius) author of an univ. history, cited by many authors, but not preserved. fl. 88 B. C. *Suid. Lat.*
- Polyspercon, renowned Grecian chief, deliverer of many cities in Greece from the usurpations of Eumenes and Antigonus, two of Alexander's generals and successors. fl. 320 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Pomfret John, English div. and poet. b. A. D. 1667. d. 1702. *Big. Diff.*
- Pompey the Great, (Cneius Pompeius Magnus) the renowned rival of Julius Cæsar: being defeated by him at the battle of Pharsalia, owing to the defection of his cavalry, he fled to Egypt by sea. He was basely assassinated by order of Theodotus, prime minister to Ptolemy the Younger, then a minor, 48 B. C. Vide *Livy* and *Sallust.*
- Pompeys, Cneius and Sextus, his sons, commanded a powerful army when they lost their illustrious father. Julius Cæsar pursued them into Spain, and defeated them at the battle of Munda, in which Cneius was slain, 45 B. C. Sextus made himself master of Sicily, but being defeated in the celebrated naval engagement at Actium, by Augustus and Lepidus, he fled to Asia, with only 7 ships, the remains of his fleet, which consisted of more than 350; and from thence, unable to continue the war, he was obliged to retire to Lesbos, where renewing the war by raising an army, and seizing on some considerable cities, Marcus Titius, in the interest of Marc Anthony, gave him battle, defeated him, took him prisoner, and basely put him to death, 35 B. C. *Univ. Hist.* and *Liv.*
- Pomponatius Peter, Ital. philos. best known by his famous treatise, "De Immortalitate Animæ," in which he denies that the immortality of the soul can be proved on philosophical

POP

- phical principles, but assents to it as an article of faith. Latin philos. writer. d. 1525. *Bayle*.
- Pomponius Mela, a Spaniard, emin. geographer. His chief work, "De Situ Orbis:" the best edition that of Leyden, 1722, cum notis variorum. fl. ab. A. D. 40.
- Pomponius Secundus, Roman consul, and Latin tragic poet, mentioned by Pliny and Quintilian, but his works are lost. fl. ab. A. D. 40.
- Pomponius Sextus, celeb. Rom. lawyer. d. aet. 161. *Priestley*.
- Pomponius Lætus Julius, of Calabria, sometimes improperly called Peter of Calabria, a learned philosopher, author of several Latin works respecting the hist. and antiquities of Rome; an Abridgement of the Lives of the Cæsars, from the death of Gordian to that of Justinian III. editor of Sallust, Pliny junior, and Cicero, and comment. on Quintilian, &c. d. 1495. ag. 70. *Vossius*.
- Ponce Paul, Florentine sculpt. fl. ab. 1562. *Dufresnoy*.
- Pontanus Joannes Jovianus, Italian statesman under Alphonsus the younger, king of Arragon; hist. of the wars of Ferdinand I. and John of Anjou; and Latin poet. b. 1426. d. 1503. *Niceron*.
- Pontanus Joannes Isaacus, of Denmark, phys. and mathem. Latin hist. of Denmark down to 1548, and of Amsterdam, &c. and poet. d. 1640. *ib*.
- Pontorne James, Florentine painter. b. 1493. d. 1556. *Vasari*.
- Poole Matthew, English div. author of Synopsis Criticorum, 5 vol. fol. being an abridgement of the best commentators on the sacred writings. b. 1624. d. 1669. *Biog. Brit.*
- Pore Sir Thomas, statesman under Henry VIII. and Mary, founder of Trinity college, Oxford. d. 1559.
- Pope Alexander, celeb. English poet and miscel. prose writer. b. 1688. d. 1744. *Biog. Brit.*

POU

- Popple William, Eng. dram. author. d. 1764.
- Porphyrius, of Tyre, Platonic philos. philosoph. author. d. ab. 304. ag. 71. *Holstenius in Vita Porphyrii*.
- Porfenna, king of Etruria, famous for his siege of Rome, in order to restore the exiled king Tarquin the Proud. d. 506 B. C. Vide *Liwy*.
- Porta John Baptist, a learned Neapolitan, nat. hist. dram. poet and crit. d. A. D. 1515. *Moreri*.
- Porta Simon, professor of philos. at Pisa, moral philosophic. author. d. 1554. *ib*.
- Portes Philip des, French poet. b. 1546. d. 1606.
- Portius Gregory, an Italian, elegant Greek and Latin poet. fl. ab. 1630. *Niceron*.
- Porus, the renowned Indian emperor, conquered by Alexander the Great, who was so charmed with his undaunted valour and fortitude, that he restored him his dominions, and became his ally. fl. ab. 328 B. C. Vide *Quintus Curtius*.
- Possidonius, celeb. Stoic philosopher. d. ab. 50 B. C. ag. 84. *Diog. Laert.*
- Possidippus, of Cassandria, com. poet. fl. ab. 530 B. C. *Vossius*.
- Posthumius, celeb. sculptor of Rome. fl. ab. A. D. 20.
- Postlethwayte Malachy, emin. Eng. commercial writer. d. 1767.
- Potamo, of Alexandria, philos. fl. ab. A. D. 1.
- Poter Paul, Dutch landscape painter. d. 1654. *De Piles*.
- Potter Christopher, bishop of Carlisle, polem. writer. b. 1591. d. 1646. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
- Potter John, archbishop of Canterbury, celeb. antiq. and critic. hist. of the antiq. of Greece; theol. and critic. Latin and English writer. b. 1674. d. 1747. *Biog. Britan.*
- Pourbus Peter, of Antwerp, landscape painter. d. 1580. ag. 40. *De Piles*.
- Pourbus Francis, his son, portrait painter. d. 1622. *ib*.

PRI

- Poussin** Nicholas, celeb. French landscape and hist. painter. b. 1594. d. 1665. *ib.*
- Pratinas**, Greek tragic poet. fl. ab. 500 B. C. *Vossius.*
- Pratt** Sir John, chief justice of the King's Bench under Geo. I. father to the great lord Camden, now living. d. A. D. 1725.
- Praxagoras**, of Athens, Greek hist. of the Kings of Athens. fl. ab. A. D. 345.
- Praxilla**, Greek poetess. fl. ab. 492 B. C. *Vossius.*
- Praxiteles**, famous Greek sculptor. fl. ab. 340 B. C. *Pliny.*
- Praxiteles**, famous Roman engraver. fl. 55 B. C. *ib.*
- Prestet** John, French mathematic. author. d. A. D. 1690. *Moreri.*
- Presire** Sebastian. Vide *Vauban.*
- Preti** Jerome, Ital. poet. d. 1626. *Niceron.*
- Prevot d'exiles**, Anthony François, French abbé, a voluminous French historical and miscel. author, also novelist, and translator of novels from the English. b. 1697. d. 1763. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Priam**, the famous king of Troy, slain by Pyrrhus, 1184 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Price**, or **Pricæus**, John, a learned Englishman, born a protestant, but became a Roman Catholic at Florence. Comment. on different parts of The Bible, and on the Apology and Metamorphoses of Apuleius. d. at Rome, A. D. 1676. *Nicer.*
- Price** Francis, Eng. archit. d. 1753.
- Prichard** Mrs. celeb. English actress, excelled both in tragedy and comedy. d. 1769.
- Prideaux** John, bishop of Worcester, theol. writer in Latin and English. b. 1578. d. 1650. *Wood's Ath. Ox.*
- Prideaux** Dr. Humphrey, a learned English divine, histor. and critic. writer. His chief work, The Connection of the Old and New Testament, which may be considered as a body of ancient universal history, as the history comprises the affairs

PRO

- of Assyria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, as well as those of the Jews, and illustrates many parts of profane history, which before were obscure. b. 1648. d. 1724. Vide *Life of Prideaux*, edit. 1748, &c.
- Priezac** Daniel de, eminent French lawyer, politic. and miscel. writer. d. 1662. *Niceron.*
- Primaticcio** Francisco, of Bologna, emin. painter, chiefly in basso relievo, and modeller in stucco, excelled in battles. d. at Paris, 1570. *De Piles.*
- Priolo**, or **Priolus**, a Venetian, but settled in France; statesm. and hist. of France in Latin, from the death of Louis XIII. to the 21st of Louis XIV. 1664. b. 1602. d. 1667. *Bayle.*
- Prior** Matthew, statesm. celeb. English poet, and miscel. prose writer. b. 1664. d. 1721. *Biog. Britan.*
- Priscian**, or **Priscianus**, of Caesaria, emin. grammarian, critic. author and Latin poet. fl. ab. 525. *Vossius.*
- Priscilian**, one of the fathers of the primitive christian church; a favourer of the opinions of the Gnostics and Manichees, put to death as a heretic, by sentence of a council of bishops at Bourdeaux, who assisted personally at the execution, in 386. *Du Pin.*
- Priscus**, of Thrace, wrote the lives of Atilla, Genferic, &c. of which only some fragments are preserved. fl. ab. 475. *Vossius.*
- Probus** Marcus Aurelius; from the son of a gardener, became, by his great valour as a soldier, and his eminent virtues, emperor of Rome, to which dignity he was raised by the army. After having subdued the barbarous nations that had made incursions into different parts of the empire, where they committed horrid cruelties, and governed with great wisdom and clemency, he was massacred in the 7th year of his reign, by some soldiers who were weary of the public works

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- at which he made them labour, in 282. Vide *Crevier's Hist. of the Rom. Emperors*.
- Probus Valerius, emin. Latin gram. of whose works we have only fragments, published in the catalogue of ancient grammarians, by Putschius. fl. ab. 160.
- Procaccini Camillus, of Bologna, emin. painter. b. 1546. d. 1626. *De Piles*.
- Procaccini Julius Cæsar, his brother, emin. painter. b. 1548. d. 1626. *ib.*—There are likewise Carlo Antonio, youngest brother, who excelled in fruit and flower-pieces; and Ercole Juniore, his son, who painted several history pieces for the city of Turin, and d. there in 1676.
- Proclus Diadorus, of Lycea, Platonic philos. and mathem. Greek comment. on Plato, &c. writer against the christian religion, and Latin poet. d. in 485. *Vossius*.
- Proclus, (canonized) patriarch of Constantinople, Gr. theol. writer. d. 447. *Bibl. Patrum*.
- Procopius, of Cæsaria, celeb. Greek historian. His history commences towards the end of the reign of Anastasius, emperor of the East, ab. 497, and is carried down to the year 549. It contains the Persian war, and the irruptions of the Vandals and Ostrogoths. There is likewise a secret history, or anecdotes illustrative of the general history, ascribed to him, but its authenticity is suspected by the learned. fl. ab. 534. *Vossius de Gr. Hist.*
- Procopius Gazæus, Greek rhet. and sophist, commentat. on different parts of The Bible. fl. ab. 520. *Bayle*.
- Prodicus, Greek philos. disciple of Protagoras. fl. 400 B. C.
- Prodicus, chief of the sect of Adamites, who assembled naked in their places of worship. fl. ab. A. D. 130. *Eusebius*.
- Prometheus, the son of Japhet, supposed to have been the first disco-

PRY

- verer of the art of striking fire by flint and steel, which gave rise to the fable of his stealing fire from heaven. A renowned warrior, but whose history is involved in fable. fl. ab. 1687 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Pronapides, of Athens, Greek poet, supposed to be Homer's master. fl. ab. 950 B. C. *Diodorus Siculus*.
- Pronomus, of Thebes, Greek tragic and comic poet; said to be the inventor of flutes. fl. ab. 274 B. C. *Vossius*.
- Propercius Sextus Aurelius, a Roman, celeb. Latin poet. d. ab. 7 B. C. *Crusius's Lives of Rom. Poets*.
- Propertius de Reffis, of Bologna, became emin. for sculpture under the pontificate of Clement VII. ab. A. D. 1530. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Prosper, (canonized) called also Tiro Prosper, of Aquitaine. After having passed his youth in debauchery, he became a great penitent; made pilgrimages to Rome, and led an austere life, exhorting the people to penitence; but whether he was a priest or a layman is uncertain: but he has left several works, some theol. others polem. and critic. and some poems on pious subjects. d. 456.
- Protagoras, of Abdera, Greek Eleatic philos. d. ab. 400 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*
- Protogenes, of Caunas, in the isle of Rhodes, celeb. painter, memorable for refusing to paint the battles of Alexander, because he loved only to paint tranquil scenes. fl. 308 B. C. *Pliny*.
- Prudentius Quintus Aurelius, native of Spain, Latin poet on pious subjects, and polem. author. b. A. D. 348. d. ab. 412. *Bayle*
- Prynne William, emin. Eng. lawyer, hist. politic. and miscel. author, so voluminous that his works consist of forty vol. in fol. and 4to. b. 1600. d. 1669. For the particulars of his life, and of the persecutions he suffered for his writings and political

cal conduct. Vide *The General Histories of England*.

Pfalmanazar George, the fictitious name of a very extraordinary man, born in one of the Southern provinces of France, and designed for a friar; who, after various adventures, arrived at London, under the character of a Japanese converted to christianity; and there, under the patronage and sanction of the pious and learned Dr. Edmund Gibson, bishop of London, he wrote a fabulous history of the island of Formosa, translated the church catechism into his pretended Formosan language, and was greatly caressed by all the nobility and gentry as a prodigy; and the better to support his imposture, he lived chiefly on raw meat. He was sent to Oxford to pursue his studies, and in the end, being forsaken by his patrons, on account of some discoveries they made respecting the history of Formosa, he had recourse to his pen in a more honourable way; and was concerned in writing and compiling works of repute, particularly, *The Universal History*. d. 1763. ag. ab. 86. Vide *Memoirs of his Life, written by himself, and published after his death*.

Psammeticus, or **Psammitichus**, a renowned conqueror, who subduing eleven other petty kings of Egypt, became the founder of the kingdom of Egypt, ab. 670 B. C. He is memorable likewise for taking the city of Azot, after a siege of 29 years; and for discovering the sources of the river Nile. *Un. Hist.*

Pfellus Michael, Greek philos. phys. and mathem. writer on those sciences. fl. 1060.

Ptolemy Soter, or **Lagus**, king of Egypt, a renowned warrior, and an excellent prince: he established an academy at Alexandria, and was himself a man of letters. d. 284 B. C. ag. 92. *Univ. Hist.*

Ptolemy Philadelphus, his second son; succeeds him to the exclusion of **Ptolemy Ceraunus**. Renowned as a conqueror, but more revered for his great virtues and political abilities, he established and augmented the famous Alexandrian library, which had been begun by his father. He greatly increased the commerce of Egypt, and granted considerable privileges to the Jews, from whom he obtained a copy of *The Old Testament*, which he caused to be translated into Greek, and deposited in his library. This is supposed to have been the version called *The Septuagint*. d. 246 B. C. ag. 64. Vide *Univ. Hist.* and *Josephus*.

— **Ceraunus**, the elder brother, fled to **Seleucus**, king of Macedonia, who received him hospitably, in return for which he assassinated him and usurped his crown. He then invited **Arsinoë**, who was his widow and his own sister, to share the government with him; but as soon as he got her in his power, he murdered her and her children. He was at length defeated, killed, and torn limb from limb by the Gauls, 279 B. C. *ibid.*

Ptolomey Claudius, of Pelusium in Egypt, astron. geog. and mathem. d. ab. A. D. 162. ag. 78. Vide *Vossius de Scient. Mathe.*

Publicola. Vide *Valerius*.

Publius Syrus, celeb. mimic poet. fl. ab. 40 B. C. *Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

Puffendorf Samuel, eminent German civil. and hist. law, histor. and politic. author in Latin. b. A. D. 1631. d. 1694. *Niceron*.

Puget Peter, French archit. sculpt. and painter. b. 1623. d. 1695. *Pe. libien*.

Pultney William, the celeb. English patriot under that name; but afterwards earl of Bath, and then more famous for his wit than his politics, Politic. writer, d. 1764.

Purchas

QUE

Purchas Samuel, English div. and hist.
b. 1557. d. 1604. *Biog. Brit.*

Purcell Henry, celeb. musician, and
composer. b. 1658. d. 1695.

Putschius Elias, of Antwerp, editor
of Sallust, and author of a Cata-
logue, or Collection of the Frag-
ments of thirty-three antient Gram-
marians, with notes. b. 1580. d.
1606. *Novv. Diet.*

Puy Henry, or Puteanus Erycius,
native of Guelderland, emin. law-
yer, rhet. hist. politic. and mathem.
author. b. 1574. d. 1646. *Bayle.*

Pyrrho, celeb. Greek Sceptic philos.
d. 304 B. C. *Stanley.*

Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, a renown-

QUI

ed conqueror, and able politician ;
slain before Argos, by a tile flung
upon his head from the walls, by
a woman with whose son he was
fighting. 272 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Pythagoras, of Sidon, founder of the
Pythagorean sect of philosophers.
All we have remaining of this ce-
lebrated sage are, his Maxims, and
his Golden Verses, translated into
English by Rowe. d. 497 B. C. ag.
71. Vide *Stanley's Lives of the Phi-
losophers.*

Pytheas, of Athens, celeb. rhetorici-
an and orator. fl. 330 B. C. *Suidas
Lexicon.*

Q.

QUADRATUS, (canonized) said
to be a disciple of the apostles,
and bishop of Athens; composed
an apology for the christians, which
he presented to the emperor Adri-
an, and thereby put an end to the
persecution, ab. A. D. 125. *Euseb.*

Charles Francis, English poet, author
of the emblems. b. 1592. d. 1644.

Quattromani Sertorio, of Naples, Lat.
and Ital. poet. d. 1606. *Dufresnoy.*

Quellinus Erasmus, of Antwerp,
emin. painter, disciple of Reubens.
b. 1607. d. uncert. He left a son,
John Erasmus Quellinus, who fol-
lowed the same profession, and
painted some pictures in Italy,
which are esteemed. *De Piles.*—His
nephew, Arthur Quellinus, was an
emin. sculptor, and executed the
admir'd carved work in the town-
house at Amsterdam, after designs
of Hubert Quellinus, of the same
family. *Novv. Diet.*

Querangi Anthony, of Padua, Latin
and Ital. poet. b. 1546. d. 1633.
Maceri.

Querno Camillus, Ital. poet. d. 1528.
Paul Jovius.

Quefne Abraham du, a brave French
admiral, signalized himself by three
victories obtained over the united
fleets of Spain and Holland in 1676,
&c. b. 1610. d. 1688. Vide *He-
nault's Hist. of France.*

Quefnel Pasquier, French div. and,
after the death of Anthony Ar-
nauld, chief of the sect of Jansenists
in France. Theol. and polem.
author. His chief work, Moral
Reflections on the New Testa-
ment. b. 1634. d. 1719. *Niceron.*

Quesnoy François du, of Bruxelles,
celeb. sculptor, known also by the
name of Francis the Fleming.
d. 1644. ag. 52. *Moxeri.*

Quevedo Francisco de, of Madrid, ex-
cellent Spanish poet, and moral
and satirical prose writer. b. 1570.
d. 1645. *Nicolas Antonio de Script.
Hist. an.*

Quien (de la neuf-ville) Jacques de,
a French officer, who quitted the
military life, and became eminent
at the bar. Historian of Portugal,
to the death of Emanuel I. in 1521.
b. 1647. d. 1728. *Niceron.*

Quillet

QUI

Quillet Claudius, a French physician, and elegant Latin poet, author of "*Callipædia, seu de pulchræ proliis habendæ Ratione.*" Translated into English by Armstrong. b. 1602. d. 1661. *Bayle.*

Quin James, a celeb. English comedian, and so just and harmonious in his pronunciation of the English language, that he was engaged by Frederick prince of Wales, to teach his royal family the true pronunciation of their native tongue: the pupil who profited most by his instructions was the present king of Great Britain, George III. whose graceful address, and correct delivery of his speeches from the throne, are greatly admired. b. in London. d. 1766.

Quinault Philip, celeb. French dram. poet. b. 1635. d. 1688. *Dufresnoy.*

Quincy Le, marquis de, French officer and engineer, author of *The Military History of Louis XIV.* a work proper to be read by young gentlemen educated for the military life; even useful to officers of every nation. d. ab. 1720.

Quincy Dr. John, emin. Eng. phys. and med. author. d. 1723.

Quintilian (Marcus Fabius Quintilianus) celeb. lawyer, rhetorician, and orator; by some supposed to be a Spaniard, by others a Roman. The latter is most likely; for it is certain he was at Rome in his childhood, received his education there, and taught rhetoric at the expence of the government. His chief work, which has rendered him famous in all ages, is, his "*Institutiones Oratoricæ.*" d. ab. A. D. 110.

Quintin John, French civilian, author of a Description of the Isle of Malta, in Latin. d. 1561. *Moreri.*

Quintin Mesius, or *Matfys*, sometimes called the Blacksmith of Antwerp. After having followed that business near twenty years, he fell in love with a painter's daughter, who re-

QUO

fused to marry her to any person but a painter; upon which **Quintus** studied the art, learned to draw, and the first portrait he painted was that of his mistress, which pleased the father so well, that he gave him his daughter, and he afterwards became eminent in his new profession. d. 1529. *De Pila.*

Quintus Curtius, (Q. Curtius Rufus) author of the celeb. Latin History of Alexander the Great, which has at once immortalized the hero and the historian. The learned are divided in opinion, and totally at a loss about his country, and the time in which he lived: some affirm that he flourished under Vespasian or Trajan, ab. A. D. 98. Others, particularly Lenglet, Dufresnoy, place him under Theodosius the Great, ab. A. D. 380. As to his country, from the elegance of his Latin it is most probable he was a Roman.

Quintus Calabar, antient Greek poet, who wrote a supplement to Homer's Iliad. A copy of his poem in 14 books was found by cardinal Bessarion, in St. Nicholas' church, near Otranto in Calabria, from whence he was called **Quintus Calabar**. No conjecture is formed of the time in which he lived.

Quirini cardinal, a noble Venetian, and a very learned man, who visited all parts of Europe, to converse with the literati, and resided some time in London, where he formed an intimacy with Sir Isaac Newton, bishop Burnet, and other learned Englishmen. Antiq. hist. and ruff. author. b. 1680. d. 1755. *New Dict.*

Quod vult Deus, was bishop of Carthage when that city was taken by Genseric, king of the Goths, in the year 439. Those barbarians put the prelate and his clergy into old leaky ships, without any provision, yet they miraculously arrived safe at Naples. *New Dict.*

R.

RABAN Maur Magnentius, arch-
bishop of Mentz, theol. auth.
b. 788. d. 856. *Du Pin*.

Rabel John, emin. French painter.
fl. in the 16th cent. *De Piles*.

Rabelais Francis, the celeb. French
satirist, was both a priest and phy-
sician. His chief work is a satiri-
cal romance, intitled, The His-
tory of Gargantua and Pantagruel.
The objects ridiculed are monks,
priests, popes; and knaves and
fools of every class. b. 1483. d.
1553. *Niceron*.

Rabrius, emin. Roman architect. fl.
ab. A. D. 90. *Felicien*.

Rabutin François, (de Buffi) author
of esteemed Military Memoirs.
fl. ab. 1555. *Niceron*.

Rabutin Roger, (comte de Buffi) Fr.
miscel. writer and poet. b. 1618.
d. 1693. *ib*.

Racan, (Honorat de Bevil) marquis
of, French poet. b. 1589. d. 1670.
Bayle.

Rachel Joachim, Germ. satir. poet.
d. 1669. *Dufresnoy*.

Racine John, celeb. French dram.
poet. b. 1639. d. 1699. *Bayle*.

Racine Louis, his youngest son, poet,
chiefly on pious subjects; critic on
poetry, translator of Milton, &c.
b. 1692. d. 1763. *Nouv. Dict.*

Radcliffe Dr. John, eminent English
phys. founder of the Radcliffian li-
brary at Oxford. b. 1650. d. 1714.
Vide Memoirs of his Life, London,
1715. *2vo*.

Raderus Matthew, Germ. jesuit, an-
tiqu. and critic. writer, editor of the
Chronicle of Alexandria. d. 1634.
Niceron.

Ragueneau François, French abbé, hist.
and miscel. writer. His chief work
"Monumens de Rome," a descrip-

tion of every thing curious to be
seen in that famous city. d. 1722.
Dufresnoy.

Rainolds John, English div. and theol.
auth. b. 1549. d. 1607. *Biog. Dict.*

Raleigh Sir Walter, a renowned Eng-
lish admiral, and a worthy patriot,
writer of an esteemed History of
the World, to the end of the Mace-
donian empire, 323 B. C. This
great man was sacrificed to the re-
sentment of the court of Spain, by
that pusillanimous prince James I.
upon an ill-grounded charge of trea-
son. The losses the Spaniards had
sustained by his valour, were so
many services performed for his
country, which ought to have gain-
ed him the protection of his sove-
reign, instead of an ignominious
death; but he was an enemy to
Scotch parasites; a crime of the
first magnitude in those days. b.
1552. beheaded 1618. *Vide Oldys's*
Life of Sir W. R.

Ralph James, English hist. and poet.
d. 1762. *Biog. Dict.*

Ramazzini Bernardine, emin. Ital.
phys. med. author. b. 1633. d.
1714. *Moreri*.

Rambouts Theodore, of Antwerp,
miniature paint. d. 1642. *De Piles*.

Rameau John Philip, emin. French
musician and composer. b. 1683.
d. 1764. *Nouv. Dict.*

Ramirus, of Leon, king of Spain, a
renowned warrior; put 70,000 Sa-
racens to the sword in one battle.
d. 850. *Mod. Univ. Hist.*

Ramsay Andrew Michael, styled also
The Chevalier Ramsay; hist. po-
litic. and moral philosoph. writer.
b. 1686. d. 1743. *Biog. Brit.*

Ramsay Allan, Scotch pastoral poet.
d. 1758.

Ramus

R A P

- Ramus Peter, celeb. French professor of philosophy, eloquence, and mathematics, mathem. auth. b. 1515. fell in the massacre of Paris, 1572.
- Ramusio, or Ramnufio, of Venice, author of a Collection of Voyages in Italian, 3 vol. fol. d. 1557. *Dufresnoy*.
- Ranby John, emin. English surgeon, chirurg. writer. d. 1773. ag. 73.
- Ranc John, French portrait painter. b. 1674. d. 1735. *De Piles*.
- Randolph Sir Thomas, emin. Eng. statesman under queen Elizabeth. b. 1523. d. 1590.
- Randolph Thomas, English dramatic poet. b. 1605. d. 1634. *Langbaine's Account of Dram. Poets*.
- Raoux Peter, French paint. b. 1677. d. 1734. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Raphael-Sanzio, of Urbino, the chief of the Italian, and by connoisseurs in the art, styled, The Prince of modern Painters. Also, an excellent architect; St. Peter's at Rome was built from his design, and under his direction. b. 1483. d. 1520. *Vasari*.
- Rapin Nicholas, of Poitou, Lat. and French poet. d. 1608. *Dufresnoy*.
- Rapin René, of Tours, French jesuit, celeb. Latin poet, and elegant prose writer on various subjects of literature; chiefly critical. Basil Kennet published a translation into English of his critical works in 1705. b. 1621. d. 1687. *Bayle*.
- Rapin de Thoyras, Paul de, native of Languedoc; fled to England soon after the revocation of the edict of Nantz; he afterwards went to Holland, and entered into the military service, but came back to England with king William, under whom he served, and distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, and at the siege of Limerick; but not being promoted according to his expectations, he retired to Wezel, in the duchy of Cleves, where he employed the remainder of his life (near seven-

R E A

- teen years) in compiling his History of England, down to the accession of William and Mary, 1689. It was written by the author in French, and is esteemed the most impartial history of England yet extant. It has, besides, the advantage of the proper documents to authenticate doubtful events, which he took the pains to collate from Rymer's *Fœdera*: for this reason I have referred to it so frequently in this compendium. It was translated by the Rev. N. Tindal, who continued the history to 1760, with notes to the whole. Rapin was b. in 1661. d. 1725.
- Rasis, or Rhases, celeb. Arabian phys. known also by the name of Almanfor, and Aubecre Arazi. He was the Galen of the Arabians; his medical works have been translated into Latin. Rasis was the first writer on the small pox. fl. in the 10th cent. *Le Clerc's Hist. de la Médecine*.
- Ravius, native of Berlin, professor of the oriental languages, author of a Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, and English grammar, &c. b. 1613. d. 1677. *Niceron*.
- Rawlinson Dr. Richard, English antiquary. d. 1755. ag. 65. *Biog. Brit.*
- Ray, or Wray John, English civins, and celeb. nat. philosopher, nat. histor. and critic. b. 1628. d. 1705. *Biog. Brit.*
- Raymond Robert lord, chief justice of the King's Bench, law writer. d. 1733.
- Raynaldi Ojerie, Roman friar, continuator of the ecclesiastical annals of Baronius. d. ab. 1670
- Razi Mahomed Ben Zacharia, celeb. Arabian phys. chemist, and astronomer. d. ab. 922. *Dufresnoy*.
- Real Cæsar Richard de St. eminent French miscel. writer. d. 1692. *Niceron*.
- Real Gaspar de, French political writer, b. 1682. d. 1752. *Nouv. Dict.*

REG

Reaumur René Antoine Ferchault fleur de, celeb. French mathemat. philos. and nat. hist. the first inventor of the art of making steel and tin in France, which before his time were imported into that kingdom from other countries. He likewise gave a new construction to the thermometer, which bears his name to this day. b. 1683. d. 1757. *Nouv. Dict.*

Reboullet Simon, French jesuit, and historian of Louis XIV. pope Clement XI. &c. b. 1687. d. 1752. *ib.*

Rebuffe Peter, French civil. and law writer. b. 1487. d. 1557. *Niceron.*

Reccared I. a renowned king of the Visigoths, born at Castile, succeeded Louvigild his father in the throne of that kingdom in 586: became a convert to christianity, and signalized himself as a great general, and the beneficent father of his people. d. in 601.

Rechenberg Adam, Saxon prot. div. and polem. writer. b. 1642. d. 1721. *Nouv. Dict.*

Rechenberg Charles Otho, his son, of Leipsick, emin. civil. and civil law author. b. 1689. d. 1751. *ib.*

Rechjarus, king of the Suevi, a renowned warrior, taken prisoner by Theodoric II. king of the Goths, and put to death in 456. *De Guine's Histoire des Huns.*

Recl Francis, emin. Ital. phys. hist. nat. philos. and poet. b. 1626. d. 1697. *Niceron.*

Reginon, a French benedictine, chronologist of his time. d. in 915.

Regiomontanus, of Konisberg in Franconia, (real name John Muller) celeb. astronomer, inventor of some mathemat. instruments, and astronomical writer. b. 1436. d. 1476. *Possius de Scientia Math.*

Regis Peter Sylvanus, French philos. b. 1632. d. 1707. *Niceron.*

Regis Peter, French phys. med. auth. b. 1656. d. 1726. *Nouv. Dict.*

Regier, king of Denmark, a renowned conqueror. d. 849.

REN

Regnard John Francis, celeb. French traveller, hist. of his own voyages and travels, and dramatic poet. b. 1647. d. 1709. *Niceron.*

Regnauldin Thomas, French statuary. His works are chiefly in the gardens of the Thuilleries at Paris, and at Versailles. d. 1706. ag. 79. *Nouv. Dict.*

Regnier Mathurin, French satir. poet. b. 1573. d. 1613. *Niceron.*

Regnier Desmarets, French abbé, French, Latin, Italian, and Span. poet and translator. b. 1632. d. 1713.

Regulus Attilius, a renowned Roman general and admiral. d. ab. 251 B. C. Vide *Livy.*

Rehoboam, king of Judah. d. 953 B. C. Vide *The Bible.*

Reidanus Everhard, of Arnheim, Lat. hist. of Flanders from 1566 to 1601. d. 1602. ag. 53.

Reinbeck John Gustavus, Hanoverian div. metaphys. and theol. author in Germ. b. 1682. d. 1741. *Nouv. Dict.*

Reineccius Renier, a German, Latin hist. chronologist. d. 1525. *Meleb. Adam.*

Reinecius Thomas, German phys. and antiquary, med. and philos. and critical auth. in Latin. b. 1537. d. 1667. *Bayle.*

Reland Hadrian, a Dutchman, celeb. professor of the oriental languages, philos. and poet, miscel. Latin author on historical and critical subjects. b. 1676. d. 1718. *Niceron.*

Rembrandt Van Rein, celeb. Dutch painter and engraver. b. near Leyden, 1606. d. 1688. *De Piles.*

Remigius, a div. d. ab. 900. *Priestley.*

Renaudot Theophrastus, French phys. the first author of news-papers in France, for which he had an exclusive licence from Louis XIII. continued to him by Louis XIV. Miscel. writer. b. 1623. d. 1653. *Niceron.*

Renaudot Eusebius, his grandson, professor of oriental languages; hist. crit.

RIC

- erit. and theol. author. b. 1646. d. 1720. *ib.*
- Reffaut Peter, French grammarian, auth. of the best grammar extant of that language, intitled, "Principes generaux & Raisonnés de la Grammaire Françoise." d. 1764. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Reffout John, emin. French painter, b. 1692. d. 1768. *ib.*
- Reuchlin John, a learned German, who greatly contributed to the restoration of literature in Europe. At the request of several learned men at Rome, he changed his name to Capnio. He first introduced the study of the Hebrew tongue amongst modern christians. His chief publication was, "Epistolæ obscurorum Virorum." b. 1450. d. 1522. *Melch. Adam.*
- Reys Antonio Dos, celeb. Portuguese poet. b. 1690. d. 1738.
- Rhazes, celeb. Arabian phys. d. 932. ag. 80.
- Rhenanus Beatus, German critic on ancient Latin authors, and hist. of Germ. in Latin. b. 1485. d. 1547. *Melch. Adam.*
- Rhodium Ambrose, Germ. phys. and mathem. med. and mathemat. author. b. 1577. d. 1633.
- Rhodium John, Danish physic. and med. author. b. 1587. d. 1631.
- Rhodoman Laurentius, a learned German, Greek poet and critic. b. 1546. d. 1606. *Melch. Adam.*
- Rhæcus, of Samos, ancient Greek archit. and sculptor. fl. 730 B. C.
- Rhotenamer John, of Munich, emin. painter in the style of Tintoret. b. A. D. 1564. d. uncert.
- Ribera Anastasius Pantaloon de, Span. satir. poet. fl. ab. 1633. *Dufresnoy.*
- Ribera Joseph, called also L'Espagnolet, emin. Span. painter. d. 1656. *De Piles.*
- Ricaut, or Rycaut, Sir Paul, emin. English politic. and critic. writer, hist. of the Ottoman empire, continuator of Knolles's History of the Turks, from 1623 to 1700; and

RIC

- of Platina's Lives of the Popes Translated from the Spanish, &c. d. 1700. *Gen. Biog. Dict.*
- Ricci Michael Angelc, cardinal; mathem. writer. b. at Rome, 1619. d. 1681. *Niceron.*
- Ricci Sebastian, Venetian painter, b. 1659. d. 1734. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Riccioli Joannes Baptista, celebrated Ital. jesuit, astronom. mathemat. and philosoph. author. b. 1598. d. 1671. *Weidleri Astronom. Hist.*
- Riccoboni Lewis, of Modena, celeb. actor, dram. author and dram. crit. d. 1753. ag. 79. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Rich^d John, English actor. d. 1761. ag. 69.
- Richard I. king of England, b. 1157; ascended the throne, upon the demise of his father Hen. II. in 1189. He became heir to the crown by the death of his elder brother Henry, in 1183. Richard, for his signal valour and personal intrepidity, was called Cœur de Lion. The epidemical rage of crusading agitated all Europe when he came to the throne, and determined him to have a share in the false glory of these barbarous invasions of the rights of mankind. He joined in a crusade with Philip Augustus, king of France, in 1191. The same year he set sail from Messina, and was driven by a storm into the Isle of Crete; and part of his fleet being stranded in the Isle of Cyprus, the people who escaped on shore were stripped and imprisoned by Isaac the tyrant, styling himself Emperor of Cyprus; he likewise refused to let the ship which had the queen dowager of Sicily, Richard's sister, and Berengera, princess of Navarre, his future queen, enter the harbour, though in great distress: upon which Richard directed his whole force against Cyprus, took, and obliged Isaac to surrender at discretion, whom he sent in silver chains to Tripoly. The armies of the crusaders joined at the siege of

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of Acon, which was surrendered to the christian princes; and Leopold, duke of Austria, setting up his standard in one quarter of the town, Richard ordered it to be pulled down by his soldiers, and trod under foot. Leopold afterwards repented this affront. Philip envying the glory Richard had acquired at the siege of Acon, after much sollicitation prevailed on the confederate princes to let him return with his army to France. The defection of Philip caused that of a multitude of other nations, grown tired of the crusades; so that Richard found himself at the head, indeed, of the christian armies, but with diminished forces; yet his valour seemed to increase with his difficulties, and Saladin, sultan of the Turks, opposing his march to Joppa, with an army of 300,000 men, he gave him battle; performed prodigies of valour; personally engaged with the sultan; dismounted him; and gained a complete victory: 40,000 of the enemy were left dead in the field of battle; and the victorious Richard marched to Jerusalem, but the confederate princes growing still more and more jealous of his fame, on slight pretences, resolved, in a council of war, to defer the siege to another year: the dukes of Burgundy and Austria likewise drew off their forces to Tyre; and thus abandoned, Richard thought proper to make a peace with Saladin, on advantageous terms, for three years, and in the month of October 1192, he embarked at Acon for the isle of Corfu, from whence he set sail for Ragusa, and from that port he intended to travel through Germany privately, and so to return to England, not caring to trust himself in any part of France. In a village near Vienna, he was discovered by some officers belonging to Leopold, duke of Austria, who in return for the affront put upon him at

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Acon, seized the king on the 20th of December, and sent him to Hen. VI. emperor of Germany, who basely detained him prisoner till the year 1194, when he was ransomed by his subjects for 400,000*l*. Richard landed at Sandwich on the 13th of March, 1194, and was received by his subjects with all possible demonstrations of joy; and, upon this occasion he was crowned a second time, by his own desire, with great pomp and solemnity, on the 17th of April. The following month he invaded France with a powerful fleet and army. Philip Augustus, on his part, made depredations on Richard's domains in Normandy; the campaign, however, ended in a truce, and in the beginning of the year 1196 a peace was signed between these two great competitors. The war was renewed in 1199, and Richard hearing of a treasure discovered by a peasant near Limoges, laid claim to it as lord paramount; but Aymar, the lord of the manor, getting possession of it, lodged it in the castle of Chaluze, and refused to deliver it up. Richard thereupon invested the castle, and, as he was reconnoitring one day, without his usual armour, he was wounded in the shoulder with an arrow; and, either by the unskillfulness of the surgeon, or his own intemperance, the wound, which was not dangerous, mortified, and put an end to his life, on the 6th of April, 1199, after a reign of 9 years and 9 months. Vide *Rapin*.

Richard II. king of England, son of Edward the Black Prince, succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. in 1377, being then about eleven years of age. The Administration, during his minority, carry on a war against France, Spain, and Scotland. In 1381, Wat. Tyler rebelled, on account of a poll-tax, but was slain in Smithfield, by T. Walsworth,

Walworth, mayor of London; upon this occasion the young king shewed great bravery and presence of mind, by haranguing the rebel forces, and putting himself at their head after their leader was killed, under pretence of redressing their grievances, thereby gaining time, till the army, raised for the defence of his royal person, and to suppress the rebellion, came up with them, and obliged them to submit. In 1382, the king married Ann, daughter to Charles IV. emperor of Germany. He leads a dissolute life, and commits the care of the government to Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, and Robert de Vere, duke of Ireland, who oppress his subjects, and in 1386 the parliament oblige him to dismiss them; but the king imprudently restored them to their offices after the rising of the parliament. The dukes of Lancaster, York, and Gloucester, the king's uncles, enter into a confederacy against his government: in 1388 they took possession of London: seized the judges; hanged up Tresilian, the chief justice of England, and several other persons of quality; attainted the archbishop of York, the duke of Ireland, and the earl of Suffolk; and compelled the king to renew his coronation oath, and to sign a general pardon. In 1389 the king declared himself of age, and made some changes in his ministry. In 1394 he went to Ireland, and subdued the rebels in that country. In 1396, he married Isabel, daughter to Charles VI. king of France, an infant but seven years old; but a treaty of peace and amity for thirty years, was the object of this alliance. In 1396, he ordered his uncle, the duke of Gloucester, to be arrested and imprisoned at Calais, on a charge of treasonable practices, during his minority, where he was murdered, it is said,

by Richard's express orders. In 1397, the king became an absolute monarch, by means of a venal parliament, which repealed the acts limiting the royal prerogative; and the following year delegated its authority to a select number of lords and commoners, to be nominated by the king. Henry of Bolingbroke, duke of Hereford, and eldest son of John of Ghent, duke of Lancaster, the king's uncle, is unjustly banished the kingdom, and upon the death of the duke of Lancaster, in 1399, Richard seized on the estates of the said Henry, the new duke of Lancaster, without the least colour of equity, and arbitrarily made his exile perpetual. This act of cruel oppression, and his extortions from all his subjects, roused the spirit of freedom in the nation; and a secret confederacy was formed to dethrone Richard, and to invite Henry, duke of Lancaster, to return home, and to lay claim to the crown. The same year, the king embarked for Ireland, to suppress a new rebellion in that country; and Henry, duke of Lancaster, took this opportunity to land in Yorkshire, where he was joined by the principal nobility and gentry in the kingdom. The guilty and unfortunate king returns to England; his army deserts; his subjects abandon him; he is seized and sent prisoner to Flint Castle. A parliament is summoned by the duke of Lancaster, in the king's name, in which he exhibits articles of mal-administration against Richard, who is thereupon removed to the Tower, and compelled to sign a confession of his unworthiness and inability to govern, in an instrument of resignation of the crown: he likewise delivered up all the ensigns of royalty to Henry, duke of Lancaster, expressing a wish, that the parliament would raise him to the throne. Henry, however,

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however, standing up in the parliament house, laid claim to the crown by hereditary right, and this idle claim to an elective crown was tamely submitted to by a servile parliament. Vide *Henry IV.* Richard was removed to Pontefract castle, where he was inhumanly murdered, having first slain four of the eight ruffians who were hired to perpetrate this inhuman deed. He was only 33 years of age, and had reigned 22 years and 3 months.

Rapin, Carte, and Salmon.

Richard III. king of England, usurped the throne, 2 months and 18 days after the demise of his brother, Edward IV. under pretence that his said brother and his issue were illegitimate; and being protector and regent of the kingdom for his nephew, the infant king Edward V. he procured his deposition on this idle forgery. He was proclaimed on the 22d of June, 1483; crowned on the 6th of July; and soon after, Edward V. and his brother, Richard duke of York, were put to death. Vide *Edw. V.* In 1484, a corrupt parliament recognize Richard's title, and declare his brothers, Edward IV. and the late duke of Clarence, illegitimate, as well as their issue. The same year, Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, Richard's principal favourite, and the chief instrument of his usurpation, revolts, and raises forces against him, in support of the title of Henry, earl of Richmond, to the crown; but the duke was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Shrewsbury. The nation being secretly in the interest of Henry, he landed in Wales, and being joined by a powerful party, he marched with his army to Leicester, and upon news of Richard's arrival with his forces to give him battle, he took possession of Bosworth Field, near that city, where the king attacked him, and, after an obli-

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nate and bloody contest, which lasted two hours, and in which Richard performed prodiges of valour, he was slain, and Henry, with the victory, gained the crown. Vide *Henry VII.* Richard's usurpation continued only 2 years and 2 months. *Rapin, Carte.*

Richard, earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III. a renowned general, and crusader. Elected and crowned king of the Romans in 1257. d. 1271. ag. 62.

Richard Martin, of Antwerp, emin. landscape painter. d. 1635. ag. ab. 45. *De Piles.*

Richardson Samuel, eminent English printer; but better known for his excellent moral romances, which restored the lost credit of novel-writing, and convinced the impartial, that this species of historical fable might be made to answer very valuable purposes to society, by inspiring virtuous sensibility, and by reforming the manners of a dissolute licentious age. b. 1688. d. 1761.

Richardus Scotus, emin. Scotch div. and theol. author. d. 1173.

Richelot Cæsar Peter, French satirist and lexicographer. b. 1631. d. 1698. *Dufresnoy.*

Richelieu (John Armand du Plessis de) cardinal, and prime minister of France under Louis XIII. Politic. and theol. auth. and poet. b. 1585. d. 1642. *Du Pin.*

Ricimer, a renowned Roman warrior. d. 472.

Ridley Dr. Nicholas, bishop of London, suffered for the reformation, being burnt at Oxford in 1555.

Ridolfi Charles, a Venetian; author of *The Lives of the Venetian painters*, 2 vol. 4to. fl. ab 1570.

Rigaud Hyacinth, eminent French painter, called *The Vandyck of France*. b. 1663. d. 1743. *Novo. Diet.*

Rigault, or Rigaltius, Nicholas, Fr. critic, writer, chiefly on polemical subjects. b. 1577. d. 1654. *Nicer.*

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Rimius Henry, a German, polem. writer in English, against the Moravians; hist. of the house of Brunswick, &c. d. 1756.

Rinuccini Octavio, of Florence, Ital. poet, inventor of operas, or of the custom (unknown to the ancients) of giving musical representations of comedy, tragedy, and other dram. pieces. This invention, however, is disputed between this poet, and Emilio del Cavallero, a Roman gentleman, who wrote an opera, in 1590. Rinuccini d. ab. 1622. *Nouv. Dict.*

Rienzi Nicholas Gabrini di, from an obscure citizen raised himself to sovereign power at Rome, under the ancient title of Tribune. He governed for some time, and made laws; but at length was murdered by the people, 1354.

Riolan John, French phys. med. and anatom. author. d. 1605. *Dufresn.*

Riolan John, his son, phys. and botanist, anatom. author. d. 1657. ag. 77. *ib.*

Ripley George, emin. Eng. mathem. d. 1490. *Priestley.*

Riquet Peter Paul, eminent French mathem. and engineer, famous for having projected the canal of Languedoc, which is 74 leagues in length, and forms a communication between the Mediterranean sea and the ocean. d. 1680. *Nouv. Dict.*

Ritterhusius Conradus, Germ. civil. and law author. b. 1560. d. 1613. *Melch. Adam.*

Rivalz Anthony, French painter. d. 1735. ag. 68. *Nouv. Dict.*

Riviere Lazarus, emin. French phys. and med. author. d. 1656. *Dufresn.*

Rivinus Andrew, (real name Barchmann) a Saxon, editor of the ancient poets, and critic. d. 1656. *ib.*

Riuperoux Theodore de, French dramat. poet. b. 1664. d. 1706. *Nouv. Dict.*

Robert I. duke of Normandy, whose name was Roilo, till he was converted to christianity, when, at his

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baptism, he took the name of his godfather, Robert, duke of Paris. He is renowned for his bravery as a general, and for his wisdom and equity as a sovereign prince. d. ab. 920.

Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, in 1306; a renowned general, and the deliverer of his country from a state of vassalage to the English. d. 1329. Vide *Buchanan's Hist. of Scotland.*

Robert, of Bavaria, prince palatine of the Rhine, and duke of Cumberland; the son of Frederick, elector Palatine, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I. king of England. Distinguished himself by his valour as a general and admiral; first, in the Dutch, and then in the English service. He was unsuccessful in the cause of his uncle, Charles I. against the parliament forces; but under Charles II. he defeated the Dutch fleet, and was made lord high admiral of England in 1673. This prince was a lover of the sciences, and particularly skilful in chemistry. d. 1682. *Nouv. Dict.*

Robins Benjamin, emin. Eng. math. and engineer general to the East India Company. Mathem. auth. and editor of Anson's Voyage round the World, generally attributed to the Rev. Mr. Walter. b. 1707. d. 1751.

Robinson Dr. Tancred, Eng. phys. and med. writer. d. 1748.

Rochefocauld, Francis duke of, emin. French writer: his maxims and reflections, and his Memoirs of the Regency of Ann of Austria, have established his reputation as an author. b. 1613. d. 1680.

Rochester, John Wilmet earl of, a celebrated English wit and poet; but whose works are too obscene to be recommended. b. 1648. d. 1680. Vide *Burnet's Account of his Life and Death*, edit. 1700.

Roderick Ximenes, histor. d. 1245. *Priestley.*

Rodolphus

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Rodolphus I. of Augsburgh, emperor of Germany, and founder of the house of Austria; a renowned warrior and politician. d. 1291. ag. 73. *Cuspiniani Vita Imperat.*

Roe Sir Thomas, emin. Eng. statesm. under James I. and Charles I. b. 1580. d. 1644. His negotiations, in his embassy to the Ottoman Porte, from 1621 to 1628, were printed in 1740. *Gen. Bkg. Diet.*

Romer Olaus, emin. Danish astron. and mathemat. b. 1644. d. 1710. *Wadleri Hist. Astron.*

Roeiraten Peter, Dutch painter, excelled in still life. fl. at London, ab. 1670. *Granger.*

Rogatus, bishop of Africa, chief of a sect of Donatists, who distinguished themselves by the name of Rogatists. fl. ab. 372.

Rogers Dr. John, emin. English div. and controversial writer. b. 1679. d. 1729. *Gen. Diet.*

Rogers captain Woods, English navigator, writer of his voyages round the globe. d. 1732.

Rohan, Henry duke of, chief of the Huguenots in France; whose party he supported in three civil wars against Louis XIII. and obtained for them an honourable peace in 1629. He likewise distinguished himself as a political and polite writer. b. 1579. d. 1638. *Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

Rohaut James, French philosophical writer. b. 1620. d. 1675. *Nkeron.*

Rollin Charles, emin. French prof. of polite learning, crit. and histor. His Roman History was continued by Crevier to the time of Constantine the Great. b. 1661. d. 1741. *ib.*

Romano Julio, (his family name Pippi) celeb. Ital. hist. painter, disciple of Raphael. b. 1492. d. 1546. *De Piles.*

Romanelli John Francis, Ital. paint. b. 1617. d. 1662. *ib.*

Rombours Theodore, of Antwerp, painter, of whom Rubens was jealous. d. 1637. *ib.*

Romulus, the founder and first king

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of Rome. d. 715 B. C. Vide *Rome*, PART I.

Ronsard Peter de, French poet. b. 1524. d. 1585. *Bayle.*

Rooke Sir George, a brave English admiral. d. 1708. ag. 47. Vide *Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

Roque Anthony de la, French dram. poet. b. 1672. d. 1744. *Nouv. Diet.*

Rosa Salvator, celeb. Neapolit. paint. engrav. and poet. b. 1615. d. at Rome, 1673. *De Piles.*

Rosa Alba Curiera, a Venetian lady, excelled in painting in crayons. d. 1755. ag. 85.

Roscus Quintus, by birth a Gaul: the most celebrated comedian of his age. He was cotemporary with Esop and Cicero; and he was so greatly admired by the Romans, that the republic allowed him an annual pension of 4000 crowns. He d. at Rome; 61 B. C.

Roscommon, Wentworth Dillon, earl of, Eng. poet and critic. d. A. D. 1684. *Gen. Diet.*

Rosin, or Rosinus, John, German antiquary, Latin writer on Roman antiquit. b. 1550. d. 1626. *Niceron.*

Rossi John Anthony, or Rubeus, Ital. civil and law author. d. 1544. ag. 56. *Dufresnoy.*

Rossio, or le Roux, Florentine paint. settled in France. b. 1469. d. 1541. *Vasari.*

Rota Bernardine, Neapolitan poet. d. 1575. ag. 66. *Vossius.*

Rotgans Luke, Dutch poet. b. 1645. d. 1710. *Nouv. Diet.*

Rotharic, king of the Lombards, and celeb. legislator. d. 652. *Priestley.*

Rotrou John de, French-dram. poet. b. 1609. d. 1650. *Nouv. Diet.*

Rousseau John Baptist, celeb. French poet. b. 1669. d. 1741.

Rousseau James, French paint. chiefly of architecture. b. 1630. d. at London, 1693. *Dufresnoy.*

Rowe Nicholas, Eng. poet and dram. writer. b. 1673. d. 1718.

Rowe Thomas, of the same family, poet. He had undertaken the lives

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of such illustrious ancients as were omitted by Plutarch, of which he only finished eight when he died, in 1715.

Rowe Elizabeth, (maiden name Singer) wife of Thomas Rowe: poetess, and moral writer in prose. b. 1674. d. 1737.

Rowley, emin. Eng. mathemat. inventor of the Orrery. d. 1728.

Roxana, the daughter of Oxyartes, a Persian prince, was a prodigy of beauty. She was married to Alexander the Great, whom she survived; and being brought to bed of a posthumous son, whom the Macedonians called Young Alexander, Cassander put both mother and son to death. 323 B. C.

Roy Julian le, emin. French mechanic, excelled in the art of making watches and clocks. b. A. D. 1686. d. 1759. *Newsp. Diet.*

Roy Peter Charles le, French dram. poet. d. 1763. *ibid.*

Rubens Sir Peter Paul, the most excellent of the Flemish painters. b. at Cologne, 1577. d. 1646. *Dufresnoy.*

Rubilliac ———, a most eminent statuary; his chief works are in Westminster-abbey. d. at London, 1762.

Ruccellai John, Florentine, dram. poet. d. ab. 1526. *Vossius.*

Rudd Sayer, Eng. div. and phys. d. 1757.

Rue Charles de la, French orator and poet; one of the editors of the classics, in usum Delphini. b. 1643. d. 1725. *Bayle.*

Ruff head Owen, English lawyer, law and miscel. writer. d. 1769.

Rufus, of Ephesus, celeb. physician, practised at Rome; med. author. fl. ab. 110. *Suidas.*

Ruinart Thierry, French div. theol. author. b. 1657. d. 1709. *Niceron.*

Ruisdaal Jacob, celeb. Dutch landsc. paint. b. 1640. d. 1681. *De Piles.*

Rupert Prince, a brave general. d. 1682. ag. 63.

Rupertus, div. and theolog. author. d. 1135. ag. 44. *Priestley.*

Ruland Martin, German phys. and med. author. d. 1602. ag. 70.

Rurike, the first grand prince and sovereign of alt-Russia; a renowned general and legislator. d. 878.

Rushworth John, an English gentleman, author of Historical Collections relative to the Affairs of England, from 1618 to 1648. b. 1607. d. 1690. *Gen. Diet.*

Rundle Dr. Thomas, bishop of Derry in Ireland, theol. writer. d. 1745.

Russel Edward, earl of Oxford, a gallant Eng. adm. d. 1727. ag. 75.

Russel lord William, emin. English patriot, who fell a victim to the jealousy and fears of Charles II. beheaded in 1683. ag. 44.

Russel Dr. Richard, Eng. phys. med. writer on sea water. d. 1768.

Rust George, bishop of Down in Ireland, theol. author. d. 1670.

Rustici John Francis, Florentine, sculptor. d. at Paris, 1528. *Felkins.*

Rutgers Janus, a Dutchman, Latin critic on ancient authors. d. 1625.

Rutherford Dr. Thomas, emin. Eng. div. and theol. writer. d. 1771.

Rutilius Rufus Publius, renowned Roman consul, civilian, and historian. fl. ab. 105 B. C. Vide *Long.*

Rutilius Numitrianus, Roman poet. fl. ab. A. D. 416.

Ruybrotius John, div. and theol. author. d. 1381. *Priestley.*

Ruyseh Frederick, of the Hague, celeb. phys. and anatom. anatomical author. b. 1638. d. 1731. *Niceron.*

Ruyter Michael Adrian, celeb. Dutch admiral. b. 1607. d. 1676, of a wound which he received in an engagement with a French fleet.

Ryder Sir Dudley, emin. Eng. lawyer, chief justice of the King's Bench. b. 1691. d. 1756.

Ryer Peter du, French dram. writer. b. 1605. d. 1658. *Voltaire.*

Rymer Thomas, Eng. antiq. and hist. author of *The Fœdera*. d. 1713.

Rysbrac John Michael, emin. statuary, d. at London, 1770. ag. 78.

SA de Miranda, Portuguese poet and dram. author. b. 1495. d. 1558. *Nouv. Dict.*

Saadi, famous Persian poet. fl. ab. 1258. *Dufresnoy.*

Saavedra. *Vide Cervantes.*

Sabas, famous sectarist, chief of the Messalians, whose religious error consisted in adhering to the letter of the gospel. Amongst other absurdities they refused to work, quoting this passage: "labour not for the food that perisheth."

Sabas fl. ab. 310. *Baronius Annal.*

Sabbacon, a renowned king of Egypt, first king of the 24th dynasty called The Ethiopians. d. 730 B. C.

Sabbati Sevi. d. A. D. 1666. *Priestley.*

Sabellicus Marcus Antonius Coccius, Ital. hist. and poet; univ. histor. from the creation to 1503. b. A. D. 1436. d. 1506. *Bayle.*

Sabinus, a Roman, and Latin poet. fl. ab. 10 B. C. *Ovid.*

Sabinus Franciscus Floridus, a Germ. and Lat. poet. d. A. D. 1547. *Voss.*

Sabinus George, of Brandenburg, celeb. Lat. poet. b. 1508. d. 1560. *ib.*

Sablire (Anthony de Rambouillet) de la, French poet. d. 1680.

Sacheverell Dr. Henry, English div. memorable for the party-disturbances he made, on account of the prosecution against him for his sermon before the lord mayor of London at St. Paul's in 1709. d. 1724.

Sacche Andrea, or Little Andrew; emin. Ital. hist. and portrait paint. b. at Rome, 1601. d. 1661. *De Pils.*

Sacco Pompeius Josephus, of Parma, emin. phys. and med. auth. d. 1718. *Dufresnoy.*

Sackville Thomas, earl of Dorset, emin. Eng. statesman, poet, dram. and miscel. auth. b. 1536. d. 1608. *Welpole.*

Sackville Charles, earl of Dorset and

Middlesex, English poet. b. 1657. d. 1706. *ib.*

Sacrobosco, or Sacroboscus, John, emin. Eng. mathemat. He settled at Paris, where he died in 1256. Mathem. author in Latin. *Bayle.*

Sadeler John, of Brussels, emin. engraver. b. 1550. d. uncert.

Sadeler Raphael, his brother, likewise eminent in the same art: he went with his brother to Venice, in which city they both died, it is conjectured, about the year 1430.

Sadeler Gillis, of Antwerp, was a nephew and pupil to John and Raphael, whom he excelled. b. 1570. d. 1629. *Moreri.*

Sadler John, emin. Eng. lawyer, author of Rights of the Kingdom. b. 1615. d. 1674. *Biog. Dict.*

Sadoc, famous Jew rabbi, and founder of the sect of Sadducees. He was the disciple of Antigonus, who taught, that virtue was to be practised for its excellency alone, without regard to any recompence whatever; from whence Sadoc drew this erroneous inference, That no rewards were to be hoped for, nor punishments to be dreaded, in another life. The sect still subsists in Africa. Sadoc fl. ab. 220 B. C. *Vide Josephus.*

Sadolet James, cardinal, of Modena, elegant miscel. Lat. writer and poet. b. A. D. 1477. d. 1547. *Niceron.*

Sage Alain Rene le, French dramat. poet and novellist, author of Gil Blas. b. 1677. d. 1747. *Moreri.*

Sagittarius Jasper, Lutheran divine, Germ. histor. and antiq. b. 1643. d. 1694. *Nouv. Dict.*

Sagredo John, Venetian statesman, histor. of the Ottoman empire, in Italian, from 1300 to 1644. d. ab. 1700.

Sainte Aldegonde (Philip de Marnix, lord du Mont) of Brussels, statesm.

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civilian, and patriot; distinguished himself as the assertor of the liberty of his country, against the tyranny of the duke d'Alva; by supporting the prince of Orange with his masterly pen. He was agent for the affairs of the States of the Low Countries, at the court of London, twice, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, viz. in 1575, and in 1581. His chief works are, "Alvearium Romanum," "The Romap Hive, a severe satire against the Romish Church; and "Tableau de dif-ferens de la Religion." Another satirical piece, intended to promote the cause of the protestant religion; d. in 1598. *Melchior Adam in vitis juris consult.*

Sainte-Mathie, in Latin Sammarthanus, the name of a family in France, famous for having produced a number of learned men; of whom, however, Scevola Sammarthanus was the most illustrious, having acquired great reputation as an orator, a lawyer, poet, and historian. b. 1536. d. 1623. His chief work, intitled, "Pædrotrophia, seu "de Puerorum Educatione," a poem, went through ten editions, while the author was living, and was reprinted at London in 1708. *Nicron.*

Saint Pierre Eustace de, the famous patriotic citizen of Calais, who offered himself to be one, and thereby animated five others, to make up the number of principal inhabitants required by king Edw. III. to be given up to his discretion, as victims, for their obstinacy in holding out the city against a long siege, after he had summoned it to surrender. Eustace de St. Pierre and his generous comrades appeared before the conqueror in their shirts, with halters about their necks, and carrying the keys of the city. Edward, touched with their heroic resolution, spared the inhabitants, pardoned the patriots, and dismissed them with presents, in 1347. *Rapin.*

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Saladin, famous sultan of Egypt, equally renowned as a warrior and legislator. He supported himself by his valour, and the influence of his amiable character, against the united efforts of the chief christian potentates of Europe, who carried on the most unjust wars against him, under the false appellation of Holy Wars. Vide *Crusades*, PART I. d. 1192. ag. 57. *Moreri.*

Sale George, Eng. univ. hist. and translator of *The Alcoran*. d. 1736.

Saliceto William de, phys. fl. 1250. *Priestley.*

Salimbini, Italian painter. b. 1536. d. 1583. *De Piles.*

Sallengre Albert Henry de, Dutch miscel. writer and critic, historian of the United Provinces, from 1609 to 1648. b. 1694. d. 1723.

Sallust, the celeb. Lat. hist. of whom nothing remains but his History of the Catilinarian and Jugurthine Wars, together with some orations or speeches, printed with his fragments. d. 35 B. C. ag. 51. Vide *His Life*, prefixed to *Wasse's Edition*, Cambridge, 1710.

Salmanassar, king of Assyria, a renowned warrior, who took Samaria from the Israelites, after a siege of three years. d. 714 B. C. Vide *Usher's Sacred Chronology*.

Salmasius Claudius, (family name Saumaïse) a learned Frenchman; historian, and crit. in Latin. b. 1596. d. 1653. *Dufresnoy.*

Salmon William, English med. and miscel. writer. fl. ab. 1685. *Grang.*

Saltonstall Charles, English writer on navigation. fl. ab. 1642. *ib.*

Salvador Andrew, Ital. dramat. poet. fl. ab. 1618. *ib.*

Salvian, or Salvianus, one of the primitive fathers of the church. His chief work is, "De Providentia Dei," in eight books. fl. ab. 440. *Du Pin.*

Salviani Hippolito, Italian phys. and med. writer. d. at Rome, 1572. ag. 59. *Nouv. Dict.*

Salviani

S A N

Salviati Francisco, Florentine paint.
b. 1510. d. 1563. *Vasari*.
Salviati Gioseppe, his pupil, (family
name Porta) settled at Venice.
b. 1535. d. 1585. *De Piles*.
Salvini Antonio-Maria, of Florence,
celeb. Ital. poet, and translator of
the ancient Greek and Latin po-
ets into Italian verse; also, of Ad-
dison's Cato. d. 1729. *Nouv. Dict*.
Salvius Julianus, famous Rom. law-
yer. d. ab. 148.
Sambuc John, Hungarian phys. hist.
and critic. writer. b. 1531. d. 1584.
Meleb. Adam.
Sammonicus Quintus, Latin poet. fl.
ab. 216. *Priestley*.
Samson, memorable for his super-
natural strength, his victories over
the Philistines, and his tragical
end, 1117 B. C. Vide, *The Bible*
and *Usher*.
Samuel, the prophet and sacred his-
torian. d. 1057 B. C. ag. 98. *ib*.
Sanadon Noel-Etienne, French jesu-
it, Latin poet, and translator of
Horace. b. A. D. 1676. d. 1733.
Nouv. Dict.
Sanchez Thomas, Span. jesuit. His
chief work, a Latin treatise, "De
"Matrimonio." b. 1551. d. 1610.
Bayle.
Sancho I. king of Navarre; a re-
nowned warrior. d. 926.
Sancho III. king of Navarre, called
The Great; a celeb. conqueror.
d. 1035.
Sanchoniathon, ancient Phenician
philosopher and historian, fl. 760
B. C. *Priestley*.
Sancius, or Santius, Roderigo, Span.
prelate, hist. of Spain from its ori-
gin to about 1440. d. after 1459.
Nouv. Dict.
Sancroft William, archbishop of Can-
terbury, miscel. writer. b. 1616.
d. 1693. *Biog. Dict*.
Sanctorius, celeb. phys. of Padua,
med. author. fl. ab. 1610. *Friend*.
Sanderfon Robert, bishop of Lincoln,
polem. and theol. author. b. 1587.
d. 1663. *Biog. Dict*.

S A N

Sanderfon Sir William, English hist.
of the reigns of Mary, queen of
Scots, James I. and Charles I.
d. 1676. *Granger*.
Sandius Christopher, of Konings-
burgh, famous Socinian, polem.
writer. d. 1680. *Nouv. Dict*.
Sandrart Joachim, of Frankfort, his-
tory and portrait painter, but more
eminent for his Lives of the Paint-
ers, his Academy of the Art of
Painting, his "Romæ antiquæ et
"novæ Theatrum," and other cu-
rious works relative to architecture,
painting, and antiquities, than for
his skill in his profession. b. 1606.
d. ab. 1676. *De Piles*.
Sandys Edwin, archbishop of York,
one of the translators of the Bible,
in the reign of queen Elizabeth,
and one of the commissioners for
drawing up the form of prayer and
liturgy, set forth at that time. b.
1519. d. 1588. *Neve's Lives of the*
Protestant Bishops.
Sandys Sir Edwin, his second son,
author of "Speculum Europæ."
He threw up the gown, and became
an excellent orator and patriot in
the house of commons. b. 1561.
d. 1629. *Fuller's Worthies of Wor-*
cester.
Sandys George, the archbishop's
youngest son, a celebrated traveller
and poet. His chief work, San-
dys his Travels through Turkey,
Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land;
passed through seven editions, the
last is in folio. 1673. b. 1578.
d. 1643. *Biog. Dict*.
Sannazar James, or Sannazarius, an
excellent Ital. and Latin poet. b. at
Naples, 1458. d. 1530. *Niceron*.
Sannyxio, antient Greek comic poet.
fl. ab. 429 B. C.
Sanfon Nicholas, emin. French geog.
b. A. D. 1600. d. 1667. His At-
las is in 2 vol. folio, Paris, 1693.
Niceron.
Sanfovino Francisco, of Rome, Ital.
poet and miscel. writer. b. 1521.
d. 1586. *ib*.

Santerre

SAV

- Santerre** John Baptist, French painter, excelled in nudities. b. 1651. d. 1717. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Santeul** John Baptist, French poet. b. 1630. d. 1697. *Dufresnoy.*
- Sanuti** Martin, a noble Venetian; biographer of the doges of Venice from 421 to 1492. d. ab. 1507. Vide *Muratori's Historians of Italy.*
- Saoduchinus**, famous king of Assyria, supposed to be the Nabuchodonosor of Judith. d. 647 B. C. Vide *Usher.*
- Sapor I.** king of Persia, conqueror and tyrant. d. 273.
- Sapor II.** equally successful and cruel. d. 380.
- Sappho**, of Mitylene, the celeb. Greek poetess, who, for her excellent poetry is sometimes styled, The tenth Muse. Enamoured with Phaon, who refused her caresses, and fled to Sicily to avoid her, she followed him, and, unable to conquer her own passion, or to gain his affections, tradition relates, that she threw herself into the sea from the promontory Leucas, at what time is uncertain. She fl. ab. 600 B. C.
- Sarasin** John Francis, French poet and miscel. writer. b. 1604. d. 1654. *Bayle.*
- Sarazin** James, emin. French sculpt. and painter. d. 1660. *Dufresnoy.*
- Sarisbury**, or Salisbury, John of, an Englishman; histor. crit. and philosopher. writer in Latin and English. b. 1110. d. aft. 1179. *Du Pin.*
- Sarto**. Vide *Andrea del Sarto.*
- Savage** Richard, Eng. poet. b. 1698. d. 1743. *Biog. Dict.*
- Savonarola** Jerom, Italian Dominican friar, theol. and moral auth. Burnt alive for preaching against pope Alexander VI. in 1493. *Baronius Annales.*
- Savary** James, celeb. French commercial writer, author of a Dictionary of Trade and Commerce. b. 1622. d. 1690. Seven editions of Mr. Savary's work were published in his life-time, under the title

SAX

- of "Le Parfait Negociant." His two sons, James and Philemon, further improved it. Jam. s. however, died in 1716, leaving it unfinished. Philemon completed and published it at Paris, in 1723, under the title of "Dictionnaire Universelle de Commerce," 2 vol. fol. He died in 1727, and a third volume, compiled by him, was published in 1729. In 1748, a new edition, improved, was published at Paris in 3 vol. fol. *Niceron.*
- Savory** Rowland, Flem. paint. b. 1576. d. 1639. *De Piles.*
- Savile** Sir Henry, emin. English div. Greek preceptor to queen Elizabeth, founder of a professorship of astronomy, and another of geometry, at Oxford. Greek, Latin, and English hist. crit. and miscel. writer. b. 1549. d. 1622. *Wood's Ath. Ox.*
- Savile** Sir George, marquis of Halifax, emin. English statesman, political and moral writer. b. 1630. d. 1695. *Birch's Lives.*
- Saul**, the famous king of Israel, slew himself 1055 B. C. Vide, *The Bible.*
- Saunderson** Dr. Nicholas, celeb. Eng. mathematic. professor of mathem. in the university of Cambridge. His chief work, Elements of Algebra. 2 vol. 4to. Camb. 1740. b. 1682. d. 1739. *Biog. Brit.*
- Saurin** James, Flemish calv. divine, theol. and controv. author. b. 1677. d. 1730. *Nouv. Diet.*
- Saurin** Joseph, French mathem. miscel. writer. b. 1659. d. 1737. *ib.*
- Sauvages** Francois, eminent French physf. and med. author. b. 1706. d. 1767. *ib.*
- Sauveur** Joseph, eminent French mathem. mathematic. writer in The Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. b. 1653. d. 1710. *Niceron.*
- Saxe**, Maurice count de, marshal, general of the armies of France under Louis

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Louis XV. He was the natural son of Augustus II. king of Poland, and was justly considered as one of the greatest generals of the present age. b. 1696. d. 1750. His *Revenues*, or *Memoirs* concerning the art of War, were translated into English, and published at London in 4to, 1757.

Scalcken Godfrey, Dutch portrait painter, chiefly in miniature. b. 1643. d. 1706. *Nouv. Dict.*

Scævola Mutius, the celeb. Roman knight, famous in the Roman history for having singly opposed Porcenna, king of Etruria, and his army, upon a bridge at Rome, till it was cut down, after which he flung himself into the Tiber, and swam to the Roman army on the opposite shore, 507 B. C. Vide *Livy*.

Scævola Mutius, emin. Rom. lawyer. fl. ab. 150 B. C.

Scaliger Julius Cæsar, Ital. phys. but more eminent for his learned critical writings in Latin, on ancient and modern authors, and his Latin poems. b. 1484. d. 1558. *Niceron*.

Scaliger Joseph Justus, his son, Latin crit. and histor. writer and chronol. His chief works are, "Opus de "Emendatione Temporum." The best edit. is that of Geneva, 1609, in fol. and, "Thesaurus Temporum," Amsterdam, 1658, 2 vol. fol. Joseph Scaliger, in the first performance, attributes to himself the invention of the Julian period. b. 1540. d. 1609. *ib*.

Scanderberg, the surname of George Castriot, king of Albania, a province of Turkey in Europe, dependent on the Ottoman empire. He was delivered up, with his three elder brothers, as hostages, by their father, to Amurath II. sultan of the Turks, who poisoned his brother, but spared him, on account of his youth, being likewise pleased with his juvenile wit and amiable person. In a short time he

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became one of the most renowned generals of the age, and revolting from Amurath, he joined Hunaide Corvin, a most formidable enemy to the Ottoman empire; defeated the sultan's army; took Amurath's secretary prisoner, obliged him to sign and seal an order to the governor of Croia, the capital of Albania, to deliver up the citadel and the city to the bearer of that order, in the name of the sultan. With this forged order he repaired to Croia, and thus recovered the throne of his ancestors; and maintained the independency of his country against the numerous armies of Amurath and of his successor, Mahomet II. who was obliged to make peace with this hero in 1467. He then went to the assistance of Ferdinand, of Arragon, at the request of pope Pius II. and by his assistance Ferdinand gained a complete victory over his enemy, the count de Anjou. Scanderberg d. in 1467. ag. 63. *Vie de Scanderberg*, by Poncet, Paris, 1709.

Scarborough Sir Charles, emin. Eng. phys. and anatomist, med. anatom. and mathematical writer. d. 1702. *Granger's Biog. Hist.*

Scarron Paul, emin. French comic and satiric. poet, and miscel. prose writer. b. 1610. d. 1660. *Dufresne*.

Schaaf Charles, Germ. div. critic. writer on the oriental languages and authors, in Latin. b. 1646. d. 1729. *Niceron*.

Schah-Abas I. styled, The Great; seventh king of Persia, of the race of the Sophies. The restorer of the glory of his country, by the valour of his arms, and its benefactor by his wisdom and equity as a legislator. d. 1629, in the 45th year of his reign.

Schardius Simon, a Saxon, biographer of the historians of Germany. b. 1535. d. 1573. *Melch. Adam*.

Schedius Paul Melissus, a German, emin.

SCH

- emin. Latin and German poet.
b. 1539. d. 1602. *ib.*
- Scheffer Peter, celeb. printer. Vide
PRINTING, the Art of, PART I.
- Scheffer John, a German, Latin crit.
and hist. writer on Greek and Rom.
antiquities, and on ancient authors.
b. 1621. d. 1679. *Niceron.*
- Scheiner Christopher, German jesuit,
emin. mathemat. and astronomer:
memorable for having first discovered spots upon the sun. Latin,
mathemat. and astronom. author.
b. 1575. d. 1650. *Wederi Hist. Ast.*
- Schelhammer, Gonthier Christopher,
Germ. phys. and medical writer.
b. 1649. d. 1716. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Scheuchzer John James, Germ. phys.
and mathem. natural histor. of the
Bible. b. 1672. d. 1738. *ib.*
- Schiovani Andrea, Venetian history
painter. b. 1522. d. 1582. *De Piles.*
- Schidone Bartholomew, Ital. painter
in the style of Corregio. b. 1560.
d. 1616. *ib.*
- Schilter John, emin. Germ. civilian,
civil and canon law writer. b. 1632.
d. 1705. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Schmeizel Martin, eminent German
civil. and philos. civil law writer,
and sacred hist. b. 1670. d. 1747.
ib.
- Schmidt Erasmus, a learned German,
Greek critic, translator of Pindar
into Latin. b. 1560. d. 1613. *Biog.
Dict.*
- Schmidt Sebastian, 'professor of oriental
languages, critical writer.
b. 1652. d. uncert. *ib.*
- Schmidt John Andrew, Latin miscel.
writer. d. 1726. *ib.*
- Schodoler Wernker, Swifts chronologist;
accurate down to his own
time. fl. ab. 1520. *Melch. Adam.*
- Schomberg Henry de, a German,
marshal of France, and a renowned
general under Charles IX, Henry
III, and IV, kings of France; likewise
ambassador to the court of
England: author of an Account of
the War of Italy, in which he had

SCH

- an active part. d. 1632. ag. 49.
Vide Henault.
- Schomberg Frederick Arnaud de, of
a different but illustrious German
family: a more renowned general
than Henry. He served first under
Frederick Henry, prince of Orange.
Then under Louis XIV. who made
him marshal of France, though a
protestant. France lost him by the
revocation of the edict of Nantz,
in 1685, when he retired to Portugal.
His merit raised him to the
rank of duke and grandee of that
kingdom. At the revolution, he
came to England with king William,
and, for his signal services
at that æra, he was made an English
duke, and knight of the garter;
the parliament also voted him
100,000*l.* In 1689, he was made
commander in chief of the king's
forces in Ireland; and in 1690, he
was shot at the battle of the Boyne,
by the French refugees of his own
army, by a fatal mistake, in the
82d year of his age. *Vide Meri-
mer's Hist. of England, vol. 3.*
- Schomberg Dr. Isaac, emin. English
phys. and med. writer. d. 1761.
- Schonæus Cornelius, Dutch dramat.
poet. d. 1611. ag. 71.
- Schoner John, German mathem. and
mathemat. and astronom. author.
b. 1477. d. 1547. *Melch. Adam.*
- Schorel John, Flemish paint. b. 1495.
d. 1562. *Vasari.*
- Schot, or Schotteus, Andreas, Flem.
jesuit, Greek critic, editor of, and
comment. on several of the Greek
classics, and the Greek fathers.
b. 1552. d. 1629. *Niceron.*
- Schottelius Justus, German lawyer.
His grammar of the German language
is in great repute. d. 1676.
Nouv. Dict.
- Schrevelius Cornelius, a learned
Dutchman; editor of some of the
classics; but his chief work is, A
Greek and Latin Lexicon. d. 1657.
Boyle.

Schulenburg

SCH

Schulemburg (Matthias John,) count, a renowned Germ. general, first in the service of the king of Poland, and afterwards field-marshal of the armies of the republic of Venice, upwards of twenty-eight years. In this capacity he signalized himself against the Turks, by his valiant defence of the isle of Corfu, the barrier to the Venetian territory, in 1716. The Turks were obliged to raise the siege, with great precipitation and considerable loss, for which the inhabitants erected a statue to count Schulemburg. b. 1661. d. 1726. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Schultens Albert, Germ. Luth. div. critic in the Hebrew and oriental languages, and translator from the Arabic. d. 1750. ag. 70. *ib.*

Schurman Anna Maria, a most extraordinary German lady. Her natural genius discovered itself at six years of age, when she cut all sorts of figures in paper with her scissors, without a pattern. At eight, she learned, in a few days, to draw flowers in a very agreeable manner. At ten, she took but three hours to learn embroidery. Afterwards she was taught music, vocal and instrumental; painting, sculpture, and engraving; in all of which she succeeded admirably. She excelled in miniature-painting and in cutting portraits upon glass with a diamond. Hebrew, Greek, and Latin were so familiar to her, that the most learned men were astonished at it. She spoke French, Italian, and English, fluently. Her hand-writing, in almost all languages, was so inimitable, that the curious preserved specimens of it in their cabinets. At length, all this extent of learning and uncommon penetration could not protect her from falling into the errors of Labadie, the famous French enthusiast, who had been banished France for his extravagant tenets and conduct. To

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this man she entirely attached herself, and accompanied him wherever he went; and even attended him in his last illness, at Altena in Holstein. Her works, consisting of "De Vita humanæ termino," and "Dissertatio de ingenii Muliebris," "ad Doctrinam, et meliores Literas Aptitudine," and her Letters to her learned correspondents were printed at Leyden in 1648, but enlarged in the edition of Utrecht, 1652, in 12mo, under the following title. "A. M. a Schurman, "Opuscula Hebræa, Græca, Latina, Gallica, Prosaica et Metrica" She published likewise at Altena, in Latin, A Defence of her attachment to Labadie, while she was with him in 1673, not worth reading. She was born at Cologne, 1607, but resided chiefly in Holland, and died in Friesland in 1678. Vide *Niceron* and *Biog. Dict.*

Schut Cornelius, Flemish painter, disciple of Reubens. b. 1600. d. uncert.

Schut Cornelius, his nephew, portrait painter. d. 1676. *De Piles.*

Schwartz, or Schwartz, Beathold, Germ. cordelier, inventor of gunpowder. Vide *Gunpowder*, PART I.

Schwartz Christopher, Germ. paint. styled, The Raphael of Germany. b. 1550. d. 1594. *De Piles.*

Schwerin count, a brave general in the service of the king of Prussia.

Slain at the battle of Prague, 1757.

Scioppius Gaspar, a learned German critic. Latin writer, comment. on Cicero. d. 1649. ag. 73. *Bayle.*

Scipio, Publius Cornelius, a renowned Roman general, surnamed Africanus, for his conquests in that country. His other signal military exploits were, his taking the new city of Carthage in a single day; his complete victory over Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian general; the defeat of Syphax, king of Numidia; and of Antiochus, in Asia. He was as eminent for his chastity, and his generous behaviour to his prisoners,

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ers, as for his valour. d. 180 B. C. ag. ab. 51. Vide *Livy*.

Scipio, Lucius Cornelius, his brother, surnamed Asiaticus, for his complete victory over Antiochus, at the battle of Magnesia, in which Antiochus lost 50,000 infantry, and 4,000 cavalry. A triumph, and the surname of Asiaticus, were the rewards of his valour; but his ungrateful countrymen accused him as well as his brother, of peculation, for which he was fined; and the public sale of his effects proved the falsehood of the charge; for they did not produce the amount of the fine. fl. 190 B. C. d. uncert. *ib*.

Scipio, Publius Emilianus, was the son of Paulus Emilianus; but being adopted by Scipio Africanus, he was called Scipio Africanus junior. He shewed himself worthy his adoption, following the footsteps of Scipio Africanus, whom he equalled in military fame and public virtues. His chief victories were, the conquest of Carthage and Numantia; yet these signal services to his country could not protect him from an untimely fate. He was strangled in his bed by order of the Decemviri, who dreaded his popularity, 129 B. C. ag. 56. Vide *Plutarch's Lives*.

Scipio Nasica, of the same family, was almost adored by the people for his great virtues and exemplary private life. d. ab. 100 B. C.

Scopas, a famous Greek architect and sculptor. b. in the isle of Paros. fl. ab. 430 B. C. *Vitruvius*.

Scorza Sinibaldo, Genoese painter and engraver. d. A. D. 1631. ag. 41. *De Piles*.

Scott Dr. John, emin. English div. author of *The Christian Life*, &c. b. 1638. d. 1694 *Biog. Diſt.*

Scotus, vide *Duns Scotus*.

Scotus Marianus, eminent mathematic. fl. 290. *Priefley*.

Scribonius Largus, eminent Roman

SEB

phys. and med. author. ab. A. D. 10.

Scrimmer Henry, a learned Scotchman, who retired to Geneva, where he taught civil law, and published a History of Scotland, under the name of Henry of Scotland. d. 1561. ag. 65. *Nouv. Diſt.*

Scudery George de, French dram. poet, and miscel. prose writer. b. 1603. d. 1667. *Niceron*.

Scudery Magdalene de, his sister, celeb. French novelist and poetess. b. 1607. d. 1701. *ib*.

Scylax Chariandensis, celeb. mathom. and geographer. fl. under Darius, the son of Hystaspes, ab. 522 B. C.

Schymnus Chius, Greek geographer. fl. 90 B. C. *Priefley*.

Sebastian, (canonized) surnamed, The Defender of the Roman Church. Suffered martyrdom, A. D. 233. *Spondanus*.

Sebastian, king of Portugal, the posthumous son of John, by Jane, the daughter of Charles le Quint; memorable for his valour and his misfortunes. His valour and religious zeal made him undertake an expedition against the Moors in Africa, by whom he was defeated. Some time after, he went to the succour of Mahomet, sultan of the Turks, against Abdemelec, his uncle, king of Fez and Morocco. Sebastian landed, with a considerable force, at Tangiers; a bloody battle ensued, in which the flower of the Portuguese nobility, and their king Sebastian fell, in the year 1578, in the 25th of his age. Abdemelec died in his litter, and Mahomet perished in a morass. Sebastian's body not being found, a rumour prevailed, that, escaping from the field, he retired to a desert to perform penance for his sins. Two false Sebastians, both heretics, one the son of a mason, the other of a tyler, laid claim to the throne; but their imposture being discovered, the

one was hanged, and the other died in the galleys. Vide *Le Quien's Hist. Generale de Portugal*.

Sebastiano del Piombo, or Sebastian of Venice, and sometimes styled, Fra Bastian; Venetian hist. paint. in the style of Michael Angelo. b. 1485. d. 1547. *Vasari*.

Seckendorf Gui Louis de, a learned German, chiefly known by his Latin History of, and Apology for the Introduction and Progress of Lutheranism in Germany, Frankfurt, 1692. b. 1626. d. 1692. *Bayle*.

Secker Dr. Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, theol. writer. d. 1768.

Secousse Denis-François, French lawyer, law author. b. 1691. d. 1755. *Nouv. Dict.*

Secundus —, hist. d. 615. *Priestley*.

Secundus, (family-name Second) a Dutchman, and an esteemed Latin poet. b. 1511. d. 1536.

Seckley Sir Charles, English dram. poet, and miscel. writer. b. 1639. d. 1701.

Sedulius, memorable for writing the Life of Christ in Lat. verse. fl. 440. *Du Pin*.

Seed Jeremiah, English div. and theol. writer. d. 1747. *Biog. Dict.*

Segar Sir William, English herald, author of Honour, Civil and Military, in fol. 1602. d. 1633. *Grang.*

Seghers Gerard, Flemish painter in the style of Reubens and Vandyck. b. 1592. d. 1651. *De Piles*.

Seghers Daniel, his brother, a jesuit, but excelled in painting for his amusement, chiefly flower-pieces: they were very scarce, and of great value. d. 1660. *ib.*

Segneri Paul, Italian jesuit, and theol. writer. b. 1624. d. 1694. *Niceron*.

Segrain John, French poet and novelist. b. 1624. d. 1701. *Niceron*.

Sejanus, the son of a Roman knight, by his political talents became prime minister to the emperor Tiberius, over whom he gained, for some time, such an ascendancy,

that he governed the empire, till his cruelties and his ambitious design to seize on the throne, opened the eyes of Tiberius, who delivered him up to the senate, by whom he was condemned, and ordered to be strangled the same day, A. D. 31. It has been customary for modern writers to give the disgraceful name of Sejanus to wicked and corrupt ministers, or to such as appeared in their opinions to merit it. This has rendered it familiar, and obliged the editor to give it a place. For an ample account of his villainies, vide *Tillemont*, or *Crevier's Lives of the Emp.*

Selden John, celeb. English antiquary, politic. hist. and law writer. b. 1624. d. 1654. *Biog. Britan.*

Seleucus Nicanor, one of the chief generals under Alexander the Great, and, after his death, founder of the nation called the Seleucides. He is equally celebrated as a renowned warrior, and as the father of his people; yet his virtues could not protect him from the fatal ambition of Ceraunus, one of his courtiers, who conspired against him, and assassinated him, 280 B. C.

Selim I. sultan of the Turks, the son of Bajazet II. celeb. conqueror, but an inhuman tyrant. d. A. D. 1520.

Sellius Godfrey, a learned German, hist. of the United Provinces; nat. hist. of Ireland, geograph. writer. &c. d. 1767. *Nouv. Dict.*

Sem, the son of Noah, memorable for his filial piety, in concealing the folly and disgrace of his father; for which he received a remarkable benediction. b. ab. 2476. B. C. lived 600 years. Vide, *The Bible*.

Semiramis, queen of Assyria, famous for her extensive conquests: said to have fallen in love with her own son Ninias, who, on that account, caused her to be put to death, and

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- ascended her throne, 1173 B. C. *Vide Univ. Hist. vol. 4.*
- Sempronius**, surnamed Sapeius, renowned Roman general and consul. fl. ab. 300 B. C. *Vide Livy.*
- Sempronius Proculus**, celeb. Roman lawyer. fl. ab. A. D. 60.
- Senac John**, emin. French physf. and med. author. d. 1770. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Senacherib**, famous king of Assyria, laid siege to Jerusalem, 711 B. C. was defeated by the exterminating angel. d. 709 B. C. *Vide, The Bible.*
- Seneca**, of Cordua in Spain, father of the famous philosopher, settled at Rome, and became a celebrated orator. His declamations, or controversies on oratory, are all his remains, and are printed with the works of his son. fl. ab. A. D. 30.
- Seneca**, his son, the celeb. Stoic philosf. and tragic poet; preceptor to the tyrant Nero, by whom he was put to death in 65, ag. 63. *Tacitus Annal.*
- Senecai Antoine Bauderon de**, French poet. b. 1643. d. 1737. *Dufresnoy.*
- Senguerd Arnold**, Dutch philosoph. philosophic. writer. d. 1667. *Wolfsd. Senguerd*, his son, professor of philosophy at Leyden, also published some philosoph. works. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
- Sennertus Daniel**, emin. Germ. physf. and med. author. b. 1572. d. 1637. *Bayle.*
- Septal Louis**, of Milan, philosf. and physf. comment. on Aristotle and Hippocrates. d. 1633. *Dufresnoy.*
- Serarius Nicholas**, of Lorraine, a learned jesuit; theol. philosf. and crit. writer. b. 1557. d. 1609. *Niceron.*
- Serenus Sammonicus**, Roman physf. and poet: put to death by the emperor Caracalla, ab. 200. It is said, he had collected a library, consisting of 62,000 volumes.
- Serpius**, patriarch of Constantinople, founder of the sect of Monotholites. d. 639. *Du Pin.*

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- Serlio Sebastian**, Ital. architect, auth. of a treatise on his art. fl. ab. 1544. *Felibien.*
- Serranus**, (family name John de Serres) French calvin. div. theol. and contro. writer, and translator of Plato's works into Latin. d. 1538. *Niceron.*
- Sermon William**, English physf. and med. writer. fl. 1673. *Granger.*
- Sertorius Quintus**, a celeb. Rom. general and partisan. At first he joined Marius against Sylla, then he took possession of the Roman provinces in Spain, and governed them independently. At last, he joined himself in a league with Mithridates, king of Pontus, against his native country. Assassinated by one of his own officers, 770 B. C. *Livy.*
- Servandoni John Nicholas**, celeb. Florentine architect. His chief residence was at Paris, where he had the direction of the scenery of the principal theatre, for 18 years, upon all occasions, when superb decorations were required. He was invited to London by George II. to design the magnificent edifice for the fireworks, on occasion of the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1749. The ingenious Mr. Rich, who spared no expence for decorations, employed him to paint some very capital scenes, particularly the palace of Pluto, in the Rape of Proserpine. In a word, he has left monuments of his genius in almost every capital city of Europe; being sent for by the sovereigns upon all extraordinary occasions of public festivity. b. A. D. 1695. d. at Paris, 1766. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Servetus Michael**, of Arragon, was educated a physician, but neglecting this profession, after a dispute and a law-suit with the faculty at Paris, he devoted himself to the study of divinity, and became a polemical writer against Calvin, and against

against the Trinitarians. Calvin treated his adversary with indecent warmth, in the course of their controversies, and having treacherously obtained some sheets of a work that Servetus was printing privately, he sent them, together with the letters he had received from him, containing heretical opinions, to the magistrates of Lyons, who thereupon arrested Servetus. This unfortunate man made his escape, and fled to Vienne in Dauphiny; but there, by means of Calvin's correspondence with some principal divines, he was put in prison. Calvin now, under pretext of a reconciliation, invited him, when he was set at liberty, to retire to Geneva; but he was scarce arrived there, when, to the eternal disgrace of that reformer, he accused him of heresy; and by continual preachings and declamations on the danger the true religion was in from such impostors, he hurried the magistrates into an unjust sentence against him, which was as cruelly executed; for he was burnt alive in 1553. Vide *Varillas Hist. de l'Herésie*, ad Anno 1553. His chief polemical work is, "De Trinitatis Erroribus, Libri septem," and his Apology, in Latin for his Dispute with the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, which was carefully suppressed by the parliament of Paris. The medical tract which occasioned the dispute, was intitled, "De Anima Mundi;" and in it he says, "That the whole mass of blood passes through the lungs by means of the pulmonic veins and arteries." From this passage some writers have attributed the discovery of the circulation of the blood to Servetus, and have vainly endeavoured to deprive our immortal countryman Harvey of the honour of this discovery.

Servius Tullius, the sixth king of an-

cient Rome; a renowned warrior, and legislator. The first introducer of coin, or stamped money, at Rome. Assassinated by Tarquin the Proud, 533 B. C. *Livy*.

Servius Maurus Honoratus, Latin gram. comment. on Virgil. fl. ab. A. D. 410. *Vossius*.

Sesac, king of Egypt, a renowned warrior, who took Jerusalem in the reign of Rehoboam, and pillaged the temple. d. 956 B. C. Vide *Usser's Sacred Chronol.*

Sesostris, king of Egypt, or Rameses. Of the eight kings of the 16th dynasty, there were six of the name of Sesostris, or Rameses; and it was upon the death of Rameses Miriam, the great persecutor of the Hebrews in Egypt, that they were delivered from their first captivity; but it is supposed that the Egyptian priests have ascribed the various real or fictitious exploits of several of these princes to one man, under the name of Sesostris Rameses Miriam. d. 1510 B. C. Vide *Univ. Hist. vol. 3.* and *Le Systeme de M. des Vignoles, sur l'Histoire ancienne d'Egypte*.

Seth, the third son of Adam, the father of Enos, was born 3874 B. C. and lived 912 years. Vide, *The Bible*, *Usser*, and *Univ. Hist. vol. 1.*

Settle Elkanah, Eng. dram. poet, &c. b. A. D. 1648. d. 1724. *Biog. Diss.*

Severus Lucius Septimius, emperor of Rome, a renowned conqueror, an able politician, the patron of learning, but a tyrant. b. 146. d. 211. *Crevier*.

Severus Cornelius, Latin poet. fl. in the reign of Augustus, ab. 24 B. C. *Vossius*.

Sevigne (Marie de Rabutin) marchioness of, celeb. for her fine epistolary style. The best edition of her letters, which are upon literary, historical, moral, and miscellaneous subjects, is that of Paris,

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- ris, 1754, 8 vol. 12mo. b. 1826. d. 1696.
- Sewall Dr. George, emin. English phys. dramat. poet, and miscellan. writer. d. 1726. *Biog. Diet.*
- Sextus Aelius Catus, Roman lawyer. fl. ab. 201 B. C. *Priestley.*
- Sextus Empiricus, Greek Pyrrhenian philos. and phys. author of Pyrrhenian Institutions, and of ten books against the Mathematici. The best edit. of his works is by Fabricius, in Greek and Latin, Leipzig, 1718, fol. fl. ab. A. D. 170.
- Sforza James, styled, The Great, count de Corignoli, a renowned warrior. b. 1639. He was the son of a labourer, but by his military talents he ennobled his family, and was the founder of the illustrious house of the Sforzas, dukes of Milan. Drowned in passing the river Pescara, in pursuit of Alphonzo, king of Arragon, in 1424.
- Sforza Francis, his natural son, an able statesman, and a renowned general. He served under his father against Alphonfus, king of Arragon, and, though illegitimate, he succeeded to his estate, and to his post in the army, under Jane II. queen of Naples. He afterwards attached himself to René, duke of Anjou, her successor. The reputation of his valour engaged the pope, the Venetians, and the Florentines, to appoint him their general, in the war against the duke of Milan, though he had married his daughter. The duke dying in 1447, the Milanese chose Sforza to be their general against the Venetians, and, after many signal services performed for them, he turned his arms against them; laid siege to Milan, and obliged them to acknowledge him duke of Milan. The dukedom, by hereditary right, belonged to Charles duke of Orleans; but Louis XI. who hated the duke of Orleans, entered into a treaty with Sforza, and in 1464

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- transferred to him all the claims of France to Milan and Genoa, upon which he made himself master of the latter. d. 1466. *Simoneta's Life of Sforza.*
- Shadwell Thomas, English dram. poet. b. 1640. d. 1692. *Langbaine.*
- Shaftesbury (Anthony Ashley Cooper) earl of, celeb. English statesman and lawyer, lord chancellor of England under Charles II. d. 1682, ag. 61. *Biog. Britan.*
- Shaftesbury (Anthony Ashley Cooper) earl of, his grandson, moral philos. chief work, *The Characteristics*, b. 1698. d. 1713. *ib.*
- Shakespeare William, the father of the British theatre, or chief of the English dramatic poets; whose works are too well known to require any description. b. 1564. d. 1616. *Vide Life of Shakespeare, prefixed to the editions by Johnson and Steevens, 1773.*
- Sharp James, archbishop of St. Andrews, a learned Scotch prelate, who was assassinated for his zeal in the cause of episcopacy in Scotland in 1679. *Vide Woodrow's Hist. of the Church of Scotl.*
- Sharp Dr. John, archbishop of York, theol. author. b. 1644. d. 1713. *Biog. Diet.*
- Sharpe Dr. Gregory, emin. div. and theol. writer. d. 1771.
- Shaw Dr. Thomas, English div. famous for his travels in different parts of Barbary and the Levant, printed at London, in 4to. 1757. b. 1692. d. 1751. *ib.*
- Shaw Dr. Peter, Eng. phys. editor of Bacon's Philos. works. d. 1763.
- Shaw Cuthbert, Eng. poet. d. 1771.
- Sheffield John, vide *Buckingham.*
- Sheldon Gilbert, archbishop of Canterbury, eminent for his piety and moderation, but chiefly for his extensive munificence and charity. In the space of about 14 years it appeared by his private accounts that he had bestowed 60,000 l. in public and

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- and private charities. b. 1598. d. 1677. *Biog. Britan.*
- Shenstone William, celeb. Eng. poet, and miscel. writer. d. 1763. Vide *Memoirs of his Life, prefixed to his works, 2 vols. 8vo.*
- Sherburne Sir Edward, English dram. and miscel. writer. b. 1618. d. 1702. *Wood's Fasti Oxon.*
- Sherlock Dr. William, emin. English div. and theol. writer. His chief work, *A practical Treatise on Death*. b. 1641. d. 1707. *ib.*
- Sherlock Dr. Thomas, bishop of London, theol. and controvers. writer. b. 1678. d. 1761. *ib.*
- Sheridan Dr. Thomas, a learned Irish schoolmaster; published a prose translation of Persius. d. 1738. ag. 54.
- Shirley James, English dram. poet, and miscel. prose writer, b. 1594. d. 1666. *Langbaine's Dram. Poets.*
- Short Dr. Thomas, English phys. and med. writer. d. 1685.
- Short James, emin. mathem. and optician: d. 1768.
- Shovel Sir Cloudesley, a gallant Eng. admiral; perished, with all the ship's company, amongst whom were his two sons-in-law, and several young gentlemen of quality. The ship, which was named, *The Association*, struck on the rocks of Scilly, and foundered, Octob. 22, 1707. ag. 56.
- Shuckford Samuel, English div. and hist. d. 1754.
- Sibelius Gaspar, Dutch div. and theol. writer. fl. in the 17th cent.
- Siberus Adam, a German, Lat. poet. fl. ab. 1548. *Vossius de Poet. Lat.*
- Siccius Dentatus, a brave Rom. tribune, celeb. for having been in 220 battles, in which he always conquered. He received 45 wounds before, and not one on the back part of his body; mentioned as a proof that he never fled from the enemy. fl. ab. 505 B. C. *Livy.*
- Sidney Sir Philip, Eng. statesman, general, and poet and miscellan-
- writer. His chief work, a pastoral intitled, *Arcadia*. b. A. D. 1554. d. 1586. *Biog. Dict.*
- Sidney Algernon, a celeb. English patriot, and emin. politic. writer. Beheaded, on a false charge of high treason, in the reign of Charles II. on the 7th of December, 1683, in the 66th year of his age. His Discourses upon Government are in the highest repute, and have been frequently reprinted; but the most correct and elegant edition of his works were published in 4to by the late Thomas Hollis. Vide *Hollis.*
- Sidonius, the son of Appollinarius, bishop of Auvergne, miscel. writer, chiefly on sacred and profane history, in letters. b. 430. d. 487. *Cave's Hist. Liter.*
- Sigebert, a French friar, chronologist, and biographer. d. 1112. *Novw. Dict.*
- Sigismund I. king of Poland, styled, *The Great*, equally celebrated as a warrior and legislator; elected to the throne, 1507. d. 1548. *Lacombe's Histoire du Nord.*
- Signorelli Luca, Florentine painter, excelled in painting naked bodies. b. 1439. d. 1521. *Vasari.*
- Sigonius Carolus, of Modena, Latin hist. of the Hebrew and Athenian republics, the Western empire, and Italy. b. 1525. d. 1584. *Dufresnoy.*
- Silius Italicus (Caius) an ancient Rom. poet. His epic poem in Latin, containing an account of the second Punic War, has been printed with notes, at Leyden, and other places, and is in great esteem. d. in A. D. 74. ag. 75.
- Silva John Baptiste, French phys. and med. writer. b. 1684. d. 1744. *Novw. Dict.*
- Silvester II. pope, emin. for his learning. d. 1003. His epistles and other works are esteemed. *Tillemont.*
- Silvester Israel, emin. French engraver. His chief works are, the palaces of Louis XIV. and designs of

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- of the principal places taken by that monarch. b. 1621. d. 1691. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Silvester Lewis, painter to the late king of Poland, an esteemed artist. d. 1760. ag. 85. *ib.*
- Simeon, a Jew Rabbi, prince of the Cabalists, author of Zohar. fl. ab. 150.
- Simeon Metraphaster, of Constantinople, compiler of the Lives of the Saints. fl. ab. 950.
- Simeon Sethus, a Jew phys. fl. ab. 1075. *Priestley.*
- Simeon, of Durham, an old English hist. fl. ab. 1165. *ib.*
- Simler Josias, Germ. div. theol. and historic. writer. d. 1576. ag. 45. *Melch. Adam.*
- Simon the Just, famous high priest of the Jews. d. 293 B. C. *Usher.*
- Simon Richard, French div. eminent critic. and historic. writer, chiefly on the several editions of The Bible. b. A. D. 1638. d. 1712. *Niceron.*
- Simon Thomas, a famous English engraver of medals. fl. ab. 1653. *Granger.*
- Simon Abraham, his brother, famous modeller in wax. d. ab. 1662. *ib.*
- Simonides, Greek poet and philos. inventor of artificial memory. d. ab. 469 B. C. Vide *Cicero de Orat. lib. 2.*
- Simonneau Charles, French engraver, chiefly of the medallic history of the reign of Louis XIV. d. A. D. 1728. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Simplicius, Peripat. philos. and commentat. on Aristotle. fl. ab. 456. *Priestley.*
- Simpson Christopher, emin. English music. and composer. d. aft. 1666. *Granger.*
- Simpson Thomas, emin. English mathem. and mathemat. writer. b. 1710. d. 1761. *Biog. Dict.*
- Simson Edward, English div. author of an Universal Chronology, from the birth of Christ to 1652, d. uncert.

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- Siri Vittorio, an Italian, became an abbé in France, where he published a Mercury, containing the history of France from 1635 to 1649, continued, under another title, to 1670, d. 1685. ag. 77. *Dufresnoy.*
- Sirlet Flavius, an emin. Roman engraver on precious stones: his Laocoon, and representations in miniature of the antique statues at Rome are almost invaluable, and very scarce. d. 1737. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Sirmond James, French jesuit, and voluminous theol. writer, chiefly on eccles. hist. b. 1559. d. 1651. *Du Pin's Eccles. Authors of the 17th Cent.*
- Sisenna, Rom. hist. but little known. fl. ab. 91 B. C. *Priestley.*
- Sixtus IV. pope, the son of a French fisherman; theol. writer. d. A. D. 1484. ag. 71. *Bower.*
- Sixtus V. pope, the most extraordinary man of his time. His father, a poor vine-dresser, unable to maintain him, put him out to a farmer, who made him keep his sheep, and afterwards his hogs. His real name is not known, but in this station he called himself Felix; and, from his earliest youth, he seems to have had an unaccountable prepossession, or impulse of his future greatness. By degrees he rose to be inquisitor at Venice; but quarrelling with the senate, he was obliged to quit the territories of the republic. Being rallied upon his precipitate retreat, he replied, that having made a vow to be pope at Rome, he did not think it right to stay to be hanged at Venice. By his intrigues and address he obtained a cardinal's hat from pope Pius V. By an affectation of great humility, and the appearance of being loaded with bodily infirmities, he so far deceived the conclave, after the death of pope Gregory XIII. that, being divided into factions, in order to put an end to the hopes and cabals of each, they

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elected him pope, imagining that he would not live long, and in the mean time, that the factions would be weakened, and render the choice of a successor less difficult. Sixtus V. was no sooner elected than he threw away his crutch, and with it, all his assumed debility, to the great astonishment of the whole conclave. He was a severe magistrate, but an excellent reformer of the vicious manners of the inhabitants of Rome; a patron of learning, and of men of genius; and, though too bigotted, an exemplary pontiff. b. 1511. d. 1590. A Latin version of the Bible, compiled by his order, appeared in the same year, in 3. vol. fol. but so many faults were discovered in it, that it was suppressed by his successor, Gregory XIV. Clement VIII. who succeeded Gregory, caused a new edition to be printed, in which the errors in the first are corrected; and this is very scarce. *Tillemont Vies des Papes.*

Skelton John, Eng. poet and miscel. writer. d. 1529. *Granger's Biog. Hist.*

Skinner Stephen, English phys. and antiquary, Latin writer on the etymology of the English language, and other subjects of criticism and antiquity. b. 1622. d. 1667. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Sleidan John, a German, historian in Latin of the reign of Charles V. "De quatuor Summis Imperiis," &c. b. 1506. d. 1555. *Melch. Adam.*

Slingsland John Peter, Dutch paint. b. 1640. d. 1691. *De Piles.*

Stoane Sir Hans, bart. a most eminent English physician and naturalist. He formed a valuable museum of the rarest productions of nature and art. This cabinet of curiosities, together with his library, consisting of upwards of 50,000 volumes, and 3566 manuscripts, were purchased of his executors for 20,000l. by act of parliament, and made part of the collection of the British

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Museum, founded at the public expence, and constantly kept open, under certain necessary restrictions, for the public benefit. b. 1660. d. 1752.

Slotz René, emin. French sculptor. b. 1705. d. 1764. *Nouv. Dict.*

Smalridge Dr. George, bishop of Bristol, Latin poet, and theol. writer. b. 1666. d. 1719. *Wood.*

Smart Christopher, English poet and miscel. writer. d. 1771.

Smellie Dr. William, Eng. phys. and anatomist, writer on midwifery. d. 1763.

Smith Sir Thomas, English statesman under Edward VI. and Elizabeth; hist. and polit. writer, and crit. on the Greek language. b. 1512. d. 1577. *Strype's Life of Sir T. Smith.*

Smith John, English div. and theol. writer. b. 1636. d. 1652. *Kenner's Hist. Register.*

Smith Dr. Thomas, Eng. div. histor. and critic. writer, chiefly on the Greek church; also biographer in Latin of a select number of learned Englishmen. b. 1638. d. 1710. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Smith Edmund, celeb. English poet, author of the tragedy of Phædra and Hippolitus, which is admired for the elegance of the style, and the harmony of the versification. b. 1668. d. 1710. *Vide Oldisworth's Character of Smith, prefixed to Smith's Works.*

Smith —, emin. Eng. metzotinto scraper. d. ab. 1715.

Smith Thomas, Eng. landsc. painter. d. 1767.

Smith Robert, emin. mathem. writer on optics. d. 1768.

Smollet Dr. Tobias, Eng. phys. hist. and novellist. d. 1771.

Snape Andrew, Eng. div. and theol. writer. d. 1742.

Snell, or Snellius, Willebrod, Dutch mathem. mathemat. writer in Lat. b. 1591. d. 1626. *Dufresnoy.*

Snelling Thomas, English writer on coins. d. 1773.

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- Snorro Sturlesonius**, Swedish statesm. hist. in Latin of the kings of Norway. d. 1241. ag. 62.
- Snyders Francis**, emin. Flem. paint. excelled in battles, hunting-pieces, and still life. b. 1587. d. 1657. *De Piles*.
- Socinus Marianus**, Tuscan civilian. b. 1482. d. 1556. *Bayle*.
- Socinus Lælius**, third son of Marianus, founder of the sect of Socinians. b. 1525. d. 1558. *ib*.
- Socinus Faustus**, his nephew, propagated these opinions without reserve which his uncle had only broached with great caution. The sect increased considerably in Poland and other parts of Germany, and still subsists in different countries of Europe. They deny the existence of Christ before his birth of the virgin Mary: also the distinct person of the Holy Spirit; and acknowledge none but God the Father. They consider the sacraments as simple ceremonies, and treat of original sin, grace, and predestination, as scholastic chimeras. Faustus, after suffering many insults and violences, offered to his person from the scholars at Cracow, retired to the country villa of a Polish nobleman, where he died in 1604. ag. 65. *ib*.
- Socolove Stanislaus**, Polish div. theol. and polem. writer in Lat. d. 1619. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Socrates**, the famous Greek philosopher, and founder of the Socratic sect. Put to death by the Athenians, on a false accusation of atheism, 400 B. C. ag. 70. Vide *Stanley's Lives of the Philos.*
- Socrates**, of Constantinople, the continuator of an ecclesiastical history, commencing where Eusebius of Cæsaria left off, viz. from A. D. 306, and ending in 439, the time when he flourished; d. uncert. An edition of Eusebius and Socrates, in Greek and Latin, with

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- notes by Reading, was published at London in 1720. *Biog. Diët.*
- Soliman I.** emperor of the Turks, succeeded Bajazet, his father, in 1406, and by his valour recovered great part of the dominions that had been taken from him by Tamerlane, even in the life-time of that conqueror; and after Tamerlane's death, he recovered the former glory of the Ottoman empire. Dethroned and assassinated by his brother Musa in 1412.
- Soliman II.** succeeded his father, Selim I, in 1520, and was renowned for the valour of his arms; but he tarnished his military glory by acts of cruelty. He was continually engaged in wars, and died at the siege of Zigeth in Hungary, in 1566. ag. 79. *Chalcondiles*.
- Solimene Francis**, celeb. Neapolitan painter, and Ital. poet. b. 1657. d. 1747. *Dufresnoy*.
- Solinus Julius**, Roman gram. and hist. fl. ab. 194.
- Solis Antonio de**, Spanish hist. and dram. poet. b. 1610. d. 1686.
- Solomon**, the son of David, king of Israel, equally renowned for his wisdom, valour, and magnificence; but dishonoured by his impiety and ingratitude to God: was b. 1033 and d. 975 B. C. Vide *The Bible*.
- Solomon Ben-Virga**, Spanish rabbi. Eminent phys. and hist. of the Jews, from the destruction of the temple to his own time. fl. ab. A. D. 1620. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Solon**, one of the seven sages of Greece, and the famous legislator of Athens. b. 639. d. 559 B. C.
- Somers John** lord, high chancellor of England, an emin. statesman, projector of the union between England and Scotland; an uncorrupt patriot, and a political writer, in defence of civil liberty. b. A. D. 1652. d. 1716. *Biog. Britan.*
- Somerfet**, Edward Seymour, duke of, uncle to Edw. VI. and protector of England

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- England during his minority: a renowned general, and an honest, but unsuccessful statesman. He fell a victim to the faction of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, by whom he was accused of high treason: he was tried and condemned by a partial jury of peers, only 27 attending. b. 1537. beheaded 1552. Vide *Sir J. Hayward's Life of Edw. VI.*
- Somerville William, English poet. d. 1742.
- Somner William, English civilian, and learned antiquary; author of a Saxon Dictionary, of several tracts on the antiquities of Kent, and of a poem on the sufferings and death of Charles I. b. 1606. d. 1669. *Biog. Dict.*
- Sopater, the Greek com. poet. d. 406 B. C. ag. 91. *Vellius de Poet. Græc.*
- Sophocles, the celeb. Greek tragic poet, and archon, or chief magistrate of Athens; in which station he commanded the forces of the republic, and signalized himself upon several occasions by his valour. Of one hundred tragedies he is supposed to have wrote, only seven have been preserved to our time: they are translated into Latin, with the Greek scholia, by our countryman Johnson, and into English by Dr. Franklin. Sophocles d. 406 B. C. ag. 91. *Arund. Marb.*
- Soranus Ephesus, Greek phys. fl. ab A. D. 110. *Priestley.*
- Sorbière Samuel, French phys. med. and miscel. writer. b. 1615. d. 1670. *Niceron.*
- Sorbonne Robert de, eminent French divine, and founder of the famous college for divinity and philosophy, called The Sorbonne, at Paris, also an admired theological writer. b. 1201. d. 1274. *ib.*
- Songenes, famous Egyptian astronom. and mathem. inventor of the Julian calendar, or method of computing the solar year by 365 days, with the addition of the bissextile, or making every 4th year consist of 366 days. fl. ab. 46 B. C.
- Softraftus, celeb. Greek archit. fl. ab. 273 B. C.
- South Dr. Robert, English div. and theol. writer. b. 1633. d. 1716. *Biog. Dict.*
- Southern Thomas, Eng. dram. poet. b. 1662. d. 1746. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets.*
- Sozomenus Hermes, eccles. histor. from the birth of Christ to 424. *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*
- Spanheim Frederic, Dutch div. theol. and hist. writer. b. 1600. d. 1649. *Bayle.*
- Spanheim Ezekiel, his eldest son, statesman and antiquary. He was raised to the dignity of a baron by Frederic I. king of Prussia, and was at first envoy to the court of London from the elector Palatine, and afterwards ambassador from the king of Prussia. Latin writer upon the use and excellence of ancient medals, and other subjects of history and antiquities. b. at Geneva in 1629. d. at London, 1710. *Niceron.*
- Spanheim Frederic, his younger brother, professor of divinity at Leyden, eccles. hist. and theol. writer. b. 1632. d. 1701. *ib.*
- Sparre Baron, a senator of Sweden, author of a famous political treatise in defence of the religious and civil liberties of mankind, intitled, "De "Lege, Rege, et Grege;" suppressed in Sweden. fl. in the 16th cent. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Spartacus, the chief of the slaves in Italy who carried on the remarkable civil war against the Roman republic, for the recovery of their liberty, called The War of the Slaves. d. 71 B. C.
- Spartianus Ælius, Latin histor. He compiled the lives of all the Roman emperors, from Julius Cæsar to Dioclesian; but the greatest part were lost, and the remainder are not much esteemed. fl. ab. A. D. 291.

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Speed John, an emin. Eng. chronol. hist. and antiquary. His history of Great Britain commences with the invasion of the Romans, and is brought down to the reign of James I. It was published in 1614, in fol. b. 1555. d. 1629. *Fuller's Worthies.*

Spelman Sir Henry, eminent English antiquary and historian. His chief works are, his "Glossarium Archaologicum," The History of the English Councils; and "Reliquiae Spelmanianae," posthumous tracts relating to the laws and antiquities of England. b. 1561. d. 1641. *Biog. Britan.*

Spelman Sir John, his son, eminent antiquary. d. 1644.

Spencer Dr. John, emin. English div. crit. and theol. writer. His principal performance is in Latin, intitled, "De Legibus Hebraeorum Ritualibus, et earum Rationibus." b. 1630. d. 1695. *Biog. Dict.*

Spence Joseph, Eng. poet and critic. d. 1768.

Spenser Edmund, celeb. Eng. poet: his chief work, The Fairy Queen. d. 1598.

Speroni, Speron, elegant Ital. miscel. writer. b. 1500. d. 1588. *Niceron.*

Speusippus, of Athens, acad. philos. disciple of Plato. d. 339 B. C.

Spinello, a Tuscan painter, of great repute in his time. He painted a picture of the fallen angels, in which he drew so horrid a figure of Lucifer, that it frightened him so much as to affect his senses ever after. fl. ab. A. D. 1380.

Spinola Ambrose, a renowned Spanish general. d. 1630.

Spinoza Benedict de, the son of a Portuguese Jew, settled at Amsterdam, where he was b. in 1633. He commenced philosopher early in life; publicly embraced christianity, for which the Jews attempted to assassinate him; and, in the end, made a great noise in the

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world by his atheistical principles and writings. d. 1677. *Bayle.*

Spon Charles, French phys. medical writer, and poet. b. 1609. d. 1684.

Spon James, his son, phys. hist. and antiq. His chief work is, The History of the Republic and City of Geneva, which was translated into English in 1687. b. 1647. d. 1686.

Spondanus Henricus, or Henry de Sponde, at first a French civilian, and master of the requests to Henry IV. Afterwards he renounced the protestant faith, embraced the popish, and took orders; and became bishop of Pamiers. He is chiefly known by his abridgement and continuation of the ecclesiastical annals of Baronius, in Latin. Baronius left off at the year 1197. Spondanus at 1640. He also published Annals of Sacred History, from the creation to the redemption, in Latin. b. 1568. d. 1643. *Bayle.*

Spotfwood John, archbishop of St. Andrew's, Scotland, eccles. hist. of Scotland from 203 to 1625. b. 1565. d. 1639.

Spranger Bartholomew, Flem. historical painter. b. 1526. d. 1582. *De Piles.*

Sprat Dr. Thomas, bishop of Rochester, hist. of the Royal Society of London, miscel. writer and poet. b. 1636. d. 1713. *Wood's Hist. Ox.*

Squire Samuel, bishop of St. David's, politic. and theol. writer. d. 1766.

Stackhouse Thomas, Eng. div. sacred hist. d. 1752.

Stahl George Ernest, emin. German phys. and chemist, author of Elements of Chemistry. b. 1660. d. 1734. *Newv. Dict.*

Stalbert Adrianus, Flemish landscape painter. d. at London, 1660. ag. 80. *Granger.*

Stanhope Dr. George, English divine, and theol. writer. d. 1728. ag. 68. *Biog. Dict.*

Stanhope Philip Dormer, earl of Chesterfield, statesman under Geo. II.

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II. king of England; political and miscel. writer. d. 1773.

Stanislaus I. king of Poland, and elector of Saxony, a most unfortunate but virtuous prince. Driven from his dominions by Augustus, his competitor, who was supported by the czar Peter the Great, in opposition to Charles XII. king of Sweden, he was obliged, by a treaty of peace, in 1736, to content himself with the empty title of king, and the duchies of Lorraine and Bar; in which he led a retired life, distinguishing himself, however, in this obscure situation, by public and private acts of humanity and benevolence; particularly by supplying a fund, under the direction of the magistrates of Bar, for purchasing corn, to be sold at a cheap price to the poor, whenever it becomes dear. At the age of 90 he came to a fatal end; having set fire to his night-gown, in smoking his pipe, he was burnt almost to death before he could get assistance, and died soon after, in 1766. He wrote several philosophical, political, and moral tracts, which were published, under the title of *The Works of the beneficent Philosopher*, in 4 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1763. *Nouv. Dict. Historique*.

Stanley Thomas, an English gentleman of great learning, best known by his esteemed work, intitled, *The History of Philosophy*, containing the lives, opinions, actions, and discourses of the philosophers of every sect. b. 1644. d. 1673.

Stapylton Sir Robert, English dram. writer and poet. d. 1669. *Granger*.

Statius Publius Papinius, an ancient Latin poet, born in Epirus, but settled at Rome. His chief works are, his *Thebaid*, and his *Achilles*, epic poems. His other pieces are miscellanies, under the title of "*Sylvæ*." d. in the reign of Domitian, ab. 91.

Stebbing Dr. Henry, English div. and theolog. writer. d. 1763.

Steele Sir Richard, celeb. Eng. dram. writer, poet, and political and moral prose writer; principal author, and editor of the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, *Guardian*, and *Englishman*, &c. b. at Dublin, of English parents, 1676. d. in Wales, 1729.

Steenwick Henry, Flem. painter, excelled in pieces of architecture and perspective. b. 1550. d. 1603. *Pilkington's Dict. of Painters*.

Stefano, eminent Florentine painter, disciple of Giotto. d. 1350. ag. 48. *Vasari*.

Stella James, the son of a Fleming, but b. in France in 1596, an eminent painter, excelled in pastoral pieces. d. 1647. *De Piles*.

Stennet Dr. Joseph, emin. Eng. div. div. and theolog. writer. d. 1758.

Stephanus Byzantinus, Greek gram. and lexicographer. Only a poor abridgement of his work remains by Hermolaus; but there are several editions in Greek and Latin, with criticisms and illustrations, by learned men. The Leyden edit. of 1688, in fol. is esteemed the best. fl. in the 5th or 6th cent. *Bayle*.

Stephanus, Athen. Greek phys. fl. ab. 630. *Prisley*.

Stephen St. the first martyr to christianity; was stoned to death by the Jews in 33.

Stephen, king of England, 1135. He was the third son of Stephen earl of Blois, by Adela, the fourth daughter of William I. The hereditary succession to the crown belonged to Maud, the only surviving legitimate child of Henry I. his predecessor; but Maud having married Henry IV. emperor of Germany, Stephen took advantage of her absence, and ascended the throne by the assistance of his brother Henry, bishop of Winchester. In 1137 he reduced Normandy. In 1139 the empress Maud arrived in England, dis-

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disputed the crown with him, and a civil war began. In 1141 she defeated Stephen, and took him prisoner at the battle of Lincoln; whereupon she was declared queen. The same year Stephen's party took Robert, earl of Gloucester, prisoner, illegitimate brother to the empress, who exchanged Stephen for him. From 1142 to 1147 the empress was unsuccessful, and after losing the greatest part of her forces, finding herself likewise abandoned by the principal nobility and gentry, she left the kingdom. In 1149, Henry, Maud's eldest son, by Jeffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, arrived in England, and set up his claim to the crown, and occasioned another civil war. In 1153 a peace was concluded between Stephen and Henry, wherein it was agreed, that Stephen should enjoy the crown for life, and Henry succeed him, which he did, upon Stephen's demise, in 1154, in the 19th of his reign, and the 50th of his age. *Vide Regin.*

Stephens Henry, eminent French printer. d. 1520.

Stephens Robert, his second son, still more eminent in his art than his father; also versed in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and writer in Latin. His "*Theaurus Linguae Latinae*" is a work in high repute. He married Perette, the daughter of Badius, another eminent printer: she was a learned woman, and of great use to her husband in correcting Latin works. He had, besides, in his house, ten or twelve correctors of different nations; and nothing but Latin was spoken in his family. He valued himself so much upon the accuracy of his Latin impressions, that he offered a reward to the discoverer of any faults in them. b. at Paris, 1503. d. at Geneva, 1559.

Stephens Charles, his younger brother, studied physic, but afterwards

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took to printing, but was more eminent as a miscel. Greek and Latin writer. d. 1564.

Stephens Henry, eldest son of Robert, the most learned man of all the family; esteemed, after the death of Budæus, the best Greek scholar of his time. He printed most beautiful and correct editions of all the ancient Greek and other valuable authors. He bestowed great labour and expence on compiling his "*Theaurus Linguae Græcæ*," to the impoverishment of his family; for though the work is most highly esteemed to this day by the learned, yet these being but few, the demand for them did not reimburse him; and, to add to his misfortune, Scapula his servant treacherously extracted the most useful parts, and published an epitomy, which destroyed the sale of the *Theaurus*. b. at Paris, 1528. d. at Geneva, 1598. His son Paul degenerated both in learning and the typographical art, and died in indigent circumstances at Paris, in 1674. ag. 80. In him terminated the family of eminent printers, after it had flourished for four generations; and it should be observed, that there were other sons in the three first generations, who followed the art, and acquired great, though inferior reputation. *Maittaire Vita Stephanorum.*

Stepney George, English statesman under William III. and queen Ann, politic, writer and poet. b. 1663. d. 1707. *Biog. Diet.*

Sterne Dr. Lawrence, emin. English div. author of *Tristram Shandy*, &c. d. 1768.

Sternhold Thomas, groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. memorable for his version of 51 of the psalms of David, the rest were done by John Hopkins. d. 1549. *Vide Heylyn's Church Hist.*

Stesichorus, an ancient Greek poet. His real name was Tyfias, which received

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- received the alteration from his having been the first who taught the chorus to dance to the lyre. d. 556 B. C. Vide *Quintil. Inst. Orat.*
- Stesicrates, celeb. Greek architect and sculptor. fl. ab. 330 B. C.
- Stevin Simon, Flemish mathematical writer. d. A. D. 1633. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Stiborius Andreas, celeb. mathematic. fl. ab. 1500. *Priestley.*
- Stigelius John, of Saxe Gotha, Latin elegiac poet. d. 1562. aged 47. *Melch. Adam.*
- Stillingsfleet Dr. Edward, bishop of Worcester, polem. writer. b. 1635. d. 1699. *Biog. Dict.*
- Stilpo, of Megara, Stoic philosoph. d. ab. 294 B. C. *Stanley.*
- Stobæus Joannes, ancient Greek writer, chiefly of extracts from the ancient poets and philosophers. fl. ab. A. D. 405. *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*
- Stone Nicholas, emin. English statuary. d. 1647. ag. 61. *Granger.*
- Stone Henry, his son, English paint. and statuary. d. 1653. *Granger.*
- Stone Dr. George, archbishop of Armagh, theolog. writer and critic. d. 1764.
- Stow John, emin. Eng. antiq. and hist. His Chronicle of the principal affairs of England, and of the reigns of its sovereigns, from the earliest accounts down to his own time; and his Survey of London, which contains a variety of historical anecdotes relative to that city, are works of great repute. The Survey has been reprinted several times; the fifth and last edition was published by Strype, in 1720, in 2 vols. folio, to which is prefixed the life of Stow. Both his works are considered as excellent authorities, and have furnished many valuable articles for this compendium of history and biog. b. 1525. d. 1605. *Strype.*
- Strabo, the celeb. Greek philosoph. geograph. and histor. d. A. D. 25. *Fabricii Bibl. Græc.*
- Strada Famianus, of Rome, a learned

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- jesuit; hist. of the Wars of the Low Countries in Latin, from 1558 to 1590. d. 1649. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Strada James, of Mantua, eminent designer from ancient medals. He flourished in the 16th cent. His son, Octavius Strada, excelled in the same profession, and published the Lives of the Emperors, with their medals, in 1615. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Stradan John, Flemish history paint. b. 1530. d. 1604. *De Piles.*
- Strafford (Thomas Wentworth) earl of, celeb. statesman under Charles I. but favouring too much the arbitrary designs of his unfortunate master, he fell the first victim to civil liberty. He was impeached of high treason, and no proofs sufficient to convict him of more than misdemeanours appearing at his trial, the commons passed a bill of attainder, which met with great opposition in the house of peers; but was carried at length, owing to the violence of popular clamour. He was the last peer who suffered by this unjust mode of prosecution. b. 1593. beheaded 1641. Vide *Rafin.*
- Streeter Robert, English hist. painter. d. 1680. ag. 56. *Walpole.*
- Strozzi Cyriacus, Peripatet. philos. b. at Florence in 1504. He travelled chiefly on foot over great part of the world, still pursuing the study of Greek and philosophy, which he taught with great reputation at Pisa, where he d. in 1565. He has added a 9th and 10th book in Greek and Latin, to "Aristotle de Republica." *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
- Strozzi Nicholas, admired Ital. dram. and pastoral poet. b. 1590. d. 1654. *ib.*
- Struve Burchard, emin. Germ civil. Latin writer on jurisprudence, history, and antiquities. d. 1538. *Melchior Adam.*
- Struve George Adam, his son, civilian, civil law writer in Latin. d. 1691. *ib.*

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- Strykius Samuel, emin. Germ. civ. law writer. d. 1710. *ib.*
- Strype John, Eng. div. Eng. biograph. and hist. d. 1737. Vide *Stow.*
- Stubbe Henry, English phys. and misc. writer. b. 1631. d. 1676. *Biog. Diſt.*
- Stuckius John William, of Zurich, author of an esteemed treatise, on the feasts and sacrifices of the ancients. d. 1607. *ib.*
- Stukely Dr. William, Eng. div. and celeb. antiquary; miscel. writer, chiefly on the antiquities and curiosities of Great Britain. b. 1687. d. 1767. *Biog. Diſt.*
- Sturmius John, a learned German, Latin writer on grammar, rhetoric, and education. d. 1589. ag. 82. *Mekh. Adam.*
- Sturmy Samuel, Eng. writer on navigation. fl. ab. 1669. *Granger.*
- Suaneſeld Herman, a Flemish landſc. painter and engraver; called also The Hermit, from his love of solitude; and Herman of Italy, from his long residence in that country. Disciple and imitator of Claude Lorraine. b. ab. 1620. d. uncert.
- Suares Francis, Spanish jesuit, voluminous theol. and moral author. His works make 23 vols. in folio, of which the most esteemed is, his "Traite de Loix:" it has been translated into English. b. 1548. d. 1617. *Niceron.*
- Suckling Sir John, English poet and dram. writer. b. 1613. d. 1641. *Langbatne's Dram. Poets.*
- Suetonius Caius Tranquillus, celeb. Rom. hist. His Lives of the twelve Cæsars is the only work transmitted perfect to our time. It is translated into English by Hughes. d. aft. 117. *Vossius.*
- Suein, or Sweyn, king of Denmark, a renowned warrior; invaded and conquered England, of which he was compulsively proclaimed king in 1012. Slain in 1014, but by whom is uncertain. Vide *Ethelred.*

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- Sueur Eustache le, French history painter. b. 1617. d. 1655. *De Piles.*
- Suicer John Gaspard, German div. author of a Lexicon of the Greek Fathers. d. 1688. *Dufresnoy.*
- Suidas, a learned Greek writer, author of an esteemed historical, biographical, and geographical Lexicon. The best edition is that of Ludovicus Kusterus, printed at Cambridge in 1705, in Greek and Lat. 3 vols. fol. The time when Suidas lived, and even his identity, is very uncertain. He is supposed to have flourished between 975 and 1025. Vide *Huſter Præfat. ad Suidæ Lexic.*
- Sully (Maximilian de Bethune) duke of, marshal of France, and prime minister to Henry the Great. One of the ablest and most honest statesmen that France or any other country has produced. He likewise signalized himself in the military service of his country; and his Memoirs are a striking proof of his abilities as an historian and political writer. b. 1559. d. 1641. The Memoirs include the most interesting and entertaining period of the French history, from 1570 to 1610. Vide *Daniel's Hist. of France.*
- Sulpicia, a Roman lady, memorable for a Satire, in elegant Latin verse, against the emperor Domitian. fl. ab. 85. Vide *Scaliger's Appendix Virgiliana.*
- Sulpicius Gallus, an illustrious Roman; and the first astronomer of that country who assigned natural causes for the eclipses of the sun and moon. fl. ab. 166 B. C.
- Sulpicius Severus, of Aquitaine; eccles. hist. from the creation to A. D. 400, in Latin. d. ab. A. D. 420. *Le Clerc.*
- Superville Daniel, Dutch div. and theol. writer. b. 1657. d. 1728. *Nouv. Diſt.*
- Surena, a renowned general of the Parthians, in their war against the Romans. d. 52 B. C.

Sufarion

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Safarion, of Megara, comic poet. His pieces first represented at Athens, conjointly with those of Dolon, 570 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles*.

Sutton Thomas, a patriotic Eng. gentleman, founder of the Charter-house charity in London. b. 1532. d. 1611.

Suze (Henrietta de Coligni) countess of, admired French elegiac poetess. d. 1673. *Dufresnoy*.

Swammerdam John, eminent Dutch phys. anatomist, and naturalist; med. anatom. and nat. hist. writer. b. 1637. d. 1680. *Boerhaave's Life of Swammerdam*.

Swieten Van, eminent Germ. phys. and med. author. d. 1770.

Swift Dr. Jonathan, dean of St. Patrick's, Ireland; Eng. poet, polit. and miscel. prose writer. b. 1667. d. 1745. Vide *Hawkesworth's Life of Swift*. prefixed to his *Edit. of his Works*.

Sybrecht John, Flem. landsc. paint. b. 1630. d. at London, 1703. *Pilkington's Dict. of Painters*.

Sydenham Thomas, emin. Eng. phys. and esteemed med. author. b. 1642. d. 1689. *Friend*.

Sydney: Vide *Sidney*.

Sylburgius Fredericus, a learned German, editor and comment. on ancient Greek authors. b. 1546. d. 1596. *Melch. Adam*.

Sylla Lucius Cornelius, the renowned Roman general and dictator; but the scourge of his country, after he had been its deliverer from foreign enemies; by the cruelty of

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his internal administration of government. d. 78 B. C. ag. 60. *Livy*.
Sylvius, or du Bois, James, emin. Fr. phys. med. and anatomic. writer. b. A. D. 1478. d. 1555. *Bayle*.

Symmachus, Roman consul in 391. Of whom we have ten epistles on subjects of philosophy, and against the christian religion in Latin. The best edit. is that of Frankfort, 1642.

Synesius, of Cyrene, an ancient father, and bishop of the christian church: of whom we have 155 epistles, on philosoph. and polem. subjects. The edit. of Petavius, with notes, Paris, 1633, is esteemed the best. Vide *Cave's Hist. Liter.*

Synceus George, of Constantinople, Greek and Latin chronol. correct with respect to the Egyptian dynasties. fl. ab. 730.

Synge Dr. Edward, archbishop of Tuam in Ireland, theological writer. b. 1659. d. 1741. *Biog. Dic.*

Syphax, king of Numidia, a renowned warrior: he quitted the alliance of the Romans, and commanded the Carthaginian forces against them. d. 201 B. C.

Syrianus, of Alexandria, sophist: composed several philosoph. works, but they are all lost. fl. ab. A. D. 470.

Syrus Publius, an ancient Lat. writer and com. poet, famous for his comic composition called "Mime." His "Sententiae" is said to include the substance of the doctrines of the heathen philosophers. They are printed at the end of Dr. Bentley's edit. of Terence, fl. ab. 50 B. C.

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TABOR John Otho, a learned German, civil law writer. b. 1604. d. 1674. *Nouv. Dic.*

Tacitus Caius Cornelius, the celeb. Rom. hist. and the greatest statesm.

and orator of his time. His works consist of, A Treatise on the Manners and Customs of the Germans. The Life of Julius Agricola, his father-in-law. Five Books of his

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- intended History of the Emperors of Rome, from Galba to Nerva, inclusively, which contain only the short reigns of Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, and part of the reign of Titus. His *Annals*, intended to have comprised the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero; but we have only those of Tiberius and Nero, nearly complete. Caligula is entirely lost, and we have only a small part of Claudius. d. ab. the year 70. The best Latin edition is that of Ryckius at Leyden, 1687; and Gordon's in English is equally esteemed. *Vossius de Hist. Latin.*
- Tacitus Marcus Claudius, the Roman emperor, renowned for his impartial administration of justice. d. 276. ag. 65. *Tillemont.*
- Tadda Francis, Ital. sculptor. fl. ab. 1350. *Felipien.*
- Taffi Andrew, Florentine hist. paint. d. 1294. ag. 81. *Vasari.*
- Taille de la, John and James, brothers, French dram. poets. James d. 1562. John in 1638. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Taisant Peter, French law author. d. 1715. *ib.*
- Talbot John, earl of Shrewsbury, a renowned Eng. general and statesm. under Henry V. and VI. Slain in battle against the French, at the siege of Castillon, in 1453. *Rapin.*
- Talbot Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, one of the earliest and most zealous promoters of the glorious revolution; statesman under William III. and queen Ann. b. 1660. d. 1717.
- Talbot Charles, lord Talbot, and lord chancellor of Great Britain under Geo. II. An eminent lawyer, and an example of integrity and virtue. b. 1686. d. 1737. *Birch's Heads and Characters.*
- Talbot Catherine, Eng. mistel. writer. d. 1770.
- Tallard (Camille de Hostein) usually styled, Marshal Tallard; a brave French general, taken prisoner by

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- the duke of Marlborough, and remained some time in that situation in England. d. 1728. ag. 76. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Tamerlane, or Timur-Bek, the famous kam of the Tartars; the conqueror of Persia, and of the Ottoman emp. Vide *Bojazet*. b. 1357. d. 1405. *Cbalcondilas Hist. Turc.*
- Tanner Thomas, bishop of St. Asaph, and celeb. Eng. antiquary; author of a well-known Latin work, intitled, "Bibliotheca Britannica, "Hibernica, &c." b. 1674. d. 1735. *Biog. Dict.*
- Tantalus, king of Phrygia, and tyrant, whose history is involved in fabulous obscurity. fl. ab. 1399. *B. C. Univ. Hist.*
- Tappen Silvester, Germ. prot. div. theol. hist. and geographic. writer. b. A. D. 1670. d. 1747. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Tarasius, patriarch of Constantinople, theol. writer. d. 306. *Dupin.*
- Tarpa Spurius Mæcius, Roman crit. in the time of Julius, and of Augustus Cæsar. He had his tribunal in the temple of Apollo, where, with four assistants, he passed sentence on the works of the poets. Cicero and Horace make honourable mention of this critic.
- Tarquin the elder, king of Rome, succeeded Ancus Martius, 615. B. C. He instituted a new order of senators, under the title of "Patres minorum Gentium." He signalized himself as a general, and discovered great taste and magnificence in embellishing the city of Rome. Pliny, who lived 800 years after him, speaks with astonishment of the subterraneous aqueducts which he caused to be constructed, to carry off the filth from the city. Assassinated by the sons of Ancus Martius, 577 B. C. Vide *Livy.*
- Tarquin the proud, a tyrant and usurper, had rendered himself odious to the Romans by his pride and cruelty, when his son, Sextus Tarquinius,

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- Tarquinius, having ravished Lucretia, occasioned that well-known revolution, which put an end to the monarchy, and established the republic of Rome. Vide ROMÆ, PART I. d. 493 B. C.
- Tartalea, or Tartaglia, Nicholas, emin. Italian mathem. mathemat. writer. d. A. D. 1557. *Priestley*.
- Tasso Torquato, the prince of the Italian poets. His chief work, an epic poem, intitled, "Gierusalemme Liberata." b. 1544. d. 1595. *Niceron*.
- Tass Augustino, of Bologna, landsc. paint. excelled in tempests b. 1580. d. uncert. *Pilkington's Dict. of Paint.*
- Tassoni Alexander, Ital. poet and critic. b. 1565. d. 1635. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Tate Nahum, Eng. dram. poet, poet laureat from William III. to the accession of Geo. I. Author of the new Version of the Psalms, in conjunction with Dr. Nicholas Brady. d. 1715. *Biog. Dict.*
- Tatian, one of the primitive fathers and theologic. writers of the Greek church. fl. ab. 172. *Eusebius Eccles. Hist.*
- Tatius Achilles, another Greek father, mathem. and moral romance writer. b. and d. uncert. *Fabricius Bibl. Græc.*
- Taubman, or Taubmannus, Frederick, emin. German critic on the ancient classic authors, and Latin poet. *Melch. Adam.*
- Taverner William, Eng. dram. writer. d. 1731.
- Tavernier John Baptist, a famous French traveller. In the course of forty years, he travelled six times to Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies, and visited all the countries of Europe, mostly travelling on foot. His travels have been frequently reprinted in 6 vols. 12mo. b. 1605. d. on his seventh journey to the East, at Moscow, 1689. *Bayle.*
- Taurus Beretius, Platonic philos. fl. ab. 146. *Stanley.*

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- Tauvri Daniel, emin. French phys. med. and anatom. author. b. 1669. d. 1701. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Taylor Jeremiah, Eng. div. and bishop of Down and Connor in Ireland, theolog. and polemic. writer. d. 1667.
- Taylor John, usually called, The Water Poet, from his following the low occupation of a waterman, on the Thames. By the strength of his natural genius, unassisted by education, he wrote fourscore books, chiefly of humorous poetry. They are printed in one vol. folio. b. 1584. d. 1654. *Winstanley's Lives of the Eng. Poets.*
- Taylor Dr. John, emin. Eng. dissent. div. and theol. writer. His chief work, A Hebrew and English Concordance. d. 1761. *ag. 66. Biog. Dict.*
- Taylor Dr. John, eminent Eng. div. and civil law author. d. 1766.
- Teissier Anthony, a French refugee, settled at Berlin; biog. and histor. writer in French. d. 1716. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Teleclides, Athenian comic poet. fl. 444 B. C.
- Telefio Bernardine, of Calabria, nat. hist. d. 1588. *Dufresnoy.*
- Telesius, Dithyrambic poet; gained the prize for poetry at Athens, 402 B. C. *Arundelian Marbles.*
- Tell William, an illustrious Swiss patriot, chief instrument of the revolution, which delivered the Swiss cantons from the German yoke, in 1307. Grisser, the governor of these provinces for the emperor Albert, having ordered him, under pain of death, to shoot at an apple placed on the head of one of his children, he had the dexterity, though the distance was very considerable, to strike it off without hitting the child. The tyrant, perceiving he had another arrow concealed under his cloak, asked him for what purpose? To which he boldly replied, 'To have shot
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- 'you to the heart, if I had had the
'misfortune to kill my son.' The
enraged governor now ordered him
to be hanged; but his fellow-citi-
zens, animated by his fortitude and
patriotism, flew to arms; attacked
and vanquished Grisser, who was
shot to death by Tell, and the as-
sociation for independency took
place on the instant. *Vide Stumpff
& Schweitzer Chronica. fol. 1548.*
- Tellier**, Francis Michael marquis de
Louvois, better known by the title
of Louvois; celeb. French statesm.
under Louis XIV. d. 1691. ag. 51.
Vide Henault's Hist. de France.
- Tempest** Antonio, emin. Florentine
painter and engraver. d. 1630. *De
Piles.*
- Temple** Sir John, eminent Irish law-
yer, histor. of the Irish massacre.
d. 1677.
- Temple** Sir William, his son, celeb.
Eng. statesman, politic. and miscel.
writer. b. 1629. d. 1700. *Biog.
Dict.*
- Templeman** Dr. Peter, Eng. phys.
and med. writer. d. 1769.
- Tencin** cardinal, French statesman
under Louis XV. b. 1679. d. 1758.
Nouv. Dict. Hist.
- Teniers** David, celeb. Flemish paint.
excelled in small pieces, represent-
ing rural fairs, drinking-parties,
&c. b. 1582. d. 1649. *De Piles.*
- Teniers** David, the younger, his son,
painted in the same style as his fa-
ther, and he likewise engraved.
b. 1610. d. 1694. *ib.*
- Tentzellius** William Ernest, German
historian of the Goths and Saxons.
b. 1659. d. 1707. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Tenison** Dr. Thomas, archbishop of
Canterbury; polem. writer against
popery. b. 1636. d. 1715. *Biog.
Dict.*
- Terburg** Sir Gerard, Dutch painter,
excelled in conversation-pieces.
b. 1608. d. 1681. *Pilkington's Dict.
of Painters.*
- Terence**, or Terentius, Publius, the
celeb. Latin, dramat. writer, b. at

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- Carthage, ab. 194. d. ab. 159 B. C.
*Vide Crucius's Lives of the Roman
Poets.*
- Terrasson** l'abbé, French critic on
Homer, and miscellaneous writer,
b. 1670. d. 1750. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Tertre** François, French jesuit, and
hist. writer. d. 1759. *ib.*
- Terpander**, Greek poet and musician,
fl. 645 B. C. *Arund. Marbles.*
- Tertullian** Quintus Septimius Flo-
rens, celeb. father of the primitive
christian church; theol. and polem.
elegant Latin writer. d. A. D. 216.
The most esteemed edition of his
works is by Rigaltius, in 1634.
Vide Du Pin Eccles. Hist.
- Terwesten** Augustin, Dutch history
painter, b. 1649. d. 1711. *Pilkingt.*
- Terwesten** Elias, his brother, excel-
led in painting flowers and fruit.
d. 1724. *ib.*
- Tesauro** Emanuel, Piedmontese phi-
los. and hist. fl. in the 16th cent.
Nouv. Dict.
- Testa** Pietro, of Lucca, painter and
engraver. d. 1648. *De Piles.*
- Testi** Fulvio, Ital. Latin Lyric poet.
d. 1646. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Teucer**, the brother of Ajax, a re-
nowned hero. fl. ab. 895 B. C.
- Texeira** Joseph, Portuguese Domini-
can; theol. hist. and politic. writer.
b. A. D. 1543. d. 1620. *Nouv.
Dict.*
- Thales**, the chief of the seven sages
of Greece. b. at Miletus, 640 B. C.
Founder of the Ionic sect of philo-
sophers. d. 545 B. C. *Vide Stanley.*
- Thaulerus**, Germ. Dominican; theol.
writer. d. 1361. *Melch. Adam.*
- Thebit**, eminent mathematic. fl. 1296.
Priestley.
- Themos**, celeb. Roman phys. fl. 34
B. C. *Le Clerc.*
- Themistius**, Greek orator, Peripatet.
philosoph. and crit. d. A. D. 386.
Thirty of his orations in Greek are
extant: the best Latin version is
that by Hardouin, Paris, 1684.
Fabric. Bibl. Græc.
- Themistocles

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Themistocles, the renowned Athenian admiral, general, and patriot, who gained the battle of Salamine against the Persians. Being banished his country by his ungrateful fellow-citizens, he fled to Artaxerxes, king of Persia; but, in order to avoid taking up arms against his country, he slew himself, 464 B. C. *Signorius de Republ. Athen.*

Theocritus, an ancient Greek pastoral poet; by some writers said to be the first. The best edition is that of Oxford, 1699. There is an English translation by Fawkes. fl. ab. 262 B. C. *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

Theodore, king of Corsica. Vide *Neubeff.*

Theodoret, of Antioch, bishop of Cyrus; eccles. histor. from 322 to 427. d. 457. ag. 70. Vide *Du Pin.*

Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, a renowned warrior and legislator; but after being for 37 years the common father of the Italians and of the Goths, the infirmities of age rendered him cruel, and he tarnished the glory of his former days. d. 526. ag. 71. *Lacombe's Hist. du Nord.*

Theodorus, of Samos, said to be the most ancient Greek sculptor and architect on record. fl. ab. 730 B. C. *Pliny.*

Theodorus, Greek Cyrenean philos. fl. 300 B. C. *Stanley.*

Theodorus, a Greek paint. fl. A. D. 530. *Priestley.*

Theodorus Cantuariensis, a monk of Tarsus; became archbishop of Canterbury. Theol. writer. d. 690. ag. 88. *Dupin.*

Theodorus Studites, of Constantinople, div. and theol. writer. d. 826 ag. 67. *ib.*

Theodorus, of Miletes, mathemat. fl. 1284. *Priestley.*

Theodosius the Great, the last Rom. emp. a convert to christianity; a renowned general and legislator. d. 395. ag. 60. His sons, Arcadi-

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us and Honorius, made a division of the empire into East and West. Arcadius was the first emperor of the East, and Honorius of the West. Vide *Flecbier Hist. de Theodose le Grand.*

Theodosius the younger, son of Arcadius, whom he succeeded in the empire of the East; famous for a code of laws, styled after him, The Theodosian Code. d. 450. *Tillem.*

Theodotion, of Ephesus, translator of the Hebrew Bible into Greek, of which there are only some fragments remaining. fl. 185. *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.*

Theodulphus, French prelate, theol. writer. d. 821. *Nicéron.*

Theogris, ancient Greek poet. fl. 544 B. C. Vide *Kennet's Lives of the Greek Poets.*

Theon, the Greek sophist, emin. for a treatise on rhetoric. fl. ab. A. D. 117.

Theon, of Alexandria, celeb. math. mathemat. writer. fl. ab. 385. *Vossius de Scientia Mathem.*

Theophanes, of Constantinople, Greek chronol. of the affairs of the Eastern empire to 811. d. 818.

Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, polem. writer. d. 182. *Cave's Hist. Liter.*

Theophilus, Greek phys. med. writer. fl. ab. 650. *Le Clerc.*

Theophrastus, ancient Greek Peripat. philos. disciple of Aristotle; nat. hist. and moral writer. d. ab. 288 B. C. ag. 107. *Diog. Laert. in Vit. Philos.*

Theophylact, Bulgarian prelate, comment. on the New Testament, and on the minor prophets. d. aft. A. D. 1077. *Melch. Adam.*

Theopompus, Greek orator and hist. disciple of Socrates. All his works are lost. fl. ab. 354 B. C.

Theseus, a famous hero of antiquity, ranked among the demi-gods, whose history is fabulous. He was the reputed son of Egeus, king of Athens. d. ab. 925 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Thespis,

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- Thespis**, famous Greek tragic poet, and the first representer of tragedy at Athens. He carried his troop from village to village in a waggon, from which they performed their pieces. *Alceſtis* was the first tragedy they performed at Athens, 536 B. C. *Arundel Marbles*.
- Theſſalus**, phyſician to Nero, the Rom. emperor; med. auth. fl. ab. A. D. 59.
- Thevenot Melchifelec**, a learned Frenchman. His travels to the Levant are highly eſteemed; they were translated into Engliſh in 1687, fol. d. 1692. *Journal des Savans*.
- Thierri III.** king of Aſtrusia, the ſon of Clovis I. king of France; a renowned warrior and legiſlator. d. 534. ag. 51. Vide *Henault Hiſt. de France*.
- Thiers John Baptiſt**, French divine, polem. and miſcel. writer. b. 1636. d. 1703. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Thomas D'Aquinas**, (canonized) em. div. and theolog. writer. b. 1226. d. 1274. *Niceron*.
- Thomas Elizabeth**, Engliſh poetefs. d. 1731.
- Thomasius James**, Germ. philoſoph. philoſophic. and critic. writer in Latin. d. 1684. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Thomasius Chriſtian**, his ſon, hiſt. and law writer. d. 1728. *ib.*
- Thomaſſin**, celeb. French engraver. d. 1741. ag. 53. *Dufreſnoy*.
- Thomſon James**, celeb. Eng. dram. and paſtoral poet. b. 1700. d. 1748. Vide *His Life*, prefixed to his *Works*, edit. 1762.
- Thoreſby John**, cardinal, archbiſhop of York, ſtateſm. under Edw. III. d. 1373.
- Thoreſby Ralph**, Eng. antiquary and biograph. b. 1658. d. 1725. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Thorius Raphael**, eminent phyſ. and med. writer. d. of the plague at London, in 1629. *ib.*
- Thornhill Sir James**, emin. Engliſh hiſtory painter. His chief works at Greenwich hoſpital and at Hamp-

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- ton-court. b. 1676. d. 1732. *Pil-kington*.
- Thornton George**, old Eng. law auth. fl. ab. 1300. *Prieſtley*.
- Thornton Bonnel**, miſcel. writer, and tranſlator of Plautus. d. 1768.
- Thuanus**, or De 'Thou, James Auguſtus, celeb. French magiſtrate, and hiſtor. of the affairs of Europe during his own time, from 1545 to 1607, in 7 vol. fol. The beſt edition of this eſteemed work is that of Thomas Carte, Lond. 1733. Vide *Carte*. De 'Thou was b. in 1533. d. 1617. *Niceron*.
- Thucydides**, the celeb. Greek hiſt. of the Peloponeſian war. d. 391 B. C. ag. 80.
- Thurloe John**, Eng. ſtateſman under Oliver Cromwell, and Richard Cromwell, to whom he was ſecretary of ſtate. Under the title of State Papers, his Hiſtory of Europe in general, and of Great Britain in particular, during his own time, has been publiſhed in 7 vol. fol. b. A. D. 1616. d. 1668. *Biog. Dict.*
- Thraſybulus**, renowned Athenian general and patriot, the deliverer of his country from the yoke of the thirty tyrants. fl. 294 B. C. *Siganius*.
- Thraſyllus**, the Greek aſtrologer and mathem. fl. at Rome, ab. A. D. 30.
- Thyſius Anthony**, a learned Germ. comment. on ancient Latin hiſtorians. fl. in the 17th cent. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Tiarini Aleſſandro**, of Bologna, hiſt. painter. d. 1668. ag. 91. *Pilkington's Dict.*
- Tibaldei Antonio**, Ital. and Latin poet. d. 1537. ag. 80. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Tibaldi Peregrino**, of Bologna, paint. and architect. d. 1591. *De Piles*.
- Tiberius**, the Rom. emp. and tyrant. d. in 37. ag. 78. Vide *Tillemont*.
- Tiberius Conſtantine**, raiſed by his merit to the throne of the Eaſtern empire. He became the father of his

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his people, and is equally extolled for his valour, his love of justice, and his clemency. d. 582. *ib.*

Tibullus Albius, a Roman knight, Latin elegiac poet and crit. b. ab. 43 B. C. d. A. D. 17.

Tickell Thomas, Eng. poet. d. 1740. *Biog. Dict.*

Tigranes, king of Armenia, a renowned warrior; signalized himself in the wars of Mithridates, king of Pontus, his son-in-law, against the Romans. d. 37 B. C. ag. 84. *Vide Livy.*

Tillet John du, French lawyer, hist. and crit. writer. d. 1570. *Nouv. Dict.*

Tillotson Dr. John, archbishop of Canterbury, celeb. theolog. writer. b. 1630. d. 1694. *Vide Birch's Life of Tillotson, prefixed to his Works, 1752.*

Timanthes, ancient celebrated Greek painter. The sacrifice of Iphigenia was his capital performance. fl. ab. 330 B. C. *Pliny.*

Timæus Siculus, an ancient Greek hist. but little known. d. 262 B. C. ag. 96. *Priestley.*

Timæus, of Locris, disciple of Pythagoras, author of a treatise on the Nature and Soul of the World, inserted in the works of Plato. b. and d. uncert. *Vide Suidas.*

Timocharis, Greek mathem. d. aft. 272 B. C. *Priestley.*

Timocreon, of Rhodes, Greek comic poet. fl. 476 B. C.

Timoleon, the renowned Corinthian general, and the deliverer of Syracuse from the yoke of Dionysius the tyrant. d. 337 B. C.

Timomachus, of Byzantium, history paint. fl. at Rome, ab. 69 B. C.

Timon of Athens, known by the appellation of the Misanthrope; scept. philos. fl. 420 B. C.

Timotheus, the renowned Athenian general. fl. 376 B. C. *Sigonius.*

Timotheus, the famous Greek musician and poet. d. 357. B. C. ag. 90. *Arund. Marbles.*

Tindal Matthew, English polemical writer. b. 1657. d. 1733. *Biog. Dict.*

Tinelli Tiberio, Venetian hist. and portrait painter. b. 1586. d. 1638. *Pilkington's Dict.*

Tintoretto, or Tintoret, so called because he was the son of a dyer; his real name was Giacomo Robusti: celeb. Venetian hist. paint. disciple of Titian, whose manner and colouring he followed. b. 1512. d. 1594. *De Piles.*

Tissaphernes, a renowned Persian general. d. 395 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*

Titiano, or Titian, celeb. Ital. hist. and portrait painter; esteemed the best colourist among the moderns. b. A. D. 1477. d. 1576. *De Piles.*

Titus Vespasianus, the Roman emp. the son of Vespasian; of whom it is related, that not being able to recollect any remarkable good action he had done on a certain day, he exclaimed with sorrow, "I have lost a day!" He was truly the father of his people, and though Rome laboured under various public calamities during his reign, such was his equitable and mild administration, that he constantly preserved his popularity. d. A. D. 81. ag. 41. *Tillemont.*

Titus Livius. *Vide Livy.*

Toland Janus Junius, emin. English polem. politic. and miscel. writer, and antiq. b. 1670. d. 1722. *Vide Des Maizeau's Life of Toland, prefixed to his edit. of his Works, 1747.*

Tollius Jacobus, emin. Dutch phys. and critic. writer; editor of Ausonius and Longinus. d. 1696. *Nouv. Dict.*

Tompion Thomas, a most eminent English watchmaker. d. 1669.

Tonsal Cuthbert, bishop of Durham, polem. writer in defence of popery. b. 1476. d. 1559.

Tooke Andrew, Eng. div. and math. author of The Pantheon; "Synopsis Græcæ Linguae, &c." d. 1731. *Biog. Dict.*

Torquatus

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- Torquatus Manlius, a renowned Roman general and patriot. fl. 341 B. C. Vide *Livy*.
- Torrentius Lævinus, bishop of Antwerp, Latin poet, and comment. on ancient auth. b. 1525. d. 1595. *Thuanus*.
- Torrentius John, of Amsterdam, painter. d. 1640. *De Piles*.
- Torricelli Evangelista, an eminent Ital. mathem. mathemat. and philosoph. writer. b. 1608. d. 1647. *Niceron*.
- Tostatus Alphonsus, bishop of Avila, comment. on the Bible, and theol. author, in 27 vol. fol. d. 1454. ag. 40. *ib*.
- Totila, king of the Goths, a renowned warrior; signalized himself by the conquest of Rome, in 546. d. 553.
- Touche Claude de la, French dram. poet. b. 1726. d. 1760. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Tour Henry de la, viscount Turenne, a renowned French general under Louis XIV. b. 1611. Killed at Saltabach, 1675. Vide *Voltaire's Siecle de Louis XIV.*
- Tournesfort, Joseph Pitton de, emin. French botanist, nat. hist. and botanical writer. b. 1656. d. 1708. *Niceron*.
- Tozzi Luke, Neapolitan phys. and med. author. b. 1650. d. 1717. *ib*.
- Trajan, the Roman emperor, celeb. in history for his mild and equitable government, and for his valour in the field. His cruelty to the Jews is the only stain on the lustre of his reputation. b. 52. d. in 117. Vide *Tillemont*.
- Trallian Alexander, Greek phys. and med. writer. fl. ab. 550. *Friend's Hist. of Phys.*
- Trapezuntius Georgius, Greek and Latin critic, and translator of ancient Greek authors into Latin. d. 1485. ag. 89. *Vossius de Script. Græc.*
- Trapp Joseph, English div. Latin and

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- Eng. poet. b. 1679. d. 1747. *Biog. Dict.*
- Trebatius, emin. Rom. lawyer. fl. ab. 30 B. C. *Cicero*.
- Tremellius Immanuel, an Ital. prot. div. author of a Latin edition of the Bible. d. A. D. 1580. *Thuanus*.
- Tremouille Louis de la, a cel. French general under Louis XII. and Francis I. b. 1460. Slain at the battle of Pavia, 1525. Vide *Guicciardini Hist. of the Wars of Italy*.
- Trenchard John, celeb. Eng. patriot and polit. writer. b. 1669. d. 1723. *Biog. Dict.*
- Trevor Dr. Richard, bishop of Durham, theol. writer. d. 1771.
- Tribonian, emin. Rom. lawyer, author of A Digest of the Roman laws. fl. ab. 529.
- Trissino, celeb. Italian poet; said to have been the first introducer of blank verse among the moderns. d. 1550. ag. 72. *Vossius*.
- Tristan Francis, French dram. poet, d. 1655. ag. 54. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Trithemius, Germ. div. author of a Catalogue of Ecclesiastical Writers, &c. d. 1518. *Niceron*.
- Trogus Pompeius, Latin univ. hist. to the time of Augustus Cæsar, of whom we have only an abridgement by Justin. fl. ab. 41 B. C.
- Tromp, or Trump, (Martin Hap-pertz) Van, celeb. Dutch admiral. d. A. D. 1691. ag. 62. *Rapin*.
- Tros, king of Teucris, founder of the ancient city of Troy, and after whose name his subjects took the appellation of Trojans. fl. ab. 1374 B. C. *Univ. Hist.*
- Troy François de, French portrait paint. d. A. D. 1730. *Dufresnoy*.
- Troy John Francis, his son, eminent hist. paint. d. 1752. *ib*.
- Tryphiodorus, ancient Greek poet, of whom the sole remains are, part of a poem on the destruction of Troy. fl. ab. 300 B. C. *Priestley*.
- Tucca Plautius, Latin poet. fl. at Rome, ab. 17 B. C. *ib*.

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Tudeschi Nicholas, called also Nicholas of Sicily; abbé of Palermo, emin. canon law author. d. A. D. 1445. *Niceron*.

Tudor Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. king of England, memorable for her piety, learning, and munificence; foundress of two perpetual divinity lectureships, one at Oxford, the other at Cambridge. d. 1509.

Tull Jethro, an ingenious English gentleman, who made several improvements in husbandry, and in the various instruments used in that art; writer on agriculture. d. 1741. *Biog. Diç.*

Tullus Hostilius, the third king of ancient Rome, a renowned warrior; destroyed, with his whole family, by a fire pretended to come from heaven, but in reality a conspiracy of Ancus Martius, his successor, 640 B. C. Vide *Livy*.

Turenne. Vide *Tour de la*.

Turnebus Adrian, a learned Frenchman, Latin critic and comment. on ancient authors, and translator of some of the Greek into elegant Latin. b. A. D. 1512. d. 1565. *Niceron*.

Turretin John Alphonsus, of Geneva, eccles. hist. and polem. writer. d. 1737. ag. 66. *Nouv. Diç.*

Turpilus, Latin poet. d. 101 B. C. *Priestley*.

Turpinus, painter. fl. A. D. 69. *ib.*

Tyndale William, one of the early reformers of the English church, and the first translator of the Bible into English. Being persecuted in England for this work, he fled to Germany, and afterwards to Antwerp, where, through the private machinations of the English clergy, who sent over informations against him, he was condemned, and suffered death as a heretic, in 1536. *Fox's Acts and Monum. of the Church*.

Typot James, a learned Flemish civilian, historian of the Goths and Swedes. d. 1602. *Nouv. Diç.*

Tyrannio, celeb. Greek gram. and crit. fl. 56 B. C. Vide *Cicero's Epist.*

Tyrrel James, Eng. hist. d. 1718.

Tyrtæus, famous Greek epic poet. fl. 607 B. C. Vide *Hor. in Arte Poetica*.

Tyson Dr. Edward, emin. Eng. phys. d. A. D. 1708.

Tytlens Peter, of Antwerp, eminent hist. and portrait painter. b. 1625. d. 1692. *Pilkington*.

Tzetzes Isaac, a learned Grecian comment. on Lycophron. fl. ab. 1150. Vide *Potter's Edit. of Lycophron*.

Tzetzes John, his brother, Greek poet and critic. fl. ab. 1170.

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VAILLANT Jean Foy, eminent French antiquarian and metallist, Latin writer on coins, antiq. and history. b. 1632. d. 1706. *Niceron*.

Valdemar I. king of Denmark, a renowned warrior, an excellent legislator, and for his virtues and clemency justly styled, The Great. d. 1182. ag. 48. *Lacombe's Hist. du Nord*.

Valens Flavius, emperor of the East, a renowned warrior, and patron of the sect of Arians. d. 379. ag. 50. *Tillemont*.

Valentine Basil, eminent chemist. fl. 1410. *Priestley*.

Valentine de Columbiere, called also

Valenting, emin. French hist. paint. b. 1600. d. 1632. *De Piles*.

Valentinian I. emperor of the West, a renowned warrior, but a tyrant over his subjects. d. 375. ag. 55. *Tillemont*.

Valentinian II. emperor of the West, a prince celebrated for his excellent public virtues, and above all for his moderation; yet a conspiracy

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was formed against him by Abrogastus, the commander in chief of his armies, and he was strangled in 392, in the 20th year of his age, and the 7th of his reign. *Tillemont.*

Valerian, or Valerianus, Publius Licinius, elected emperor of Rome for his valour and wisdom: but rendered memorable after he ascended the throne, only by his misfortunes. He was conquered and taken prisoner by Sapor I. king of Persia, and died in captivity in 269, ag. 71. *Tillemont.*

Valerius Publicola, a Roman patriot, and one of the founders of the Roman republic, upon the expulsion of the Tarquins. fl. 507 B. C. *Livy.*

Valerius Maximus, a Roman Latin hist. fl. ab. A. D. 23. *Vossius de Hist. Lat.*

Valerius Flaccus, a Roman Latin poet. d. ab. 89.

Valesio Francisco, emin. Span. phys. and med. writer. fl. ab. 1688. *Dufresnoy.*

Valla Laurentius, a learned Ital. crit. and miscel. Latin writer. d. 1465. ag. 50. *Bayle.*

Vallemont L'Abbé de, French misc. writer, chiefly on natural and civil history. d. 1721. *Nouv. Dict.*

Valois Henry de, or Valesius, a learned Frenchman, editor in Greek and Latin, of the ancient ecclesiastical historians, particularly Eusebius and Socrates. b. 1603. d. 1676. *Niceron.*

Valois Adrian de, his brother, Latin hist. of France from 254 to 752, and critic. b. 1607. d. 1692.

Valsalva Antonio-Maria, Ital. phys. and anatomist, author of an excellent treatise, "De Auræ humanæ," and other med. works. d. 1723. ag. 57. *Nouv. Dict.*

Vanbrugh Sir John, English dram. writer. d. 1726. *Biog. Dict.*

Vander-Linden Joannes Antonides, emin. Dutch phys. author of a Catalogue of med. writers, in Latin,

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intituled, "De Scriptis Medicis," d. at Leyden, 1664. ag. 53. Merklinus, a German, considerably enlarged the catalogue of Vander-Linden, and published a new edition at Nuremberg, under the title of "Lindenius Renovatus," in 1686. *Bayle.*

Vandermeeeren John, the Old, Dutch landsc. painter, excelled in battles and sea-pieces. d. 1690. ag. 63. *Pilkington.*

Vandermeeeren, or Meer, the Young, landsc. paint. d. 1688. *ib.*

Vander Meulen, Anthony, Francis, Flem. hist. and landsc. painter, excelled in battles. b. 1634. d. 1690. *ib.*

Vandermonde Charles Augustine, a Chinese by birth, eminent phys. at Paris, and French med. writer. d. 1762. *Dufresnoy.*

Vandervelde Adrian, Dutch hist. and landsc. paint. b. 1639. d. 1672. *De Piles.*

Vandervelde William the Old, emin. Dutch paint, excelled in sea-pieces. b. 1610. d. 1693. *ib.*

Vandervelde William the Young, his son, excelled his father in the same art. His sea-pieces are styled inimitable. b. 1633. d. 1707. *Pilkington.*

Vanderwerf Adrian, the chevalier, eminent Dutch hist. and portrait paint. b. 1659. d. 1727. *ib.*

Vanderwerf Peter, his brother, hist. and port. paint. b. 1665. d. 1718. *ib.*

Vandiest Adrian, Dutch landscape paint. settled in England in the reign of Charles II. d. 1704. ag. 49. *Granger.*

Vandyck Sir Anthony, emin. history and portrait painter, pupil to Rubens, b. at Antwerp, 1599; flourished chiefly in England under the patronage of Charles I. and died at London in 1641.

Vane Sir Henry, emin. Eng. statesm. d. 1654.

Vane Sir Henry, his son, English statesm. under Charles I. and under the

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the parliament, till its dissolution by Cromwell, in 1653, to whose authority he would never submit. After the restoration he was tried, and condemned, for conspiring the death of Charles I. and was beheaded in 1662. Politic. and theol. writer. *Biog. Diss.*

Van Huysum John, Dutch painter, excelled in flower and fruit pieces. b. 1682. d. 1749. *Pilkington.*

Vanloo John Baptist, French history and portrait paint. b. 1684. d. 1745. *ib.*

Vanloo Carlo le Chevalier, his brother, hist. paint. b. 1705. d. 1765. *ib.*

Vanmander Charles, Flem. hist. and landsc. painter. b. 1548. d. 1606. *De Piles.*

Vaniere James, French jesuit, celeb. Latin poet. b. 1664. d. 1739. *Niceron.*

Vanini Lucilio, a learned Italian, entered into priests orders in France; but afterwards propagated opinions deemed atheistical, and was condemned by the parliament of Toulouse to suffer death as an arch-heretic. Some of the French writers style him a public professor of atheism, but it appears by his writings that he was a deist, and a free-thinker, whose close study of natural philosophy had inspired him with too sublime ideas of nature, yet he ascribed all her wonderful operations to providence. Burnt at Toulouse, in 1619. ag. 34. Lat. philos. and polem. writer.

Vannius, or Vanni, Francisco, Chevalier, Ital. histor. painter. b. 1563. d. 1610. *De Piles.*

Van Obstal Gerrard, emin. Flemish sculptor. d. 1668. ag. 73. *Felicien.*

Van Oost James, the Old, Flem. hist. and landsc. painter. d. 1671. ag. 71. *De Piles.*

Van Oost James, the Young, history and portrait paint. b. 1637. d. 1713. *Edsington.*

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Van Oort Adam, Flem. hist. and portrait paint. b. 1557. d. 1641. *ib.*

Van Orlay Bernard, emin. Flem. hist. and landsc. paint. disciple of Reubens. b. 1490. d. 1560. *Vasari.*

Van Orlay Richard, hist. paint. and portraits in miniature. b. 1632. d. 1732. *Pilkington.*

Van Oostade Adrian, eminent Germ. painter, excelled in painting rural sports. b. 1610. d. 1685. *De Piles.*

Van Oostade Isaac, his brother, professed the same art, but was not equal to him. b. 1617. d. uncert. *ib.*

Van Uden Lucas, Flem. landsc. paint. b. 1595. d. 1660. *De Piles.*

Varchi Benedikt, a learned Italian, Lat. and Ital. poet, and hist. of the affairs of Italy in his own time. d. 1566. ag. 63. *Nouv. Diss.*

Varenius Augustus, Germ. Lutheran div. critic and comment. on the Bible in Hebrew. d. 1684. *Bayle.*

Varenius Bernardo, eminent Dutch phys. and geographer, author of *Geographia Universalis*, translated into English by Sir Isaac Newton. d. 1660. *Dufresnoy.*

Vargas Ludovico de, Spanish hist. and portrait painter. b. 1528. d. 1590. *De Piles.*

Varillas Antoine, a learned Frenchman, hist. polit. and miscel. writer. His *History of France*, in 15 vols. 4to, includes only a period of 176 years, from 1423 to 1589. *Niceron.*

Varole N. of Bologna, eminent phys. and surgeon, reputed discoverer of the optic nerves. d. 1543. ag. 32. *Nouv. Diss.*

Varro Marcus Terentius, celeb. Roman general under Pompey; being obliged to surrender himself to Julius Caesar, he was exiled for a time, and afterwards devoted his time to learned studies. Five of his books, *De Lingua Latina*, and his three books, *De Re Rustica*, are still extant. He was likewise a poet. b. 116. d. ab. 16 B.C. *Vide Plin. Hist. Nat.*

VEC

- Varro Terentius**, a Gaul, called Atacinus, from the place of his birth. Latin poet. He flourished under Julius Cæsar. d. uncertain. Vide *Quintil. Lyst. Orat.*
- Varus Quintilius**, Roman consul, and renowned warrior. d. A. D. 18.
- Vasari Georgio**, Florentine, hist. and portr. paint. but chiefly known for his Lives of the Painters, from Cimabuc, who died in 1300, to 1570. Down to that time he is cited frequently as an authority for their Lives, in this work. b. 1514. d. 1578. *Dufresnoy.*
- Vater Abraham**, emin. Germ. physf. and anatomist; famous for his anatomical preparations, which, form a curious cabinet at Wittemburgh, and a description of them, is published, under the title of 'Vateri Musæum Anatomicum proprium.' b. 1684. d. 1751. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Vau Lewis le**, French architect. His chief works are at Paris, particularly part of the Thuilleries, and the entrance to the Louvre. d. 1670. *Felibien.*
- Vassieur Francois**, French jesuit, Latin poet, and theolog. writer. b. 1605. d. 1681. *Niceron.*
- Vauban Sebastian le Prestre**, famous French engineer. The fortifications of Lisse, in French Flanders, of Bergenopzoom, in Dutch Flanders, and his Treatise on Fortifications, are memorials of his excellence in this art. d. 1707. *Dufresnoy.*
- Vaugelas Claude Favre de**, celeb. crit. in the French language. His translation of Quintus Curtius is esteemed by Voltaire as the first book written with purity in that language. b. 1585. d. 1650. *Niceron.*
- Ubaldis. Vide Baldus.**
- Vecchia Pietro da**, Ital. hist. painter. b. 1605. d. 1678. *De Piles.*
- Vecelli Francisco**, younger brother to the famous Titian; hist. and portr. paint. b. 1483. d. uncert.

VEN

- Veeninx John Baptist**, Dutch history and landscape painter. b. 1621. d. 1660. *Dufresnoy.*
- Vega Lopez de**, celeb. Spanish dram. poet. b. 1562. d. 1635. *ib.*
- Vegetius Flavius Renatus**, a Roman general, author of Military Institutes. fl. ab. 380.
- Vegio**, or **Vegius Maffei**, an Italian, Lat. poet; continuator of the Eneid. d. 1459. *Dufresnoy.*
- Velasquez Don Diego de Sylva**, emin. Span. history and portrait painter. b. 1594. d. 1660. *De Piles.*
- Velez Ludovico**, Spanish comic poet and novelist. d. 1646. *Dufresnoy.*
- Velleius. Vide Paternulus.**
- Velly Paul Francois**, L'Abbé, hist. of France. He lived to finish only eight volumes: it is continued by Villaret, but remains incomplete. d. 1759. ag. 48. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Venantius Fortunatus**, Ital. prelate and poet. d. 609.
- Venetiano Dominico**, emin. Venetian hist. paint. and introducer of painting oil colours into Italy; the art was communicated to him alone, by John Van Eyck, of Bruges, the inventor; but it proved fatal to him, for having imparted it to Andrea dal Castagno, he treacherously assassinated him at Florence, to preserve the secret to himself, in 1476. ag. 56. *Vasari.*
- Veneroni**, celeb. Ital. gram. and lexicographer. His dictionary and grammar of that language were approved by the famous academy della Crusca, and are justly held in the highest repute. fl. in the 17th cent. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Venius Otho**, or **Van Veen**, emin. Dutch hist. and portr. paint. He is likewise distinguished as an histor. and miscel. writer in Latin. His works are embellished with plates of his designing. b. 1556. d. 1634. *De Piles.*
- Venn Richard**, Eng. div. and polem. writer. d. 1739.

Verbruggen

V E R

- Verbruggen Henry, or Terbruggen, emin. Dutch hist. paint. b. 1588. d. 1640. *De Piles*.
- Verdier Cæsar, emin. French surg. anatom. author. d. 1759. *Moreri*.
- Vere Sir Francis, a renowned English general under queen Elizabeth; distinguished himself particularly by his gallant defence of Ostend for the Dutch, with a mixed garrison of English and Dutch, amounting to only 1700 men, against the Spanish army, consisting of 12000, commanded by Albert, archduke of Austria, whom he obliged to raise the siege, in March, 1602, after having been eight months before the place. b. 1554, d. 1608. *Brit. Biog.*
- Verelst Simon, Flem. paint. excelled in flower pieces and fruits. He settled in England. d. 1710. *Pilking-ton*.
- Vergier James, French poet, styled by Rousseau, The Anacreon of France. Assassinated in the streets of Paris in 1720. ag. 63. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Veril Polydore, an Italian priest, who settled in England; author of a collection of proverbs in Latin, intitled "Adagia;" of an indifferent history of England, to the death of Henry VII; of a treatise on prodigies; and another, intitled, "De Rerum inventoribus." d. 1555. *Bayle*.
- Verhaecht Tobias, Flem. landsc. and architect painter. b. 1566. d. 1631. *De Piles*.
- Verheyen Philip, Flem. phys. med. and anatomical author. b. 1648. d. 1710. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Verin Hugolin, of Florence, Latin poet. b. 1442. d. 1505. *Vossius*.
- Verin Michael, his son, Ital. poet; his moral distichs are much admired. d. 1614. ag. 19. *ib.*
- Verkolie John, Dutch hist. and portr. paint. b. 1630. d. 1693. *Pilking-ton*.
- Verkolie Nicholas, his son, hist. and portr. paint. but excelled in drawings with India ink, d. 1746. ag. 73. *ib.*

V I A

- Vermeyen John Cornelius, Dutch hist. and portrait painter. He attended the emperor Charles V. and drew his encampments, sieges, and battles, on the spot, from which designs the famous tapestries at the Escorial at Madrid were made. b. 1500. d. 1559. *Vasari*.
- Vernerus J. mathematician. d. 1528. ag. 60. *Priestley*.
- Verney Guichard Joseph du, eminent French anatom. chirurgical writer. b. 1648. d. 1730. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Vernon Edward, a renowned English admiral. d. 1757. ag. 73.
- Vernon Thomas, English law author, d. 1721.
- Veronesi. Vide *Cagliari*.
- Verrio Anthony, a Neapolitan, hist. painter, settled in England in the reign of Charles II; excelled in painting cielings and stair-cases. His chief works are at Windsor, Hampton-court; and Greenwich hospital. d. 1700. *Granger*.
- Verrius Flaccus, a Roman, Latin grammarian. fl. ab. 20 B. C.
- Verrocchio Andrea, Florentine sculpt. and painter. He was the first who took busts from the face in plaister of Paris. b. A. D. 1432. d. 1488. *Vasari*.
- Verschuring Henry, Dutch hist. and landsc. painter; excelled in battles. b. 1627. d. 1690. *De Piles*.
- Vertot René Aubert l'Abbé, a French hist. writer. His Revolutions of Rome, of Portugal, and of Sweden, are esteemed. b. 1655. d. 1735. *Niceron*.
- Vertue George, emin. Eng. engraver, d. 1756. ag. 72.
- Vesalius Andreas, emin. Flem. phys. and anat. anatom. and med. writer. b. 1514. d. 1564. *Lindanius Radvivens*.
- Vespasian Titus Flavius, the renowned Roman emperor, equally memorable for his valour, his justice, and his humility. b. 9 B. C. d. A. D. 79.
- Vias Balthazar de, a Frenchm. Latin poet. d. 1657. *Dufresnoy*.

VIG

- Victor Sextus Aurelius**, Roman hist. His history is an abridgement, from the foundation of Rome to the reign of Julian. fl. ab. 363. *Vossius de Hist. Lat.*
- Victor Claudius Marcus**, Rom. poet. fl. ab. 435. *ib.*
- Victor Amadeus II.** duke of Savoy, and first king of Sardinia, a renowned general and politician. d. 1732. ag. 67.
- Victorinus Marius**, an African, father of the christian church, polem. writer against the Arians. fl. ab. 356. *Bibl. Patrum.*
- Victorius of Aquitain**, author of a Pascal Cycle to 532. fl. ab. 462.
- Victorius Peter**, of Florence, Latin critic and commentator on ancient Greek and Latin authors. b. 1499. d. 1585. *Dufresnoy.*
- Victorius**, or de Victoriiis, Benedictus, Ital. phys. and med. author. fl. ab. 1540.
- Vida Marcus Hieronymus**, of Cremona, excellent Lat. poet. b. 1470. d. 1566. *Niceron.*
- Vieta**, or Vieta, Francois, eminent French mathem. mathemat. auth. b. 1540. d. 1603. *Moreri.*
- Vigand John**, Germ. div. one of the authors of the Centuries of Magdeburgh. b. 1523. d. 1587. *Melch. Adam.*
- Vigilius**, African prelate and polem. writer. fl. about 485. *Bibl. Patrum.*
- Vignes Peter des**, statesm. under Frederick II. emp. of Germany; Lat. politic. and moral writer. d. 1249. *Niceron.*
- Vignole**, (real name Barozzio,) so called from the place of his nativity; emin. Ital. architect, author of a Treatise on the five Orders of Architecture. b. 1507. d. 1573. *Vasari.*
- Vignoles Alphonsus de**, French prot. div. refugee at Berlin; sacred chronologist down to the Babylonish captivity, and crit. on ancient hist. b. 1649. d. 1685. *Bayle.*

VIL

- Villaret Claude**, of Paris, continuator of the Abbé Velly's history of France; he carried it on to the middle of the 17th vol. d. 1766. Gamier succeeded him in this work, not yet completed.
- Villars (Louis Hector)** duke of, marshal of France, one of the greatest generals of his time, under Louis XIV. and XV. b. 1653. d. 1732. *Vide Voltaire's Siecles de Louis XIV. et XV.*
- Villefore**, Joseph Francois Burgoinde, hist. critic. and theol. writer. b. 1652. d. 1737. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
- Villiers of L'Isle**, Adam, lord of that Isle, an illustrious French general. He engaged in the faction of the dukes of Burgundy. and served under the English, their allies, till 1435; he then returned to the service of Charles VIII. king of France and was slain at Bruges, in a popular tumult, in 1437. *Vide Henault.*
- Villers de L'Isle Adam Philip de**, of the same family, XLIII grand masters of the order of knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and I of the order of Malta. Having valiantly defended the isle of Rhodes against Soliman, emperor of the Turks, who besieged it with 300,000 men, and being obliged to surrender it in 1522, Charles le Quint was so pleased with the valour of Villers and his knights companions, that he gave him Malta in 1530, which he repaired to the same year; and from that time he and his brethren took the title of knights of Malta. d. 1534. ag. 70. *Giacomo Besio, 'Storia dell' Ordine de S. Giovanni Gerosolimitano Roma, 1621.*
- Villiers George**, duke of Buckingham, a descendant from the same family, statesm. under James I. and Charles I. Assassinated by Felton at Portsmouth, August 23, 1628. ag. 36. *Vide Rapin's Hist. of England.*

Villiers

VIV

- Villiers George, duke of Buckingham, his son, statesman under Charles II. dram. writer and poet. b. 1627. d. 1688. *Wood's Arb. Ox.*
- Vincentius de Lyra, celeb. monk and polem. writer. d. 450. *Bibl. Patr.*
- Vincentius, or Vincent de Beauvais; a learned French dominican; hist. philos. and moral writ. d. 1256. *ib.*
- Vinci. Vide *Leonardo da Vinci.*
- Viner Charles, emin. Eng. law auth. d. 1757.
- Viola Giovanni Batista, of Bologna, hist. and landsc. painter. b. 1572. d. 1622. *De Piles.*
- Virgil, (Publius Virgilius Maro) the celeb. Roman poet. d. 19 B. C. ag. 51. Vide *Warton's Life of Virgil, prefixed to his Works, in Latin and English, Lond. 1753.*
- Visselou Claude, French jesuit, and missionary to China. Hist. of China and Japan. b. 1656. d. 1737. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Vitellio, Polonese, mathem. author of a Treatise on Optics. fl. ab. 1250. *Vossius.*
- Vitte Anthony, emin. French print. d. 1674. *Dufresnoy.*
- Vitiges, the Ostrogoth, king of Italy, a renowned warrior. d. 540.
- Vitruvius Marcus Pollio, celeb. Rom. architect, of whom there are ten books "De Architectura," still extant. fl. ab. 15 B. C. Vide *Perault.*
- Vives Johannes Ladovicus, a learned Spaniard, who came to England in 1523, and taught the princess Mary, afterwards queen Mary I. the Latin language and the belles lettres; Lat. critic. and theol. writer. b. A.D. 1492. d. 1536. *Niceron.*
- Viviani Ottavio, called also Codazzo, Ital. paint. excelled in architecture and perspective. b. 1596. d. 1674. *De Piles.*
- Viviani Vincentio, emin. Ital. math. Lat. writer on geometry. b. 1621. d. 1703. *Bayle.*

VOR

- Vivien Joseph, French port. paint. excelled in crayons. b. 1657. d. 1737. *Pilkington.*
- Uphilas, Gothic prelate, first translator of the Bible into the Gothic tongue, which made him pass for the inventor of the Gothic letters. fl. ab. 370. *Cave's Hist. Liter.*
- Ulpian, celeb. Roman lawyer. d. 226.
- Ulpian Marcellus, Roman general under the emperor Commodus. fl. ab. 182.
- Ulugbeg, a Persian prince, and celeb. astronomer. His catalogue of the fixed stars is highly esteemed, and was translated by Thomas Hyde at Oxford, 1665. d. 1449. *Moreri.*
- Ulysses, the son of Laertius, and the father of Telemachus, an ancient Grecian hero, whose history is mostly fabulous. He is supposed to have been king of one of the isles of Italy, and a renowned warrior. fl. ab. 900 B. C.
- Voet Charles, Dutch paint. excelled in birds, flowers, and insects. d. A. D. 1745. ag. 75.
- Voiture Vincent, eleg. French miscel. writer and poet. b. 1598. d. 1648. *Niceron.*
- Volterra Daniel da, family name Ricciarelli; emin. Ital. histor. painter. b. 1509. d. 1566. *Vasari.*
- Volusius Marcellianus, Roman lawyer. fl. ab. 160. *Priestley.*
- Vondel Justus, or Jossé du Vondel, Dutch dram. and epic poet. b. 1587. d. 1679. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Vopiscus Flavius, Lat. hist. and biographer. fl. 303. *Vossius.*
- Vorstius Conrad, Germ. prot. div. polem. writer. b. 1569. d. 1622. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Vorstius Aelius, Flem. phys. med. and nat. histor. writer. b. 1565. d. 1624. *ib.*
- Vortigerne, a renowned British chief, for his valour elected king of South Britain. He first invited over the Saxons to assist him against the Picts, d. ab. 484. *Sax. Chron.*

W A G

Vos Martin de, Flem. histor. landsc. and portr. paint. b. 1520. d. 1604. *Pilkington.*

Vossius John Gerardus, a learned Germ. professor of chronology and eloquence at Leyden, and of history at Amsterdam. His works we have frequently referred to, and given as authorities, particularly the following: "De Historicis Græcis:" "De Historicis Latinis;" and "Ars Historica." Besides which, there are a great number on the Latin grammar, philosophy, &c. b. 1577. d. 1694. *Niceron.*

Vossius Isaac, his son, a learned man, but his writings, though numerous, are not of the useful kind; they are chiefly speculative and critical, nor is the Latin so pure as his father's. For a list of them we refer to the *Gen. Biog. Dict.* b. 1618. d. 1689. *ib.*

Vosterman Lucas, emin. Dutch engraver, chiefly after Reubens. fl. ab. 1626. *Dufresnoy.*

Vosterman John, emin. Dutch landsc. painter. b. 1643. d. 1693. *De Piles.*

Vouet Simon, French hist. and portr. paint. d. 1649. ag. 59. *ib.*

Upton James, Eng. grammar. editor of Roger Ascham's Schoolmaster. d. 1749.

Urban II. pope, memorable for publishing the bull for the Crusades. Thirty-five of his letters are extant. d. 1099. *Tillemont and Beuver.*

W A K

Urban V. pope, memorable as a patron of learning. He maintained one thousand students in different universities; reformed the lives of the clergy; and discountenanced simony. Some of his letters are preserved, but they are of little consequence. d. 1370. *ib.*

Urban VIII. pope, Lat. poet. He first gave the title of Eminence to the cardinals. d. 1644. *ib.*

Urceus Antonio, an Italian, Lat. poet. d. 1500. ag. 54. *Bayle.*

Vroom Henry Cornelius, Dutch paint. excelled in sea pieces. b. 1566. d. uncert.

Ursinius Zacharias, Germ. prot. div. and polem. writer. b. 1534. d. 1583. *Melch. Adam.*

Ursus Nicholas Raimarus, Danish math. astron. writ. d. 1589. *Bayle.*

Usher James, archbishop of Armagh in Ireland, a most pious and learned prelate. His chief work, entitled, "Annales Veteris et Novi Testamenti," is an excellent sacred chronology, in which the greatest events of prophane and sacred history are reconciled. It is translated into English in one vol. folio, and has often been referred to as an authority in the course of this Compendium. b. 1580. d. 1656. *Vide Biog. Brit.*

Usuardus Fuldenfius, a French monk, author of a martyrology. fl. ab. 861. *Dufresnoy.*

W.

WADE George, English general. d. 1748.

Wagenfeil John Christopher, a learned German, miscel. writer. His chief work, "A Treatise on the Education of a Prince," in German. b. 1633. d. 1705. *Dufresnoy.*

Wager Sir Charles, a brave English admiral. d. 1743.

Wagstaffe Thomas, Eng. nonjuring div. and polem. writer. b. 1645. d. 1712. *Biog. Dict.*

Wagstaffe Dr. William, Eng. phys. and polem. writer. d. 1725.

Wake Dr. William, archbishop of Canterbury, polem. writer. b. 1657. d. 1737. *Biog. Dict.*

Waldus

W A L

- Walrus Anthony, Flem. prot. div. polem. writer. d. 1639. *New. Dict.*
- Waldus, div. fl. 1180. *Priestley.*
- Walker Robert, emin. Eng. portrait painter. d. ab. 1690. *Granger.*
- Wallace Sir William, a gallant general of the Scots, who endeavoured to rescue his country from the English yoke; but being taken prisoner, he was unjustly tried by the English laws, condemned, and executed as a traitor to Edward I. king of England, 1304. *Rapin.*
- Waller Edmund, Eng. poet. b. 1605. d. 1687.
- Wallis Dr. John, emin. Eng. div. and philos. and mathem. theol. and mathemat. writer. b. 1616. d. 1703. *Biog. Dict.*
- Walpole Sir Robert, earl of Orford, celeb. statesm. under George I. and the first minister to whom almost the sole administration of government was committed, since the accession of the house of Hanover. He continued in the same high station under George II. enjoying plenitude of power, from the year 1725 to 1742, when he resigned. Politic. writer. b. 1674. d. 1745.
- Walpole Horace lord, his brother, statesman. d. 1757.
- Walth William, Eng. poet and miscel. writer. b. 1660. d. 1708.
- Walsingham Thomas, English Benedictine monk of St. Albans, hist. of the reign of Henry VI. &c. fl. ab. 1422.
- Walsingham Sir Francis, celeb. statesman under queen Elizabeth. His chief work, as a writer, is intitled "The Compleat Ambassador." d. 1590. ag. 90. *Biog. Brit.*
- Walstein Albert, duke of Fridlans, celeb. Bohemian general under the emperor of Germany, Ferdinand II. Assassinated on a suspicion of conspiring against him. 1634.
- Walter of Hemingford, old Eng. hist. d. 1347. *Priestley.*
- Waltherus, or Walther, Germ. astron. fl. ab. 1491. *Melch. Adam.*

W A R

- Walton Brian, bishop of Chester, editor of the Polyglot Bible, in 6 vols. fol. in the following languages: Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Ethiopic, Persian, Greek, and vulgar Latin; published at London in 1657. b. 1600. d. 1661. *Wood's Fasti Oxon.*
- Walton Isaac, author of the Complete Angler, and writer of some lives of emin. Englishmen. b. 1593. d. 1683. *Biog. Dict.*
- Wansleb John Michael, a learned German traveller. hist. of Egypt in Italian. b. 1635. d. 1679. *Niceron.*
- Ward Dr. Seth, bishop of Salisbury, emin. mathemat. and astronomic. writer in Latin. b. 1618. d. 1689. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
- Ward Dr. John, eminent antiq. and crit. Latin writer. b. 1679. d. 1758.
- Ware Sir James, eminent Irish hist. and antiq. voluminous Lat. writer, chiefly on the history and antiquities of Ireland. His annals of Ireland, during the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. Edward VI. and queen Mary, are the most complete of any of his works. b. 1604. d. 1666. *Wood's Fasti.*
- Warham William, archbishop of Canterbury, lord high chancellor of England, and emin. statesm. under Henry VII. and VIII. He was likewise in high repute as a civilian. d. 1532. *Birch's Heads and Characters.*
- Warin John, Flem. sculptor and engraver. b. 1604. d. at Paris, 1672. *Dufresnoy.*
- Warner Richard, translator of Plautus. d. 1775.
- Warner ———, emin. Eng. mathem. d. 1570.
- Warren Sir Peter, a gallant English admiral. d. 1752. ag. 48.
- Warwick, Richard Nevil earl of, a famous general and statesman, who acquired the title of the King-maker, from the versatility of his conduct, and the success that attended it, in the civil war between Henry

W E S

- Henry VI. and Edward IV. in which he for some time espoused the cause of Henry, and then went over to Edward, whom he seated on the throne. He afterwards revolted from Edward, and gave him battle; took him prisoner; aided Henry VI. to reascend the throne; and died in his interest, 1471. Vide *Hen. VI. and Rapin.*
- Waterland Daniel, emin. Eng. div. theol. and polem. writer. b. 1683. d. 1740. *Biog. Britan.*
- Watteau Anthony, eminent French landsc. painter. b. 1684. d. 1721. *Pilkington.*
- Watts Dr. Isaac, emin. Eng. dissent. div. philos. and poet; theol. philosoph. and mathem. writ. d. 1748. ag. 74.
- Wedel George Wolfgang, Germ. phys. and med. writer. b. 1645. d. 1721. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Wells Edward, Greek professor at Oxf. editor of Xenophon. d. 1730.
- Wendelin Godfrey, Flem. civilian, civil law author. d. 1660. *Dufresn.*
- Wentworth Sir Thomas, earl of Strafford, statesman under Charles I. beheaded on a false charge of high treason, 1641. Politic. writer.
- Wepfer John James, German phys. anatom. writer. d. 1695. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Werenfels Samuel, Swiss div. theol. and philosoph. writer. b. 1657. d. 1740. *ib.*
- Wernier, or Wernerus, celeb. Germ. professor of the civil law. He taught the pandects of Justinian at Bologna, by order of the emperor Lothaire II. which established the reputation of the Bolognese school for civil law. d. 1190. *Bayle.*
- Wesley Samuel, the Elder, Eng. div. and poet. d. 1735.
- Wesley Samuel, the Younger, Eng. poet. d. 1739.
- Wesselus John, a learned German comment. and crit. on the sacred writings. His chief work, "Farrago Rerum Theolog." b. 1419. d. 1493.

W H I

- West Gilbert, an English gentleman, polem. writer in defence of revealed religion. d. 1756.
- Westphalia Joachim, of Hamburg, Luth. div. polem. writer against Calvin and Beza. b. 1510. d. 1574. *Melch. Adam.*
- Wetstein John James, German div. editor of a New Testament in Gr. and Lat. with various readings and criticisms. b. 1693. d. 1754. *Biog. Dict.*
- Wharton Henry, emin. English div. Lat. hist. prelate of the English church to 1540, and theol. writer. b. 1664. d. 1694.
- Wheare Degory, a learned English gentleman, professor of hist. at Oxford. His chief work, "De-Ratione et Methodo legendi Historias Dissertatio," is greatly esteemed. b. 1573. d. 1647. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
- Whethamsted John of, an English monk, histor. writer. d. 1440.
- Whichcot Benjamin, emin. Eng. div. theol. writer. b. 1609. d. 1683. *Biog. Dict.*
- Whiston William, emin. Eng. div. and mathem. His numerous works are theological, astronomical, historical and critical. b. 1667. d. 1752. *ib.*
- Whitby Daniel, emin. English div. theol. and polem. writer. b. 1638. d. 1726. *ib.*
- White Robert, emin. Eng. engraver of portraits. d. 1704. *Granger.*
- Whitehead Paul, Eng. poet. d. 1774.
- Whitefield George, Eng. div. founder of the sect of Methodists in 1740. theol. and contriv. writer. d. 1770.
- Whitelocke Bulstrode, emin. English lawyer and statesman during Oliver Cromwell's administration; Eng. hist. from the accession of Chas. I. to the restoration of Charles II. b. 1605. d. 1676. Vide *Rapin.*
- Whitgift John, archbishop of Canterbury, polem. writer against the Puritans. b. 1530. d. 1604. *Scripps's Life of Whitgift.*

Whittingham

W I L

Whittingham William, dean of Durham, early reformer of the English church. d. 1579. ag. 56. *Neale's Hist. of the Puritans.*

Whytt Dr. Robert, emin. Eng. phys. and med. writer. d. 1766.

Wickliff John, the celeb. Eng. div. was the father of the reformation of the English church from popery. He first opposed the authority of the pope, the jurisdiction of the bishops, and the temporalities of the church, in 1377. b. 1324. d. 1382. His polem. tract, intitled, "Trialogus," is the only authentic work of this great man extant in print.

Wicks Thomas, hist. fl. 1290. *Priestley.*

Wicquefort Abraham de, Dutch statesman and hist. He is most known by his famous treatise, intitled, "L'Ambassadeur et ses Fonctions." b. 1598. d. 1682. *Niceron.*

Willens John, emin. Flem. landsc. painter. b. 1600. d. 1644. *De Piles.*

Wilkins Dr. John, bishop of Chester, an emin. mathem. theol. mathem. and philos. writer. b. 1582. d. 1672. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Willes Sir John, emin. Eng. lawyer, chief justice of the Common Pleas. d. 1761.

William I. king of England, usually styled The Conqueror; natural son of Robert the sixth duke of Normandy, by Arlette, a surrier's daughter of Falaise. b. 1027. Visits England, 1051, and was affectionately received by Edward the Confessor, who, as it is asserted by some writers, promised to make him his successor, while others maintain, that he bequeathed the crown to him by will, and that Harold, with the principal nobility, swore fealty to him in the life-time of Edward. In support of his claim, thus founded, he invaded England in the month of September, 1066, with a powerful fleet and army, and gave battle to Harold, on the 14th of October,

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over whom he gained a complete victory, and Harold being slain, he was proclaimed king by his victorious army on the spot. Vide *Harold II.* Crowned at Westminster, on the 25th of December following. Edgar Atheling, nephew to Edward the Confessor, the lineal heir to the crown, was compelled to resign his pretensions, and retire with his two sisters into Scotland. Margaret, the eldest, was married to Malcolm, king of Scotland, who, with the assistance of the Danes, invaded England, in support of Edgar Atheling's title to the crown, in 1069. William made war against Malcolm, and after gaining several advantages over the Scots and the Danes, he obliged him to conclude a treaty, whereby the king of the Scots agreed to do homage, and to take an oath of fealty to William, 1072. The following year, William refused to take an oath of fealty, required from him by the pope for the crown of England. Several insurrections happening in divers parts of England, in order to throw off the Norman yoke, William, after quelling them, became a cruel tyrant to his English subjects, and in 1075 almost all the English nobility and gentry were deprived of their lands and honours, which were bestowed on his favourite Normans. In 1079 he introduced the Norman laws and language. In 1087 he invaded France: having taken the city of Mantes, he ordered it to be burnt to the ground, and during the conflagration he rode through the streets, when his horse, treading upon some hot ashes, made such a violent plunge, that he almost flung the king over his head, and he bruised the lower part of his belly so much against the pommel of the saddle, that he contracted a rupture, which brought on a fever, that put an end to his cruelty and oppressions,

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oppressions, with his life, on the 9th of September, in the same year, the 21st of his reign. Vide *Rapin*.

William II. king of England, second son of William I. crowned at Westminster, Oct. 5, 1087. He was called Rufus, from his red hair and florid complexion. Invaded Normandy with success, in 1090, and obliged his brother Robert to sign a treaty, by which it was agreed that the survivor should inherit England and Normandy. Subdued Wales in 1093. The duchy of Normandy transferred to him by his brother Robert, for the loan of 10,000 marks, in 1095. Shot to death by an arrow, aimed at a deer by Sir Walter Tyrrel, a French knight, as he was hunting in the New Forest, Hampshire, 1100, in the 44th year of his age, and the 13th of his reign. *ib.*

William III. king of England, prince of Orange, and Stattholder of the United Provinces of Holland. b. at the Hague 1650. Elected stattholder, 1672; signalized himself against the armies of Louis XIV. under the command of the prince de Condé and marshal Luxembourg, whom he totally defeated in the campaign of 1674; invited over to England, to protect the country against the oppressions of James II. who had violated his coronation oath, 1688; called to the throne, jointly with his queen, Mary, the daughter of James II. upon the abdication of that monarch, by a resolution of both houses of parliament, Feb. 2, 1689; proclaimed the 13th, and crowned April 11. This event is styled in the British history the Glorious Revolution; and king William is distinguished as the immortal deliverer of England, Scotland, and Ireland, from popery and arbitrary government. Defeated king James at the battle

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of the Boyne in Ireland, 1690. Put himself at the head of the confederated army in the Netherlands, 1691. This confederacy was a league of the protestant powers upon the Continent against the ambition of Louis XIV. who aimed at universal monarchy, and establishing the Roman Catholic religion wherever he became master. King William being the most powerful opposer of his designs, was considered as the supporter of the protestant interest in Europe. After many victories gained over the French, he obliged Louis to acknowledge him as king of England, and forced him to make the peace of Ryswick, highly advantageous to the allies, in 1697. Fell from his horse, and broke his collar bone, Feb. 26, 1702. Being in an emaciated state, the fever consequent upon the accident carried him off on the 8th of March, in the 13th year of his reign. Vide *Any of the Histories of England, except Smollett's*.

William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, second son of George II. king of Great Britain. b. 1721. Signalized himself by his personal bravery at the battle of Dettingen, in Flanders, and was wounded in the leg, 1743. Made commander in chief of the king's forces in Scotland, in January, 1746. Defeated the Pretender's eldest son, Charles, at Culloden, and put an end to the rebellion in his favour, April 16, 1746. The parliament, in reward for this service, settled 25,000*l.* per annum upon him for life. d. 1766.

William the Good, king of Sicily, extolled for his piety, valour, justice, and clemency. d. 1189.

William, emperor of the West, and earl of Holland, a celeb. general. d. 1256. *Tillemont*.

William I. of Nassau, prince of Orange, the first stattholder of Holland, and founder of the republic, having

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- Having driven out the Spaniards from all parts of it. Assassinated at Delft by a Spanish emissary, 1684. *Vide Aitzema.*
- William duke of Aquitaine, (canonized) a renowned general under Charlemagne. d. 812. *Henault.*
- William of Spire, emin. mathematic. fl. 1681. *Priestley.*
- William archbishop of Tyre, historian of the Crusades. d. 1184.
- William of Malmesbury, a monk; English historian to his own time. fl. 1140. *Stowe's Chron.*
- William of Newbury, a monk, and Eng. hist. of his own time. fl. 1197.
- William duke of Brandenburg, renowned warrior. d. 1688.
- Williams John, archbishop of York, and lord keeper of the great seal of England under James I. theol. writer. b. 1582. d. 1650. *Biog. Brit.*
- Williams Sir Charles Hanbury, Eng. statesm. and poet. d. 1759.
- Willis Dr. Thomas, eminent English phys. and nat. philos. med. and anatom. author. b. 1621. d. 1675. *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*
- Willis Brown, an English antiquary; writer on British history and antiquities. His chief work, "A Survey of the Cathedrals of England." b. 1682. d. 1760.
- Willoughby Francis, celeb. Eng. nat. hist. d. 1672. ag. 37.
- Wilson Arthur, Eng. hist. dramatic writer and poet. b. 1596. d. 1652. *Wood.*
- Wilson Dr. John, emin. Eng. mus. and composer. d. 1673. ag. 78.
- Wilson Dr. Thomas, bishop of Sodor and Man; theol. writ. d. 1755. ag. 93. *Granger.*
- Winchelsea (Ann Kingsmill, countess of) admired English poetess. d. 1720. *Biog. Diet.*
- Winwood Sir Ralph, Eng. statesman under James I. politic. and histor. writer b. 1565. d. 1617. *Lloyd's State Worthies.*
- Winstanley Hamlet, eminent English painter. d. 1756. ag. 61. *Priestley.*

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- Winslow James, celeb. Danish phys. and anat. anatom. and med. writ. b. 1669. d. at Paris, 1760. *Novv. Diet.*
- Wissing William, eminent Dutch portr. paint. b. 1656. d. in England, 1687. *Pilkington.*
- Wit John de, the famous Dutch statesman and patriot. His opposition to the re-establishment of the office of stadtholder, which he thought a violation of the freedom and independence of the republic, cost him his life, when the prince of Orange's party prevailed. He and his brother Cornelius were assassinated by the populace at the Hague, in 1674. ag. 47. *Vide Aitzema.*
- Witkind, a Saxon prince, famous for delivering his country by his valour from the yoke of Charlemagne, and for his conversion to christianity. d. 785. *Morari.*
- Wilkind, a German Benedictine friar; historian of the reigns of the Othos emperors of the West. fl. ab. 968. *Niceron.*
- Witius Herman, Dutch div. hist. of Egypt and Jerusalem, and theol. writer. d. 1708. *Novv. Diet.*
- Wolfe Christian de, famous German philosopher, politician, and lawyer, polit. philosoph. and Lat. writer. b. 1679. d. 1754. *ib.*
- Wolfe James, a renowned English general, who signalized himself both for valour and military skill upon many occasions, and at length fell a victim to a most dangerous, but glorious and successful enterprise, the conquest of Quebec. He was slain at the decisive moment which assured victory to his troops, in 1759. ag. 34.
- Wollaston William, an English gentleman, author of "The Religion of Nature delineated." b. 1650. d. 1724. *Biog. Diet.*
- Wolfey Thomas, from the son of a butcher at Ipswich, became a cardinal,

- adinal, archbishop of York, lord high chancellor of England, and prime minister to Henry VIII. His ambition to be pope, his pride, his exactions, and his political delay of Henry's divorce, occasioned his disgrace. He was the patron of learned men; a judge and munificent encourager of the polite arts. Many remains of his magnificent ideas in architecture still remains. b. 1471. d. 1530. Vide *Birtch's Heads and Characters*.
- Wood Anthony, eminent English biographer and antiquary. His chief work, intitled, *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, "Or an exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their Education in the University of Oxford, from 1500 to 1695: to which are added his *Facts*; or, "Annals of the University." To this work we have frequently referred as an authority. The author died in 1695, and a second edition of his work was published in 1721 by Tanner. *Biog. Dict.*
- Wood Robert, Eug. crit. hist. and miscel. writer. d. 1771.
- Woodward Dr. John, emin. English phys. and nat. philos. nat. hist. and med. writer. b. 1665. d. 1728. *Ward's Lives of Professors of Gresham College*.
- Woolsten Thomas, emin. Eng. div. and polem. writer. b. 1669. d. 1733. *Biog. Dict.*
- Wormius Olaus, Danish phys. hist. of Denmark and Norway, and med. writer in Latin. b. 1588. d. 1654. *Niceron*.
- Wormius Christian, his grandson, Danish prelate, hist. and critic. d. 1737. *Nouv. Dict.*
- Wotton Edward, Eng. phys. and nat. philos. auth. of "A Treatise on the different Species of Animals." d. 1555. ag. 63. *ib.*
- Wotton Dr. Nicholas, dean of Canterbury, statesman under Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary and Elizabeth, and emin. civilian, d. 1566. ag. 70. *Lloyd*.
- Wotton Sir Henry, Eng. statesman under Elizabeth and James I. misc. writer and poet. b. 1568. d. 1639. *Wood*.
- Wotton William, emin. Eng. div. and crit. hist. philos. theol. and miscel. writer. b. 1666. d. 1726. *Biog. Dict.*
- Wouters Francis, Flem. painter, disciple of Reubens, excelled in landscapes with figures: practised chiefly in England. d. 1659. *Granger*.
- Wouermans Philip, emin. Dutch landsc. painter. b. 1620. d. 1688. *De Piles*. There were two more brothers of the same profession, but of inferior merit.
- Wren Dr. Matthew, bishop of Ely; polem. and polit. writer in Latin. d. 1672.
- Wren Sir Christopher, his nephew, celeb. Eng. architect and mathem. The cathedral of St. Paul, the parish church of St. Stephen Walbrooke, and many other public edifices in London are monuments of the uncommon excellence of this great artist. His discoveries in astronomy, and his other philosophical writings being communicated to the Royal Society, are printed in their transactions. b. 1632. d. 1723. Vide *Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors*.
- Wycherley William, emin. English com. poet. b. 1640. d. 1715. *Cibber's Lives of the Poets*.
- Wycke Thomas, the Old, Dutch landscape painter, excelled in sea ports. b. 1616. d. 1686. *De Piles*.
- Wycke John, the Young: painted battles and hunting pieces. d. 1702.
- Wykeham William of, an illustrious English prelate, bishop of Winchester in the reigns of Edward III. Richard II and Henry IV. and secretary of state to the first of these monarchs. He was likewise an eminent architect; founder of St. Mary of Winchester's college at Oxford, since called New College, and

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and of a noble school at Winchester. b. 1324. d. 1404. Vide *Louth's Life of William of Wykeham*. Lond. 1759.
Wynants John, emin. Dutch landsc.

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painter. b. 1600. d. 1670. *Dé Piles*.
Wyndham Sir William, Eng. statesman under queen Ann. b. 1687. d. 1740.

X.

XAVIER. Vide *François de Xavier*.

Xenocrates, one of the most celeb. ancient Greek philosophers, disciple of Plato. d. 314 B. C. ag. 82. Vide *Stanley's Lives of the Philosophers*.

Xenocrates, Greek phys. practised at Rome in the reign of Nero. ab. A. D. 60. *Vossius*.

Xenophanes, Greek Eleat. philos. and poet. fl. 580 B. C. *Stanley*.

Xenophon the Athenian, an illustrious philosopher, warrior, historian, politic. and philosoph. writer and poet. fl. 359. *ib.*

Xenophon Ephesius, Greek philosopher. His romance, intitled *Ephesiaca*, "Or the Loves of Abrocomus and Anthia," was published, with a Latin version by Cocchi, at London, in 1726. fl. ab. 250 B. C. *ib.*

Xerxes I. the fifth king of Persia, memorable for the vast army he is said to have carried into the field against Leonidas, king of Sparta, consisting, according to some historians, of 800,000 men; while others, particularly the authors of the Universal History, make it amount to three millions, exclusive of attendants. The fleet that attended this prodigious land force

is likewise made to consist of 2000 sail; and all the success they met with was the taking and burning the city of Athens; for, the army was shamefully repulsed near the straits of *Thermopylae* by Leonidas, with only 4000 chosen Spartans, and the fleet was dispersed and partly destroyed by Themistocles at the straits of Salamis, who had only 380 sail under his command. Xerxes was assassinated by Artabanus, chief captain of his guards, and his distinguished favourite. 464. *Univ. Hist.*

Vol. XI.

Ximenes Roderigo, archbishop of Toledo; historian of Spain to his own time. fl. ab. A. D. 1250.

Ximenes Francis, cardinal, archbishop of Toledo; statesman, warrior, and patron of learning. b. 1437. d. 1517.

Ximenes Sebastian, eminent Spanish lawyer, law author. d. 1600.

Xiphilin John, patriarch of Constantinople; author of an Abridgement of Dion Cassius. d. 1075. *Niceron*.

Xylander William, a learned German; translator of Greek authors into elegant Latin. b. 1532. d. 1576. *Molch. Adam*.

Yao

Y.

YAO, emperor and famous legislator of China, 2357 B. C. It is asserted by some learned men, and by the Chinese themselves, that the history of their empire begins to be certain and well authenticated from the time of Yao. Before his reign it is involved in fable. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

Yates Sir Joseph, emin. Eng. lawyer, and a judge of the king's bench. d. 1770.

York, Richard duke of, famous statesman and general; laid claim to the crown, as the descendant of Edward III. in the reign of Henry VI. and made himself chief of the Yorkists; thereby laying the foun-

ation of the civil wars between the houses of Lancaster and York. Slain at the battle of Wakefield, A. D. 1460. ag. 50. Vide *Rapin. Yorke. Vide Hardwicke.*

Yorke Charles, emin. Eng. lawyer and law writer. d. 1770, a few days after he had been made lord chancellor of England.

Young Dr. Edward, Eng. div. and celeb. poet. His works consist of tragedies, satires, and moral poems. Of the latter, his *Night Thoughts* are the chief. d. 1765.

Yvo Peter, of Languedoc; French prot. divine, and polem. writer, d. 1115. *Bayle.*

Z.

ZABARELLA Francis, better known by the title of The Cardinal of Florence; celeb. canon law author, and historian in Latin. d. 1417. ag. 78. *Nouv. Dict.*

Zacagni Laurentius Alexandrus, learned Ital. div. author of *Collectanea Monumentorum Ecclesiae Graecae & Latinae*. d. 1720. *ib.*

Zacchias Paul, emin. Rom. phys. and med. writer. d. at Rome, 1659. ag. 75. *Le Clerc.*

Zacuti, or Zachut Abraham, of Seville, astron. and univ. hist. from the creation to his own time. fl. ab. 1474. *Nouv. Dict.*

Zacutus Lusitanus, emin. Portuguese phys. and medic. writer. d. 1642. ag. 67. *Nouv. Dict.*

Zaleucus, the famous legislator of the Locrians, an ancient people of Italy. fl. 450 B. C. *Diog. Laert.*

Zaluski, Polish prelate and statesman. His Latin letters, 4 vol. in folio,

contain the history of Poland, and interesting memoirs of Europe during his own time. d. 1714. ag. 61. *Nouv. Dict.*

Zamolxis, Greek philos. fl. 520 B. C. *Priestley.*

Zamoski John, a Russian, celeb. statesman and general under Stephen Battori, king of Poland. After his death, the crown was tendered to him, which he refused. Author of a Treatise on the Roman Senate, and on the Functions of a perfect Senator. d. 1607, *Nouv. Dict.*

Zanchius, or Zanchus, Basil, Ital. div. and Lat. poet. d. 1560. *Vossius.*

Zannichelli John, of Modena, phys. and botanist. His catalogue of Italian plants is esteemed. d. 1730. *Nouv. Dict.*

Zannoni of Bologna, phys. and botanist; botanical author. fl. ab. 1675. *ib.*

Zanzibar,

Z I E

Zanzales, a Syriac priest, who maintained that baptism should be solemnized by marking the sign of the cross with a red-hot iron instead of water. Polem. writer. d. 578. *Dupin*.

Zarate Augustin, Spanish hist. of the discovery and conquest of Peru. d. aft. 1560.

Zarlín Joseph, celeb. Venetian musician and composer. His works are in 4 vol. fol. d. 1599. *Nouv. Dict.*

Zechariah, one of the lesser prophets. fl. 527 B. C. *Usher*.

Zeno, the Stoic philosopher, of Citium in the isle of Cyprus; founder of the sect, which took the name of Stoic from a portico so called, from which he delivered his harangues. d. 264. *Stanley*.

Zeno of Sidon, famous Epicurean philos. fl. 83 *ib*.

Zeno of Elea, celeb. philos. and patriot. d. 491. *ib*.

Zeno, emperor and tyrant of the East; buried alive by order of his empress Ariadne. A. D. 491. ag. 66. *Zonares Annales*.

Zeno Apostolo, Venet. dramat. poet and hist. d. 1750. *Nouv. Dict.*

Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, and, by her valour, empress of the East, in opposition to three successive Roman emperors, Galienus, Claudius, and Aurelian; subdued at length by the last, after an obstinate defence of her capital. Aurelian obliged her to grace his triumphal entry into Rome, but he afterwards permitted her to end her days in retirement, at an elegant villa near that city. d. ab. 280. *Tillemont*.

Zenodorus, Roman sculptor. fl. under Nero, ab. 64. *Felibien*.

Zephaniah, one of the lesser prophets. fl. 626 B. C. *Usher*.

Zeuxis of Heraclea, celeb. Greek paint. fl. 380 B. C. *Vasari*.

Ziegler James, Germ. div. and math. mathematic. writer. d. A. D. 1549. *Melch. Adam*.

Z U C

Zimisces John, a renowned general; elected, for his valour, emperor of the East. 970. d. 975. *Tillem*.

Zinzendorf count, a German; chief of the sect of HERNHUTERS, which he introduced into England by the title of MORAVIANS, and some congregations of them still remained at London, 1760. ag. 70.

Zisca John, a famous Bohemian patriot, who defended his country against the emperor SIGISMUND, and performed prodigies of valour after he had lost both his eyes. He headed the sect of the HUSITES after the death of John HUS. Vide *Husi*. d. 1424.

Zoilus, celeb. Greek rhetorician and critic. fl. 259 B. C. *Vossius*.

Zonares John, Greek hist. His annals of the world are brought down to the death of the emperor ALEXIS COMENES, in 1118, the time when he flourished.

Zonca Victor, emin. Ital. mathem. and architect. His chief work, "Novo Theatro di Machine & Edificii." fl. in the 17th cent. *Nouv. Dict.*

Zoroaster, or ZERDUSHT, celeb. Persian philosopher; said to have been the reformer of the religion of the magi, and to have lived in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. Others place him above 500 years before that æra: in short, both ancient and modern authors differ so much concerning him, that nothing certain can be related of him. *Priestley* says he flourished 510 B. C. *Dafresjany*, who follows Xantus, cited by Pliny, fixes his existence 1080 B. C.

Zosimus, Greek historian of the Roman empire, from the reign of Augustus to the commencement of the 5th cent. fl. ab. 410. *Fab. Bib. Græc.*

Zouft Gerard, Germ. portr. painter. d. 1681. *Granger*.

Zucchiro Taddeo, Italian hist. and portr.

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portr. painter. b. 1529. d. 1566. *Vasari*.
 Zuechiro Frederigo, his brother, eminent hist. and portr. painter. b. 1543. d. 1609. *De Piles*.
 Zuinglius Ulricus, emin. Swiss div. and reformer of the religion of his country from popery. Polem. writer. Slain in a skirmish against the popish opponents of his new doctrines, in 1531. ag. 44. *Dapin*.

Z Y P

Zumbo Gaston, of Syracuse, emin. sculpt. b. 1656. d. at Paris, 1701. *Felibien*.
 Zwinger Theodore, eminent Swiss phys. med. and philosoph. writer. d. 1724. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
 Zypæus, or Vander Zype, Francis, of Mechlin; emin. Flem, div. civil and canon law writ. b. 1580. d. 1650. *Nicaron*.

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